Volume 162 No. 13

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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The table below summarizes for quick reference helpful facts about the 5 types of Roche riboflavin. Samples of these products and technical brochure are available to you on request to the Vitamin Division.

TYPE & NAME	PROPERTIES AND USES	SOLUBILITY	CRYSTAL MICRON SIZE	MELTING POINT	MOISTURE CONTENT
Riboflavin U.S.P. ROCHE REGULAR	Density and low electrostatic properties provide easy handling in powdered dietary supplements, tablets, soft gelatin capsules and in dry enrichment premixes.	0.140-.200 gram per liter ◈	under 20	275°-280°C.	0.8-1.5%
Riboflavin U.S.P. ROCHE SOLUTIONS TYPE	For use in parenteral solutions which approach or slightly exceed the maximum solubility of B_2. Less likely to crystallize out.	0.120 gram per liter ◈	under 20	285°-290°C.	0.2-1.5%
Riboflavin U.S.P. ROCHE Hi-SOL TYPE	A metastable crystal, dissolves fast in cold water forming high supersaturations of *indefinite* stability against crystallization. Preferred for certain types of oral liquid preparations.	0.120 gram per liter Supersaturations of 1.200 grams per liter are possible. ●	under 2	270°-280°C.	0.8-1.5% Hygroscopic. Caution must be used during handling to prevent moisture pick-up.
Riboflavin-5'-Phosphate Sodium — 'ROCHE' Theoretical B_2 content: 73% ROCHE product: 70-73%	For various types of oral and parenteral preparations requiring high solubility. Has less bitter taste than U.S.P. types.	112 mg. per cc. ■	Very fine crystal	Indefinite	Small percentage of water of crystallization.
Riboflavin-5'-Phosphate Diethanolamine—'ROCHE' Theoretical B_2 content: 63% ROCHE product: 61-63%	For various types of oral and parenteral preparations requiring high solubility. Has less bitter taste than U.S.P. types.	Exceeds 130 mg. per cc. ▲	Very fine crystal	About 200°C.	Small percentage of water of crystallization.

◈ In water at room temperature after shaking with excess for 24 hours.

● In water at room temperature after shaking with excess for 5 minutes.

■ In water at room temperature at pH 6.9. Solubility varies with pH as shown in the following table:

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3.8	43 mg. per cc.
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SEP 30 1952

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Casein Import Quota Increased 15 Percent

An increase of 15 percent in the annual quota of casein imports into the United States was authorized September 23 by the Department of Agriculture in an amendment to Defense Food Order No. 3. At the same time the department authorized importers to bring in the entire increase in the quota immediately, instead of spreading it over the two remaining quarters of the year.

Imports of casein have been limited to 40,000,000 pounds for the current year under the dairy products price support program and the congressional direction contained in section 104 of the defense production act that curbs be placed on competitive dairy and certain other products from abroad. During the first quota period, casein imports were limited to 13,330,000 pounds. The increase of 6,000,000 pounds now being allowed is, therefore, an increase of nearly 50 percent over the first quota period.

The department stated that the authorizations probably will reach the importers about October 1, which is the start of the second quota period. The distribution which is now being made for this period totals 19,330,000 pounds as compared with 13,330,000 pounds distributed during the first quota period.

New authorizations are being transmitted to eligible importers who have already furnished their import history to the department. Imports may be made against such authorizations immediately upon receipt or against balances remaining on initial authorizations.

The department also announced that import controls currently in effect on butter, butter oil, flaxseed, linseed oil, malted milk and compounds, or mixtures of or substitutes for milk and cream, peanuts, peanut oil, and rice will be continued without change.

Fatty Acid Production Gain Reported for Aug.

Fatty acid production totaled 29,562,000 pounds in August, recovering from the 23,000,000-pound level reached in July, according to figures released by the fatty acid division of the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers.

Shipments and other disposition showed an increase, moving from about 25,000,000 pounds to 28,800,000 pounds. Total stocks at the end of August were 42,993,000 pounds, an increase of under 2,000,000 pounds from the July 31st level.

Insecticide Rules Views May Be Filed to Oct. 15

The time for filing comments on proposed changes in regulations under the federal insecticide, fungicide, and rodenticide act has been extended until October 15 by the Department of Agriculture. The final date was previously fixed as September --.

The changes (OPD, 8/18/52) would establish a method for renewals of economic poison registrations under the act, and modify provisions relating to permits for economic poisons for experimental work. Comments should be sent to the chief of the insecticide division, livestock branch, Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Chemical Machinery Goal Established With 2 Others

The Defense Production Administration last week announced expansion goals for chemical manufacturing machinery, acid-grade fluorspar, and limestone and dolomite.

An interim expansion goal for chemical manufacturing machinery has been established at $11,000,000 capital investment in additional production capacity, to be completed by January 1, 1954. This represents the increase over the January 1, 1951, capacity. DPA explained that this particular goal is limited to expansion of facilities to manufacture machinery for production of chemicals. It does not include facilities to manufacture machinery for fabrication of items in which chemicals are used. About one-half of the goal has been covered by issuance of rapid tax amortization certificates of necessity, the agency said.

The expansion goal for acid-grade fluorspar has been set at a supply of 300,000 short tons in 1953. This is an increase of approximately 155,000 short tons over 1950 and 115,000 short tons over 1951. An expansion goal for limestone and dolomite (exclusive of riprap, railroad ballast, concrete, cement and building stone) has been set to achieve an annual production of 115,000,000 short tons by January 1, 1955. This is an increase of 12,000,000 short tons over 1951.

Fertilizer Materials Supply Seen Up 12 Percent for 1952-53 Crop

The supply of the three primary plant nutrients — nitrogen, phosphates and potash—for the 1952-53 crop year will amount to 5,900,000 tons, about 655,000 tons or 12 percent more than the 5,245,000 tons available for the 1951-52 crop year, the Department of Agriculture reported last week in its annual report on the fertilizer situation. The prediction was made at a meeting of the department's industry advisory committee.

Based on current information as to when a number of new synthetic ammonia plants are expected to be completed and making allowances for certain other factors, the department forecast nitrogen availability for the current crop year at 1,585,000 tons, an increase of more than 11 percent above the reported supply of 1,425,000 tons for the 1951-52 year.

USDA told the committee that indications are that solid nitrogen materials in 1952-53 will represent approximately 62 percent of the total supply, and solutions and liquid materials 38 percent, as against 65 and 35 percent, respectively, for the 1951-52 year.

Phosphates Exceed Expectations

With respect to phosphates, the department said that producers of superphosphates and related phosphatic fertilizer materials were able to overcome some of their sulphur and sulphuric acid problems during the twelve months to June 30, 1952, with the result that production was better than anticipated. Assuming some continued improvement and the availability of new sources of sulphuric acid, the supply of available phosphates for 1952-53 is forecast now at 2,465,000 tons, about 10 percent above the 2,235,000 tons of 1951-52.

The 1952-53 supply of potash for fertilizer purposes will reflect production of new facilities plus incremental increases of older operations, the department stated. It is possible that some increase in imports might occur while exports are also expected to show some increase. These data indicate a 1952-53 supply of 1,850,000 tons of potash, about 17 percent above the reported 1951-52 supply of 1,585,000 tons.

Industry representatives expressed the opinion that nitrogen supplies will still be short during 1953 despite the increased production. Phosphate supplies will be more nearly adequate during the coming year, and potash supplies should be suf-

—Continued on page 83

Farm Chemicals Pricing Relaxed for Wholesalers

Wholesalers and retailers of agricultural chemicals who still price their products under the General Ceiling Price Regulation have been authorized by the Office of Price Stabilization to increase ceilings on such products to reflect increases in inbound transportation costs since the issuance of the GCPR. The higher prices may be put into effect October 1. The action was provided for by the agency in Supplementary Regulation 12 to the GCPR, issued September 26.

Included among the agricultural chemicals for which higher ceilings may now be applied are such products as fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides and fungicides. Most of these products have had their freight costs increased by 15 percent since January 1, 1951. In other cases the Interstate Commerce Commission has allowed flat dollar or cents increases in the freight rates. Among the latter are phosphate rock and sodium chloride, 60 cents a ton, and muriate of potash, manure salts, sulphate of potash and sulphate of potash magnesia, $1 a ton.

In general, the new regulation sets out four methods for figuring the amount for freight cost adjustment. Under method A, a distributor finds the actual transportation cost increases since the GCPR base period and apportions the actual increases to each item of shipment. Method B provides that a distributor may figure increased transportation costs to be added to ceiling prices by applying factors provided in the regulations to the transportation bill received after the issuance date of this regulation. Method C makes special provision for adjusting ceiling prices of commodities listed in appendix O of the regulation on which more substantial freight cost increases have occurred on less than carload-lot-shipments. Method D arrives at the amount of transportation cost increase to be added by using factors applied to a distibutor's total freight to total purchases ratio.

DPA Rules on Construction Start of Certified Projects

An interpretation of the rules governing the time limit during which projects granted certificates of necessity for accelerated tax amortization must be started was announced September 26 by the Defense Production Administration.

In a letter to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, DPA stated that in cases not exceeding $1,000,000 in the amount certified, the beginning of construction of one of several buildings certified for a firm must be considered to be the beginning of construction of all such buildings.

In the case of projects with a certified value greater than $1,000,000, however, an extension of time by DPA still will be required if none of the buildings is started within the six months period specified in the certificate of necessity. DPA added that where a substantial extension of time is requested, the applicant should file his construction schedule, asking that the extension be granted in accordance with the schedule.

A previous press release on the subject issued last June 23 stated that requests for time extensions were required for all those buildings of a certified project which were not started within six months.

Copper Loan Bid Refused

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation announced September 25 that it had declined a loan application of the Copper World Mining Company of Los Angeles of $7,318,000. The application for the loan was filed with RFC on September 9. The lending agency stated that the Defense Materials Procurement Agency had declined a certificate of essentiality to the company.

FDA Amends Antibiotic Certification Regulations

Animal feeds containing antibiotic drugs were exempted by the federal Food and Drug Administration September 25 from the certification requirements of its regulations covering antibiotic preparations.

The exemption from certification is extended to the animal feeds if it is intended for use solely as an animal feed supplement and is conspicuously so labeled, or if it is intended for veterinary use in the cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of diseases and it contains as the active drug ingredient only a drug certified under section 507 for mixing in such animal feeds. The labeling of the feed must bear only the indications and directions for use approved when the drug was certified.

The agency also announced other amendments to the certification regulations to provide for a change in the expiration date for procaine penicillin in oil to a minimum of thirty-six months and a maximum of forty-eight months, and for a change in the maximum size of the container permitted for aureomycin therapeutic formula for animal feed from ten pounds to fifty pounds.

Graphite Curbs Revoked

Revocation of NPA order M-66 and interim direction 1 controlling artificial graphite and carbon electrodes was announced last week by the National Production Authority. NPA said third quarter allocations show a surplus of production over requirements of 18 percent for artificial graphite and 11 percent for carbon electrodes. The agency added that it is anticipated that there will be additional increases in output during the fourth quarter because of progress toward completion of new facilities. Revocation of M-66 will allow users to buy in the open market within the limits of present inventory regulations (NPA regulation 1) without further government control.

DDT Industry Continues to Ask For Lifting of Export Controls

Removal of export controls over DDT beginning the fourth quarter of 1952 was recommended last week by the DDT industry advisory committee at a meeting with the National Production Authority. The recommendation reaffirmed a similar recommendation made by the committee at its June meeting with NPA. DDT is exported on an open-end quota under licenses issued by the Office of International Trade.

A majority of the committee also recommended that the listing of DDT as a group 2 material (materials in approximate balance) in NPA's "List of Basic Materials and Alternates" be continued. Supplies of the principal raw materials used by the industry were outlined by NPA as follows:

Chlorine—In good balance and with spot chlorine easily available. Some shortages may develop in areas east of Michigan and north of the Ohio River because of a strike.

Benzene—In good supply with a general softening of the market indicated.

Sulphuric Acid—In approximate balance with demand nationally but with shortages of an economic nature in certain south central areas.

NPA estimated 1952 DDT production at 135,000,000 pounds if production for the second half of the year is at the same rate as for the first half. Production for 1953 was estimated at between 130,000,000 and 145,000,000 pounds. Production figures on a pesticidal year basis (October 1 to September 30) were presented as follows: 1949-50, 67,300,000 pounds; 1950-51, 99,200,000 pounds and 1951-52, an estimated 120,000,000 pounds.

Requirement estimates were presented by representatives of three government agencies as follows:—

Mutual Security Agency—For Turkey, Greece, Thailand and the Phillipines an estimated 4,900,000 pounds of DDT will be needed during the calendar year 1953 largely for malaria control. About 60 to 66 percent will come from the United States.

Office of International Trade—The export estimate of 55,000,000 to 60,000,000 pounds for calendar 1953 made in June 1952 is probably high in the light of recent developments. Brazil has slowed imports of pesticidal formulations because of the drought and resulting currency difficulties. The drought in Mexico may also result in that country holding off on purchases. These facts may affect estimated future requirements appreciably because Brazil, Mexico, Turkey and India are the principal consuming countries. Some 14,000,000 pounds of DDT will be needed to meet various governmental programs such as MSA, World Health Organization, Technical Cooperation Administration and United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

Department of Agriculture—Domestic requirements for the pesticidal year 1952-53 were estimated at 70,000,000 to 80,000,000 pounds of DDT.

Fertilizer Projects Get Tax Grants From DPA

Issuance of tax amortization certificates covering five additional projects in the phosphatic fertilizer expansion program were announced last week by the Defense Production Administration. The agency at the same time announced the issuance during the period September 11 to 17 of tax certificates covering production expansion programs in other areas of the chemical industry.

Together with the nine projects approved earlier by DPA, the latest group of certificates brings to thirteen the total number thus far announced for phosphatic fertilizer expansion. It is understood that certificates also have been issued to American Zinc Company of Illinois for an ammonium phosphate plant at Dumas, Tex., and to Gulf Improvement Corporation for a nitra-phosphate plant at Pascagoula, Miss., the details of which will be announced later, and an additional five certificates are "in the works" of DPA and NPA.

The five latest phosphatic fertilizer projects approved were:—

Normal superphosphate — Federal Chemical Company, Danville, Ill., $389 518 of the cost of the project was certified as eligible for accelerated amortization and 45 percent was allowed.

Phosphate rock crushing—U. S. Phosphoric Products, division of Tennessee Corporation, East Tampa, Fla., $275,440 certified and 45 percent allowed.

Triple superphosphate—Western Phosphates, Inc., Tooele County, Utah, $3,072,000 certified and 45 percent allowed.

Triple superphosphate and ammonium phosphate — Missouri Farmers Association, Inc., Galena, Kan. $3,233,330 certified and 45 percent allowed.

Triple superphosphate and nitraphosphate—Thurston Chemical Company, Atlas, Mo., $830,000 certified on one part of the project and 75 percent allowed, and $1,065,500 certified on a second part of the project and 45 percent allowed.

Tax certificates issued for other expansion projects in the chemical industry were as follows:—

Carbon black—Continental Oil Black Company, Westlake, La., $1,646,500 certified and 50 percent allowed.

Coaltar chemicals — Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, Tonawanda, N. Y., $375,000 certified and 50 percent allowed.

Dicalcium phosphate — Hoosac Valley Lime Company Adams, Mass., $254,109 certified and 40 percent allowed.

Nitric acid and ammonium nitrate—Mississippi Chemical Corporation, Yazoo City, Miss., $2,856,550 certified and 45 percent allowed.

Phosphate rock — Coronet Phosphate Company, Tenoroc Mine, Fla., $850,313 certified and 50 percent allowed.

Thorium nitrate — Lindsay Chemical Company, West Chicago, Ill., $1,750,000 certified and 70 percent allowed.

Urea—American Cyanamid Company, Avondale, Pa., $7,500,000 certified and 45 percent allowed.

Fertilizer-Wheat Barter Is Announced by USDA

Approval of a contract between the Commodity Corporation and a New York export-import firm which calls for the exchange of about 27,000 metric tons (975,000 bushels) of CCC-owned wheat for approximately 42,500 metric tons of ammonium sulphate, of Western Europe origin, was announced last week by the Department of Agriculture. Under the terms of the contract, the export-import firm must export the wheat, and must deliver the ammonium sulphate to Formosa where it will meet needs under the assistance program of the Mutual Security Agency.

The barter arrangement with the export-import firm, which involves no strategic materials, was worked out by CCC with the cooperation of the Emergency Procurement Service of the General Services Administration, which is acting as agent for MSA in the procurement of ammonium sulphate. The wheat, priced by CCC at its current market value, was exchanged by that agency for ammonium sulphate at a price approved by GSA.

Upjohn Co. Elects Gilmore Chairman, E. Upjohn Pres.

Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., has elected Donald S. Gilmore chairman of the board and managing director to succeed Dr. L. N. Upjohn, who has resigned. Dr. E. G. Upjohn, executive vice-president of the firm, has been elected president to succeed Mr. Gilmore. The changes become effective January 1. All other officers of the concern remain the same.

A company spokesman said the board of directors accepted Dr. L. N. Upjohn's resignation in view of his expressed desire to retire. Dr. Upjohn, who served as president of the company from 1930 to 1944, when he was elected chairman of the board, will remain as a member of the board of directors.

Heyden Elects John Remensnyder Chairman, Simon Askin President

Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, has elected John P. Remensnyder to the newly-created office of chairman of the board and Simon Askin as president of the company. Barrett Brown, a partner of R. W. Pressprich & Co., has been elected a director of Heyden to succeed Dr. Donald B. Keyes, who has resigned.

Simon Askin

Mr. Remensnyder, who has been associated with Heyden for over thirty-two years, became president in 1950 and served as vice-president and a director of the concern from 1944 to 1950. He is chairman of the board and a director of St. Maurice Chemicals, Ltd., Montreal, a firm jointly owned by Heyden and Shawinigan Chemicals, Ltd., of Montreal.

Mr. Askin, who has been with Heyden since 1943, has served since 1948 as vice-president in charge of industrial relations and purchasing and a director of the corporation. He also has served as president of American Plastics Corporation, a Heyden subsidiary, since 1948. In addition, Mr. Askin is treasurer and a director of St. Maurice Chemicals, is president and a director of Pharmaceuticals, Inc., and vice-president and a director of Layn Corporation.

The Heyden board has also terminated its management committee whose members included Mr. Remensnyder, Mr. Askin, Dr. Ralph N. Lulek and Paul van der Stricht. Dr. Lulek continues as vice-president and a director. Mr. van der Stricht continues as secretary and a director.

John P. Remensnyder

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Index Takes Slight Dip

A reduction of 0.21 point was noted in the overall OPD index last week. Individual decreases were noted in the coal chemicals, drugs, botanicals, essential oils and agricultural chemicals markets. They outweighed gains in the heavy chemicals, textile and leather and the oils, fats and waxes markets. The petroleum and protective coatings sections showed no changes either way.

In the coal chemicals section, the sole decline was in divinylbenzene. The drugs market was featured by reductions in butyl alcohol, butyl acetate and molasses. Eleven items showed downward price movement in the botanicals market, including gum karaya, N.F., powdered, No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3. Prominent among the reduced items in the essential oils market were lemongrass, French neroli and spearmint oils.

A moderate advance in quicksilver comprised the only upward movement in the heavy chemicals section. The textile and leather chemicals market featured advances in potato starch and tapioca flour, on spot. Notable changes on the upward side in the oil, fats and waxes section were in coconut, corn, peanut and soybean oils.

Except for thirty-one changes in botanicals listed on page 65, price changes during the past week were as follows (the numbers in parentheses after changes indicate the pages on which the market reports will be found):—

Prices Advanced

Casein, Argentine, 1c. per lb. (71).
Copra, $7.50 per ton (76).
Oil, cananaga, rectified, 10c. per lb. (67).
Cardamom, $3 per lb. (67).
Cinnamon bark, $3 per lb. (67).
Coconut, crude, 1c. per lb. (76).
refined, 1c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ¼c. per lb. (76).
foots, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.
refined, ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb. (76).
refined, ¼c. per lb.
Grapefruit, 25c. per lb. (67).
Lemon, California, 25c. per lb. (67).
Peanut, crude, ¾c. per lb. (76).
refined, ¾c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb. (76).
foots, ¼c. per lb.
refined, ¼c. per lb.
Potato starch, spot, 1¾c. per lb. (53).
Quicksilver, $2 per flask (40).
Superphosphate, triple, 4c. per unit of a-p-a (46).
Tapioca flour, spot, ¼c. per lb. (53).

Prices Reduced

Alcohol, butyl, normal fermentation, 2c. per lb. (55).
synthetic, 2c. per lb.
Blood, dried, at Chicago, 50c. per unit of ammonia (46).
Butyl acetate, fermentation, 1¼c. per lb. (55).
synthetic, 1¼c. per lb.
DDT, 1c. per lb. (46).
Dihydrostreptomycin, 3c. per gm. (55).
Divinylbenzene, 40-50%, 17c. per lb. (50).
Greases, ¼c. per lb. (76).
Lard, ¾c. per lb. (76).
Molasses, New Orleans, ½c. per lb. (55).
Oil, calamus, $10 per lb. (67).
Cananga, native, 25c. per lb. (67).
Castor, dehydrated, ½c. per lb. (76).
No. 3, ½c. per lb.
No. 1, Brazilian, ½c. to ¾c. per lb.
sulphonated, ½c. to 1c. per lb. (53).
Cinnamon leaf, Ceylon, 25c. per lb. (67).
Copaiba, 10c. per lb. (67).
Fish, refined, ½c. per lb. (76).
Lemongrass, 15c. per lb. (67).
Neroli, French, $54 per lb. (67).
Olive, 5c. per gal. (76).
Pennyroyal, 40c. per lb. (67).
Sage, Dalmatian, 50c. per lb. (67).
Spearmint, 25c. per lb. (67).
Turpentine, 11c. per lb. (67).
Vetiver, Bourbon, 50c. per lb. (67).
Sago flour, shipment, ½c. per lb. (53).
Streptomycin, 3c. per gm. (55).
Tallow, edible, ¼c. per lb. (76).
inedible, special, ½c. per lb.
No. 1, ½c. per lb.
Tankage, Chicago, 50c. per unit of ammonia (46).
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar and petroleum, 2c. per lb. (71).
Zinc, prime western, ½c. per lb. (40).

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

September 26,	September 19,	September 28,
109.21	*109.42	116.29

* Revised.

Hooker Electrochemical Sets Up Canadian Unit

Formation of a new Hooker subsidiary, Hooker Chemicals, Ltd., a British Columbia corporation, has been announced by R. L. Murray, president of Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y. The new company is acquiring a plant site of approximately sixty acres on Burrard Inlet in the district of North Vancouver, B. C. This project carries rights to lease adjacent tidelands with about 1,000 feet on the channel providing deep water transportation for raw materials and finished products. The site will provide for the future manufacture of Hooker chemicals in this area. No definite plans have been made as to date or details of construction of this plant. Substantial tonnages of chlorine and caustic soda for the British Columbia pulp and paper industry are now being supplied from the Hooker Tacoma, Wash., plant.

British Sulphuric Acid Operations Data Given

The National Sulphuric Acid Association, a British organization, has reported statistics covering second-quarter operations of the United Kingdom's sulphuric acid industry. Data on sulphuric acid and oleum during April-June of this year in tons of 100 percent H_2SO_4 are as follows:—

	Chamber only	Contact only	Chamber and contact
Stock, April 1	31,756	47,730	79,486
Production	130,227	216,294	346,521
Receipts	15,095	8,832	*23,927
Oleum feed		1,809	1,809
Adjustments	—60	—151	—211
Use	70,181	105,550	175,731
Shipments	77,680	124,104	201,784
Stock, June 30	29,157	44,860	74,017
Total capacity represented	194,220	315,450	509,370
Percentage production	67.1%	68.6%	68.0%

*Includes 1,487 tons of imported acid.

Data on raw materials used in sulphuric acid production, including output at government plants where acid is being turned out for trade purposes, follow in tons:—

	Stock, April 1	Receipts	Use	Stock, June 30
Pyrites	132,406	84,238	49,621	166,948
Spent oxide	244,461	56,077	53,268	244,482
Sulphur and H_2S	86,036	57,735	52,861	89,436
Zinc concentrates	59,836	35,933	40,490	55,285
Anhydrite	870	35,843	35,843	870

Consumption of sulphuric acid and oleum, including all imported acid, by trade uses in the United Kingdom during April-June follows in tons of 100 percent H_2SO_4:—

Accumulators	2,143
Agricultural purposes	2,412
Bichromate and chromic acid	3,520
Bromine	2,983
Clays (Fuller's earth, etc.)	1,690
Copper pickling	506
Dealers	2,517
Drugs and fine chemicals	3,374
Dyestuffs and intermediates	7,172
Explosives	5,261
Export	497
Glue, gelatin and size	128
Hydrochloric acid	12,775
Hydrofluoric acid	3,059
Iron pickling (including tinplate)	25,024
Leather	531
Lithopone	1,353
Metal extraction	505
Oil refining and petroleum products	17,835
Oils (vegetable)	2,231
Paper, etc.	791
Phosphates (industrial)	191
Plastics, not otherwise classified	5,602
Rayon and transparent paper	26,916
Sewage	2,211
Soap and glycerin	2,651
Sugar refining	146
Sulphate of ammonia	68,516
Sulphates of copper, nickel, etc	6,827
Sulphate of magnesium	812
Superphosphates	84,167
Tar and benzol	4,504
Textile uses	4,115
Titanium dioxide	23,699
Unclassified	32,112
Total	1338,886

†Includes 2,408 tons of imported acid.

Wyandotte Reassigns Orr

Stephen T. Orr, vice-president of Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., and for twenty-five years in charge of the company's manufacturing and operating activities, has been made a member of the president's staff with the rank of vice-president, Robert B. Semple, president, has announced. Mr. Orr is being succeeded in his manufacturing duties by Frank Wolcott, his immediate assistant, who becomes general manager of manufacturing, Michigan Alkali Division.

P.A.'s-Eye View of Business

Composite view, September 28, of purchasing agents composing the Business Survey Committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

Purchasing agents reporting for the September survey find business good. Production is sharply up again and new orders exceed declines two and one-half to one. Prices are creeping up after the August upswing, considered only slightly inflationary. Inventory trend is changing from decline to leveling off at low point. Employment up, due to rapid steel recovery and holiday merchandise demands. Buying policy is even more conservative, within a ninety-day range. Little confidence in price structure, short-range production schedules and easing availability of most materials support the cautious view of the markets.

Steel buyers, taking a second look at the effect of the steel strike on their operations, conclude that the first estimate of extended shortages was greatly exaggerated, as the recovery from the strike is progressing much more rapidly than first anticipated. Forty-seven percent report few if any current steel difficulties. Forty-four percent more estimate an easy condition by the year end. Only 9 percent, compared to 42 percent last month, visualize critical shortages running into the second quarter of 1953.

Pointing to the many items now selling below ceiling prices, considering defense production is near its maximum rate and that many basic commodities, including steel, are in easing supply, purchasing executives express the predominant opinion that the time has come to release both price and material controls—let business and prices find their levels under free competitive conditions. Industrial business is expected to remain good through the middle of December. Beyond that, there appears to be no overall definite pattern.

Commodity Prices

The September price movement is up, though at a creeping pace as compared to the sharp upswing in August. Seasonal changes and OPS allowable increases account for most of it—considered to be only slightly inflationary. Sellers of fabricated materials, testing the markets to determine an acceptable price level, are finding keen competition. Viewing the large number of items selling below ceiling prices, purchasing agents are of the opinion that all price controls should be eliminated. Believe a resulting realistic price structure, based on supply and demand, would be most beneficial to all business.

Inventories

The heavy industrial inventory reduction trend reported in the past four months has eased up a bit in September. While the overall picture is one of decline, more are leveling off at the low goals attained. Some report filling in the soft spots. With defense production near its maximum rate, steel recovering at a rapid pace and easing availability of many basic materials, purchasing men are about unanimous in their opinion that material controls do not serve any good purpose and should be released. At present high prices and short-range commitment policy, no speculation in commodities would result.

Employment

Employment is up again, as layoffs are recalled to man the increased production schedules required for the upswing in new business during the past two months. The pressure of holiday goods is having the usual seasonal pickup in employment. Increasing steel receipts are creating de-

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DCAT Elects Volckening As Chairman for 1952-53

Lloyd I. Volckening, president, Ivers-Lee Company, was elected chairman of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade at

Lloyd I. Volckening

its sixty-second annual meeting, held last week at Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa. Other officers in addition to Mr. Volckening, who will serve during the next fiscal year are:—Vice-chairman, Stanley I. Clark, vice-president, Sterling Drug, Inc.; treasurer, Hugh S. Crosson, McKesson & Robbins, Inc. (reelected) and secretary, Helen L. Booth (reelected). James G. Flanagan, vice-president, S. B. Penick & Co., was reappointed counsel.

The retiring chairman, Charles M. Macauley, president, Charles M. Macauley & Associates, was elected section representa-

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Superphosphate Unit Planned Near Houston by Phillips Co.

Phillips Chemical Company, Bartlesville, Okla., will construct a 405-ton-per-day triple superphosphate plant at Adams Terminal near Houston, Tex., according to an announcement by K. S. Adams, chairman, and Paul Endacott, president of Phillips Petroleum Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary. The plant is expected to go into operation late in 1953. Raw materials will be phosphate rock shipped from Florida mines, and sulphuric acid, a part of which will be manufactured from sulphur produced by Phillips Chemical in west Texas.

This will be the company's fourth chemical installation on the site of the former Todd-Houston shipyard on the Houston ship channel. The others are an ammonium sulphate plant constructed in 1948, a methylvinylpyridin plant now nearing completion, and an anhydrous ammonia plant to be placed in operation late in 1953.

Sulphuric Acid Plant Project Announced by Eagle-Picher

Eagle - Picher Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, will start construction at an early date of a $4,000,000 zinc roasting and sulphuric acid plant at Galena, Kan., scheduled for completion during the early part of 1954. The company has been granted a certificate of necessity by the Defense Production Administration approving accelerated depreciation over a five-year period on a substantial part of the cost of the project.

About 240 tons per day of sulphuric acid will be produced at the new plant erected by Eagle-Picher. The major portion of the plant's output has been sold under long-term contract to the Missouri Farmers Association which will construct a phosphoric acid and fertilizer plant near the Eagle-Picher unit.

FTC Inaugurates New Policy of Enforcement

A new policy on enforcement of federal restraints against false and misleading advertisements in the field of public health has been adopted by the Federal Trade Commission, it was disclosed last week with the filing of an injunction suit in the United States District Court of Maryland against National Health Aids, Inc., manufacturer of a vitamin product.

Heretofore, it has been the policy of the commission to seek a court injunction against a non-dangerous product only after the issuance of a cease-and-desist order that is violated by the defendant. In the present instance, the commission has applied to the court for an injunction in advance of a decision on its own complaint that the company is falsely advertising its non-dangerous product.

The view of the commission's attorneys is that while the vitamin product in question, "NHA Complex," may not in itself be dangerous, the public health is endangered by the advertising that states that the product is a competent treatment for a great number of ailments, which it is not, and discourages people from seeking proper medical attention.

Aim of Injunction

Service of the injunction papers on the company officials was scheduled for September 25 by the marshall of the court and the company was given three days to reply to the commission's motion for an injunction. FTC asked the court to enjoin the company from falsely advertising the vitamin product until there is final action on the complaint which the commission issued against the company last May.

The court was told by FTC that the company's advertisiing, conducted mostly by radio and television, is false because it represents that the product when used as directed "will make one well and keep one well" and that it is a competent and effective treatment for various ailments; that all people in this country consume a diet deficient in vitamins, minerals and proteins, and that it is necessary for everyone to use a dietary supplement.

The commission argued that "NHA Complex" cannot be depended upon to make one well or keep one well because there are many diseases and symptoms of

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Glycolonitrile in Com'l Lots Offered by Rohm & Haas

Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, has announced the commercial availability of glycolonitrile. Described as a clear, colorless to light yellow liquid, the material is furnished as a 70 percent aqueous solution from which, Rohm & Haas reports, the anhydrous material can be obtained by distillation under vacuum. Anhydrous glycolonitrile reportedly has a boiling point of 183 degrees, Centigrade, at 759 mm.

A member of the Rohm & Haas cyanohydrins family, glycolonitrile, it is claimed, will undergo esterification, ether formation, reductive methylation, hydrolysis, simultaneous dehydration and hydrolysis, and other reactions—generally with excellent yields. The material is further said to offer a convenient method of cyanomethylation with a single reagent in place of the mixture of formaldehyde and hydrogen cyanide. Glycolonitrile has been used as a solvent for polyacrylonitrile. Technical literature and experimental samples may be obtained by writing the special products department of Rohm & Haas, Washington Square, Philadelphia 5.

Sulphur Recovery Unit Started by J. T. Baker

A new recovery unit, built to recover sulphur from the waste gases formed in the manufacture of carbon disulphide, was placed in operation at Penn Yan, N. Y., last week by the Taylor Chemical Division of J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J. The new unit will recover about 1,250,000 pounds of sulphur annually, Marion W. Smith, president, stated. All of the recovered sulphur will be reused immediately in the production of carbon disulphide.

The Penn Yan plant, it was stated is unique in that it was the first to produce carbon disulphide in commercial quantities by the electrothermal process. J. T. Baker recently erected a new $100,000 electrothermal furnace, an addition to three others in use. It also installed underwater storage facilities and handling equipment to increase efficiency and insure safe working conditions.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

Drug manufacturers and some of the chemical producers with medical doctors on their staffs are beginning to feel the pressures of the military for more MD's in the armed forces. There has been an increasing number of reports in recent weeks of the doctors being called for "their physicals," with no indication of what it portends—whether the military is getting ready to call them up or is just checking on the individual in case an emergency develops and many more doctors are needed in the services.

The situation is very disturbing to some of the firms with important research projects under way. The supply of competent medical directors to carry on research is growing smaller and smaller as more and more emphasis is placed on research both by the government and industry. The least that it can mean to a firm whose medical director is lost to the services is an indeterminate delay in completion of the research project, while to some firms it could mean that the project might have to be abandoned altogether.

The shortage of doctors and other scientific personnel is a problem that is being felt with increasing awareness throughout all industry. The medical section of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association has made it a special topic for discussion at its meeting next month, while Assistant President John R. Steelman just recently issued a manpower policy statement emphasizing the growing importance of the relatively small group of scientists and engineers available to the future welfare of the country.

Not only are the number of jobs opening up to scientists and engineers increasing faster than is the supply of trained personnel, but there is some thought that we may never be able to catch up with the needs for trained personnel. The National Research Council has a study under way at the present time of the probable numbers of people who could become competent scientists if given educational opportunities. The outlook is said to be not too good. The results of the study are expected to be published early next year.

Steel Container Prices

Most of the steel shipping container manufacturers have adjusted their ceiling prices to reflect the pass-through of the recent steel price increases, but they report that it is not enough. They are appealing to the Office of Price Stabilization for permission to raise their ceilings still higher.

Higher steel prices are only part of the added costs that have been encountered in this industry. Other material cost increases and transportation cost increases have had a substantial impact upon the industry's profit position. Most producers have made labor contract settlements in

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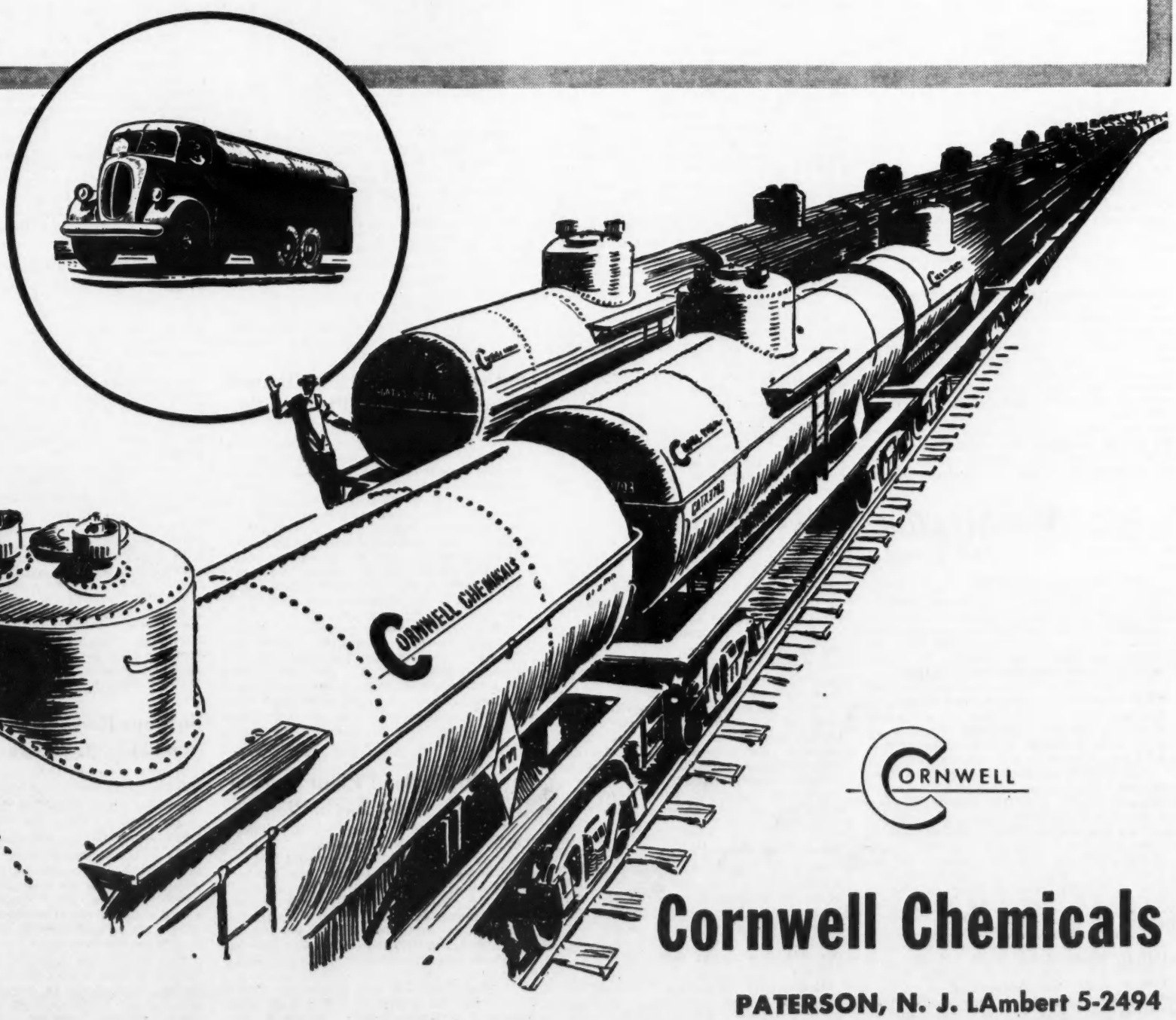
Caustic Soda
Caustic Potash

Tank Car and Tank Truck Delivery to the Eastern Seaboard



CORNWELL

Cornwell Chemicals

PATERSON, N. J. LAmbert 5-2494

Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., November 6-8.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, annual meeting, Schenley hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 12-14.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, accounting section, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 27-29.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Cleveland and Carter hotels, Cleveland, Ohio, December 7-10.

American Oil Chemists Society, fall meeting, Netherland-Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 20-22.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 8-10.

American Standards Association, annual meeting Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 19.

American Tung Oil Association, annual meeting, Admiral Semmes hotel, Mobile, Ala., October 8-10.

Association of American Fertilizer Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 3.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, annual symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 28.

Association of Economic Poisons Control Officials, annual convention, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 4.

Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., September 29-October 1.

Boston Conference on Distribution, Statler hotel, Boston, October 20-21.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 7-9.

Combined Contact Committee of ADMA and APMA, Washington hotel, Washington, D. C., November 18-19.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, fall meeting, Radisson hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., October 2-3.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 20-22.

Flax Institute of the United States, annual meeting, Minneapolis, Minn., November 6-7.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, semi-annual meeting and winter conference, Statler hotel, New York, November 25.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, spring meeting, Jung hotel, New Orleans, La., March 11-13, 1953.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, Henry W. Kiel Municipal Auditorium, St. Louis, Mo., October 19-23.

National Fertilizer Association, fall meeting, Roney Plaza hotel, Miami Beach, Fla., November 19-21.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 11-19.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Palmer House, Chicago, November 17-19.

National Pest Control Association, annual meeting, Rice hotel, Houston, Tex., October 20-22.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Ambassador and Ritz Carlton hotels, Atlantic City, N. J., September 29-October 1.

Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting, Barbizon-Plaza hotel, New York, October 30-November 1

Plant Maintenance Conference, in conjunction with Plant Maintenance Show, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, January 19-22, 1953.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, chemical sales clinic, Commodore hotel, October 28; Christmas party, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 10.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, semi-annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 11.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, New York, October 8.

Wax Importers Association Elects R. Sievert President

The American Wax Importers and Refiners Association has elected Rudolf E. Sievert, of Frank B. Ross Company, president for the coming year. Officers elected to serve with Mr. Sievert were:—Vice-President, Charles Christman, of Smith & Nichols, Inc.; secretary, John J. Garvey, of Mamaroneck Chemical Corporation; and treasurer, Edward Hess, of F. W. Steadman Company.

The following directors were also elected:—J. L. de Lyra, of Wessel, Duval & Co.; L. M. Argueso, sr., of M. Argueso & Co.; B. W. Young, of Wax & Rosin Products; Mr. Sievert, and Mr. Christman.

NPC to Meet Dec. 9

The National Petroleum Council will hold its fourth quarterly meeting December 9 at the Departmental Auditorium, Washington, D. C. The meeting ordinarily would be held during the latter part of October but has been postponed because of other important meetings of various oil and gas groups.

Pest Control Meeting Program Plans Fixed

The National Pest Control Association has announced the program for its twentieth annual convention, to be held October 20 to 22 at the Rice hotel, Houston, Tex.

The convention will open on the morning of October 20 with the annual message of the president, Robert C. Yeager. Following a business session there will be an address, entitled, "Serviceman's Manual and Supervisor's Handbook," by George L. Hockenyos. In the afternoon a general session will take place, with C. Ed. Buehner speaking on "Advertising in Regard to Bonded and Insured Guarantees." Following this there will be an open forum with emphasis on classified telephone directory advertising. Later in the afternoon there will be a session on "Bringing Us Up to Date on Resistance Problems and Newer Insecticides." The first part of the session will be an address on "Current Status of Research on Insecticide-Resistant Insects," by William C. MacDuffie. The second part will be a panel discussion with Dr. Ralph E. Heal presiding and the following participating:—Prof. Dial Martin, Lt. Col. Fred Downs, Prof. O. W. Rosewall and Mr. MacDuffie.

Pest Control in Europe

An evening session on the opening day will feature two addresses:—"Pest Control in Europe," by Walter O. Blank and "General Trends in Business," by Dean Ellis M. Sowell.

A general session on the morning of October 21 will be followed by an afternoon and evening devoted to entertainment. At the morning gathering the following addresses will be given:—"Insurance in All Its Aspects," by R. Bill Livingston; "Pest Control Is Changing," by Prof. J. J. Davis; "PCO's Part in Sanitation Services," by Dr. Richard B. Eads, and "Observations Regarding Sanitation Programs," by Carl B. Lien.

Two concurrent sessions will be held on the morning of the final day, one entitled "Termite Control" and the other "Rodent Control." The following addresses will be presented at the termite session:—"Biology of the Termite," by Dr. S. W. Bilsing; "Dry-Wood Termites—Including Fumigation Operations and Precautions," by Robert B. Mesecher; "Termite Section of Pest Control Technology," by Dr. Ralph B. Heal; "Termite Problems From an Architect's Point of View," by Arne G. Engberg; "Termite Problems in Slab Construction," by Myron W. Smith; "Approved Reference Procedures of Subterranean Termite Control," by George L. Hockenyos, and "Termite Inspection Reports," by Wayne K. Davis and W. B. Hill.

Anticoagulants Talk Slated

At the rodent control session Walter W. Dykstra will speak on "Anticoagulants (Warfarin, Warficide, Tomorin, Pivalyl)" and Milton Caroline on "Gimmicks, Gadgets and Thing-A-Ma-Jigs". A discussion of "Spot Fumigants" will follow with T. F. Winburn presiding and another on "Household Pests" will have Harold Schnorrenberg presiding and Prof. V. A. Little giving the main address.

Consulting Chemists Outline October 28 Meeting Agenda

The Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers has outlined the program for its open door dinner meeting, to be held October 28 at 5 p.m. at the Belmont Plaza hotel, New York. To be presented at the meeting, which will consist of a symposium on "Everyday Chemistry—Cosmetics and Household Chemicals," will be the following papers:—

"Cosmetics," Robert E. Horsey, sales manager, Sindar Corporation, New York; "Health Hazards of Cosmetics," Dr. M. Geneva Gray, head of pharmacology and toxicology research, Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., and "Household Chemicals," Maurice S. Sage, Sage Laboratories, Inc., New York.

Moderator of the symposium will be Thomas P. Kearney, of Industrial Testing Laboratories. The association's annual business meeting, at which new officers and directors will be announced, will be held at the October 28th meeting preceding the symposium. There will also be exhibits at the meeting, as well as give-away samples. Letterhead reservations with remittance, $7 per person, must be received by the association, Fifty East 41st street, New York 17, not later than October 24.

SAACI Sets Xmas Party

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will hold its annual Christmas party December 10 in the main ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York.

ASTM Executive Secretary

Robert J. Painter has been named executive secretary of the American Society for Testing Materials to succeed C. L. Warwick, who died in April. Mr. Painter has been a member of the society's staff since 1931, and prior to his recent appointment served as treasurer and assistant secretary. Raymond E. Hess, an ASTM staff member since 1920 and most recently assistant executive secretary and editor, has been appointed associate executive secretary and editor in chief.

Tung Oil Ass'n Outlines Annual Convention Agenda

The American Tung Oil Association has outlined the program for its nineteenth annual convention, to be held October 9 and 10 at the Admiral Semmes hotel, Mobile, Ala.

Following a welcoming address, the technical program will get under way the morning of the 9th with a discussion of "Anhydrous Ammonia, A Good Source of Nitrogen for Tung Orchards," by B. F. Sitton and W. A. Lewis, of the Department of Agriculture, and W. W. Kilby, of the South Mississippi Experimental Tung Field. "Metering Pump Improves Accuracy in Anhydrous Ammonia Applicator in Tung Orchards" is the title of a paper to be presented by R. E. Jezek, of USDA, and Mr. Kilby. S. Merrill, G. F. Potter and R. T. Brown, of USDA, will talk on "Response of Tung Trees on Lakeland Soil to Less Common Elements." Final paper of the morning session will be a discussion of "What Caused Low Content in Tung Fruit of 1951 Crop" by Mr. Potter and H. L. Crane, of USDA.

The business session will take place in the afternoon, at which officers and directors of the association will be elected for the coming year. The banquet is scheduled that night.

Opening up the morning session on October 10 will be R. L. Holmes and R. S. McKinney, of the US Tung Oil Laboratory, Bogalusa, La., who will discuss "The Composition of Tung Hulls and Screw Press Cake." "Broad Aspects of Tung Utilization Research" is the title of a paper to be presented by A. M. Altschul and A. F. Freeman, of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, La. E. M. Fairbrother, vice-president of Mobile Paint Manufacturing Company, will talk on "Tung Oil Utilization." Frank M. Crowell, jr., acting chief, peanut and oilseed programs division, Production and Marketing Administration, will outline the "Price Support Programs." In the afternoon there will be a tour of the testing laboratory of A. W. Williams Inspection Company in Mobile.

Packaging Machinery Makers Elect New Institute Officers

The Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute has elected new officers for the coming year. Edwin H. Schmitz, general sales manager, Standard-Knapp, division of Emhart Manufacturing Company, Portland, Conn., has been elected president. Named to serve as first and second vice-presidents, respectively, were S. Chester Markley, president, Comas Machine Company, Salem, Va., and Mrs. Helen H. Fairbanks, president, Horix Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Four new directors were elected as follows:—Robert T. Foreman, R. A. Jones & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; T. Miller, vice-president, Package Machinery Company, Springfield, Mass.; E. A. Oliver, general manager, Economic Machinery Company, Worcester, Mass., and John B. Wilson, Wright Machinery Company, Durham, N. C.

Chemicals Seen Under Double Pricing System

The chemical industry will have to face up to a double pricing standard for its raw materials, depending on source, if the gap between supply and demand is to be bridged, Osgood V. Tracy, general manager of the chemical products department, Esso Standard Oil Company, New York, told the American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute at its annual meeting in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., last week.

"If we are to supply our chemical markets from two sources of raw materials—coal and petroleum—the former producing chemicals of necessity, as co-products, the latter producing them 'on order,' so to speak," he said, "we have to accustom ourselves to two sets of prices for the same material, depending upon origin."

Mr. Tracy pointed out that the chemical industry is quite familiar with two prices on toluene, although, he noted, "over the years coaltar and petroleum toluene have tended to come close together. We have two prices today on benzene," he went on, "with a sizable spread between the two sources. This is justified by actual costs."

Price Spread May Narrow

"As time goes on, however, the spread may narrow, although it is difficult to see under present processes how it will actually close. The bulk of coaltar benzene must be disposed of as produced, and it will probably always be quoted at a discount, compared with petroleum benzene, to insure its ready movement. The same relationship of two prices will probably obtain in naphthalene when and if it makes its appearance in large volume from petroleum."

Mr. Tracy traced the growth of chemicals from petroleum, pointing out that output was of small volume in the early twenties, limited largely to isopropyl alcohol for the production of acetone and ethyleneglycol for antifreeze. Ten years later, he said, total production of petroleum-based chemicals "was scarcely 5 percent of the total of all organic chemical output of the country."

The great change in the chemical materials picture, he noted, was effected during World War II, and production of petroleum-source toluene, butadiene, ethylene, isobutylene and other petrochemicals grew to major proportions. Benzene from petroleum was a postwar development, he said, and was primarily the result of the fact that such markets as the plastic industry, the new synthetic fibers and new types of protective coatings "could not be supplied by coal alone."

Benzene Gets Into Picture

Despite the fact that petroleum-source benzol could not compete economically with coaltar material, he said that the realization that coaltar sources could not meet all demands was what finally brought benzene from petroleum into the picture. "Chemical manufacturers, resin producers, detergent makers and others, knew that their combined demands were exceeding supply and that contracts must be drawn at prices which would en-

—Continued on page 53

Health Pool Proposed By France for Europe

The French government last week proposed a health pool for Europe to be set up on the same basis as the Schuman plan for coal and steel industries and the European army. The pool would provide for the duty-free flow of medicine between European nations, setting up of a European blood bank, exchange of doctors and joint financing and operation of laboratories.

The plan will be submitted to the Council of Europe at Strasbourg before October 8, it was said. The council is a parliament of fourteen nations and the Saar formed to create greater European unity and to promote economic and social progress.

Under the proposed health plan, a high authority, which would have an advisory committee of doctors and scientists, would be set up to run the pool. The health ministers of the various nations would constitute a cabinet. The legislature and courts of justice provided for the coal-steel pool would also work for the health pool.

AIChE Meeting Dec. 7-10

The American Institute of Chemical Engineers will hold its annual meeting December 7 to 10 in Cleveland, Ohio. The meeting will be held at the Cleveland and Carter hotels, with headquarters at the Cleveland.

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, September 26 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
over 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250- .1435
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .1350- .1535
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050- .1300
Acetaldol (see Aldol)
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb. .30½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
smaller lots lb. .62 - .67
Acetic, anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l dlvd. lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —
Acetoacetorthochloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.14 - 1.22
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.15 - 1.23
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —
Acetone, CP dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¼- .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- .10
Methyl (see MI)
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l. works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin USP, bbls., works, frt equald lb. 1.15 - 1.38
Acetophenone, cns. dms lb. 1.35 - 1.65
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
Acetyl (N) para-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½- —
l.c.l lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —
Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 11.70 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP., dms., works 100 lbs. 15.00 -16.00
cbys., inclusive, works 100 lbs. 24.00 -25.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 -12.50
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 -13.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 9.00 -11.50
USP, dms. works 100 lbs. 13.50 -14.50
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above)
Acetylsalicylic USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls same basis, lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .30½- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 - 1.73
Anthranilic, resub. bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.10 - —
Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white). USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic, USP dms. 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 24.50 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 24.85 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 25.25 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 25.50 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 26.00 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.80 - 8.20
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .425 - .450
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. .525 - .540
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, betaoxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.39
Boric, tech, 99½% cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton 120 75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.50 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 145 25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 191 00 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 196.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l. works ton. 95 75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 141.50 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 120 25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.00 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l. works ton. 100.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 146.50 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 151.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 171.00 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 176.00 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton. 96.75 - —
USP 4¢ per ton higher.
Broennner's, bbls lb. 1.47 - —
Acid, butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tankcars, works lb. .32½- —
Cacodylic, bots lb. 10.50 - 13.00
Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
synth., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Capric, 90%, dms lb. .29¼- .30½
Caprylic, 90%, dms lb. .29¼- .30½
Cassello, dms frt alld lb 1.44 -
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .33¼- .33¾
Chicago, bbls, frt alld lb 3.21 -
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 - —
l.c.l. frt equald lb. .044 - .059
tanks, frt equald lb. .034 - —
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - .27½
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .28½
NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Cinnamic, refd. bots lb. 3.50 - 3.50
Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —
USP, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .24½- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —

Anhydrous and USP powdered citric, ½c. per lb. higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .19 - .20¼
double dist., dms lb. .20½- .21¼
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .11¼- .12½
double dist., dms lb. .11¾- .13
Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50% above 210°C. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 - —
ret. dms. c.l same basis gal. 1.06 - 1.28
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 - 1.33
tanks, same basis gal. .95 - 1.20
207° to 210° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.16 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.19 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 - —
204° to 207°C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.21 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.24 - —
ret. dms. c.l same basis gal. 1.21 - 1.33
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.24 - 1.38
tanks, same basis gal. 1.10 - 1.25
Imp. 75% at 215°C. or over, dms., ex whse c.l. .85 - 1.00
petroleum, dom. 195° to 213°C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —
Acid, cresylic, petroleum, dom., 200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - .53
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .45 - —
Crotonic, fib dms, works lb .31 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .80 - 1.25
Desoxycholic, bots lb. 22.00 Nom.
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "D" 2,4-D).
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .35½ - —
tanks works lb. .33¼- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —
Folic, bots, fib cns, kilo or more gram. 1.60 - —
Formic, 85% cbys, c.l. works lb. .142 - .17
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .22
90%, cbys, c.l. works lb. .1475 - .1750
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .23½
Fumaric, ech bbls, dms lb. .37 - .38
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb 1.82 - 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - 1.78
Gamma, dry, ground, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech, 50% bots lb. .23½- .31¼
dms lb. .14½- —
cbys. lb. .17½- —
Glutamic, 99½% laevo, fib. dms., 100-lb lots works lb 2.45 - 2.53
25-lb. lots works lb. 2.60 - 2.68
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb 2.25 - 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, basis 100%, bbls., works lb. .82 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g. cbys lb 2.67 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys lb 2.98 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb .37 - .43
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls, works lb. 1.15 - —
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works, lb. .24 - .25
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
70%, steel drms., works lb. .1535- .1955
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech, 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila., basis 100% lb. .12 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., basis 100% lb. .063 - —
Acid, hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.33
USP, cbys lb 88 - —
Isonicotinic, 100 lb. fib. dms, works lb. 10.00 - —
J, bbls., works, basis 100% lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls, frt alld lb. 64 - .70
L, bbls frt alld lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic, edible, 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 - .20
smaller lots lb. .17½ - .21
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 - .364
less than 5 bbls lb. .305 - .369
plastic grade, 50% bbls., 20 or more works lb. .21¾ - —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼ - .23¾
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3815- —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.50
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - .97
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .23¾- .30
60%, dms lb. .19¾- .21
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2145- .219
water-white, dms lb. .2445- .249
Maleic, cryst., powd., dms. lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, lb 2.35 - —
smaller lots, works lb 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, dms., c.l. and truck-loads, works lb. .76 - —
less than truckload works lb 76½- .90
Molybdic, dms. 85-92% works lb. 1.40 - 1.55
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms lb. .20 - .22
Muriatic, 18° cbys., c.l. works, 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.80
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.30
tanks, works ton. 25.00 -29.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.30
tanks, works ton. 27.00 -33.00
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.40
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.30
tanks, works ton. 32.00 -36.00
CP, USP consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —

Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.

Myristic, dms. lb. .25¼- .26
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winthers)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,3-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H)
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).
(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's)
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broennner's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms, frt. adjusted kilo. 9.00 - 9.30

Amide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.30 -11.10
38° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.80 -11.60
40° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.30 -12.10
42° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.80 -12.60
60% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
95% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
CP, NF consumers, cbys., extra c.l. works lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - .25
Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .13½- .14
tanks lb. .11¾- —
double distilled (white), dms lb. .16 - .17
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
Orthocresotinic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .68 - —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1575- .159
10,000-lb lots, works lb. .16 - .161
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - .173
Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .16¼- .17
Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.70 - 4.00
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.45 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.50 - 4.95
Parachlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb. .77 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .93 - 1.04
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.43 - 1.78
tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dest-dist.	destructive-distilled
alld.	allowed	dextro	dextrorotatory
ammo.	ammonia	dist.	distilled
amorph.	amorphous	distr.	distributor
AMP.	American melting point	djns.	demijohns
anhyd.	anhydrous	dlvd.	delivered
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dms.	drums
artif.	artificial	dom.	domestic
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	E	east
Be.	Baume	e.p.	end point
bbls.	barrels	equald.	equalized
bgs.	bags	F	fahrenheit
bls.	bales	ferment.	fermentation
bots.	bottles	ffa.	free fatty acid
b.p.	boiling point	ffc.	free from chlorine
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	fib.	fiber
b.r.	boiling range	f.o.b.	free on board
bxs.	boxes	FPA.	free of prussic acid
C.	centigrade	frt.	freight
cbys.	carboys	fus.	fused
CD.	completely denatured	gal.	gallon
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	gran.	granular
cks.	casks	grd.	ground
c.l.	car lots	i.&a.	iron and aluminum
cns.	cans	i.b.p.	initial boiling point
col.	color	imp.	imported
coml.	commercial	incl.	included
conc.	concentrated	indust.	industrial
CP.	chemically pure	kgs.	kegs
cps.	centipoises	lacq.	lacquer
cryst.	crystal	lb.	pound
cs.	cases	l.c.l.	less than car lots
ctns.	cartons	liq.	liquid
cyls.	cylinders	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point
dbl.	double	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet
denat.	denatured	min.	minimum
		m.p.	melting point
		N.	nitrogen
		nat.	natural
		neut.	neutral
		NF.	National Formulary
		No.	number
		nom.	nominal
		ord.	ordinary
		oz	ounce
		Pac.	Pacific
		pf.	proof
		phos.	phosphate
		photo.	photographic
		pkgs.	packages
		powd.	powdered
		precip.	precipitated
		prod.	producer
		pt	point
		pulv.	pulverized
		purif.	purified
		redist.	redistilled
		refd.	refined
		refy.	refinery
		reg	regular
		resub.	resublimed
		ret.	returnable
		SD.	specially denatured
		s.d	single distilled
		S. E.	southeast
		secs.	seconds
		s.g	specific gravity
		shipt.	shipment
		solut.	solution
		s.u	standard unit
		synth.	synthetic
		tanks.	railroad tank-cars
		tech.	technical
		USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
		vis.	viscosity
		VM&P	varnish makers & painters
		W	west
		whse.	warehouse
		w w	water white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

Acid, Phenylcinchonic—Alcohol, Propyl

Acid, phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic)
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.10
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.00
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .08 - .08¼
l.c.l., works lb. .08½ - .09¼
Picric, NF 300-lb. bbls. lb. .55 - —
dms., small lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls lb .32 - .33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .258 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .263 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - .243
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol)
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., l.c.l., works gal. .36 - —
whse. gal. .504 - —
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs lb. .35 - —
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .44 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls lb. .39 - —
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .46 - —
powder, bbls lb. .51 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works, lb. .85½ - .88
l.c.l., works lb. .86 - .88½
Soybean oil, double dist., dms lb. .12¾ - .14
single, dist., dms lb. .12¼ - .13½
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .12 - .13¼
single pressed, bgs lb. .11½ - .12¾
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .14¼ - .15½
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb .63 - .75

Acid, sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 20 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.85
tanks, works ton. 16.30 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.10
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - 3.10
tanks, works ton. 20.00 - —
96-100%, tanks, works ton. 21.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼ - .11¾
5 pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾ - .20¾
fuming, 20% tanks, works ton. 22.40 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .10½ - .11¾
hydrogenated, dms lb. .10½ - .11¾
Tannic, NF, fluffy, obls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - 1.60
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - 1.76
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech., dms lb. .95 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb., dms., c.l. lb. .39½ - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots lb. .40½ - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .41½ - —
small dms. lb. .43½ - .49½
imported, bgs lb. .30½ - .31
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.86
Tolnas, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 - —
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½ - —

Acid, trichloroacetic, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 4.30 - —
Undecylenic, dms. lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite leaves, bls lb. .25 - .35
root, bls lb. .65 - .75
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz. 27.50 - 32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz. 78.00 - 85.00
Acrolein, dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .44½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
ACTH, bots gm. 40.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. 22 - .24
Adrenocorticotropic hormone—see ACTH
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1 strip, bls. lb. 1.75 - 2.25
powdered, 30 mesh, fib, dms. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Agaric, white, bls lb. 2.25 Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .25 - .30
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb. 8.50 - 11.00
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls., lb. 2.39 - 2.41
powd., bbls lb. 2.43 - 2.45
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.03 - 1.08
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .70 - .80
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .21½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —

Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, ref'd, 126°-132° C, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33¾ - .36
tanks, dlvd lb. .31 - —
128-132° C., dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .33¾ - .36
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35¾ - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., frt alld. E lb. .24 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .22½ - —
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .19 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .80
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½ - .49
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
synthetic normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
secondary dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
tanks, works lb. .13½ - —
95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .16¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Cetyl, extra, fib., cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. 1.32 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.37 - —
NF, fib., cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .72 - .95
smaller lots lb. .72 - 1.00
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.25 - 3.20
Decyl, bots lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal .68½ - .69¼
l.c.l., dlvd., same basis gal. .74½ - .78½
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .56½ - .57½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½ - .78¼
tanks, same basis gal. .57½ - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69 - .69½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .78½
tanks, same basis gal. .57 - .57½
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .67 - .68
l.c.l. same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - .56
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69 - .69½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .78½
tanks, same basis gal. .57 - .57½
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Rockies gal. .69½ - .70
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½ - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .57½ - .58
SD27A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 1.34½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.38½ - 1.43½
tanks, same basis gal. 1.22½ - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68½ - .70½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72½ - .79½
tanks, same basis gal. .56½ - .58½
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66½ - .68½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .70½ - .77½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½ - .56½
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70 - .72
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - .81
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - .59¼
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68½ - .70
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72½ - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .56½ - .58
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ - —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 20.62 - 20.64½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.66 - 20.73½
tanks, same basis gal. 20.50 - 20.52½
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .67 - .69½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .78½
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - .57½
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies, gal. 21.72 - 21.74½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.76 - 21.83½
tanks, same basis gal. 21.60 - 21.62½
Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼ - .29½
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .26¼ - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .31 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .19½ - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾ - .15
l.c.l., works lb. .15½ - .16
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. .24½ - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .5050 - .5225
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .5550 - .5640
tanks, dlvd gal. .3850 - —
95%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .52¾ - .53
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .57¾ - .58
tanks, dlvd gal. .40¾ - .41
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .55 - .56¾
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60 - .61
tanks, dlvd gal. .43 - —
Lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.70 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, dms lb. 1.57 - 2.18
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .72½ - .76
smaller lots, works lb. .77½ - .81
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —

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Alcohol, tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .49¼- —
dms., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .45 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
industrial grade, dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .30 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .27 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .93 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Aletris root, bgs lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Alkanet root, bgs lb. .45 - .46
Allethrin, 100%, dms., frt., alld lb. 32.00 - —
90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 - —
solution, 20%, dms. 100-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.65 - —
2½%, dms., frt. alld gal. 7.40 - —
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cbys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .52¾- .54¼
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .35 - .38
powdered, cs lb. .40 - .41
Curacao, kgs lb. .60 - .65
Socotrine, kgs lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 4.25 - 4.70
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. .85 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls, frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .39½- .49½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - .50
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots kilo. 250.00 - —
Acetate, bots kilo. 250.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls lb. .20 - .33
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0385- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0410- .0510
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1550- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1070- —
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works, lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
Formate, basic solution, cbys. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 - 85.00
light bgs., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel., pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. .79½- —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, lb. .20 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots lb. .19 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour classified, 8-240 mesh, dms, frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs., frt. alld lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 - .15
283-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt alld lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. allo lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. allo lb. .50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. allo. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. allo lb. .15 - —
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .59½- —
standard, dms lb. .41 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms. lb. .97½- —
standard, dms lb. .68½- —
rubber grade, dms lb. .58½- —
unpolished, standard, dms lb. .54½- —
varnish, standard, dms lb. .50 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over

Resinate, precip. dms., frt. allo. lb. .27½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less lb. .34 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less lb. .34 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less lb. .34 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bulk c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
ground, bgs., works ton. 33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ton. 36.00 - —
iron-free bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .10 - .12
powd., dms., works lb. .14 - .16
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).

Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 -10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs lb. .63 - .68
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .47½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Aminophyllin, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.30 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton. 79.00 -80.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .17 - .17½
2 lb. .17 - .18
3 lb. .17 - .19
4 lb. .20 - .21
5 lb. .16 - .19
refrigeration, tanks, works ton. 80.00 -82.50
Aqua, (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd, Met. area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 80.00 -86.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis ton. 75.00 -80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms. lb. .43 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lb. lots, frt. allo lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. allo lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton. 312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 380.00 - —

Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l lb. .07¼- .08½
Bichromate, bbls, works lb. .33 - .38
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .18¾- .19¾
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. .38 - .39
dms lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, bots., jars fb. 4.01 - 4.13
Linoleate, 80% dms, works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton. 72.50 - —
western, 33.5% N., bgs., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton. 86.84 - —
domestic, bgs., western works ton. 64.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton. 51.00 - —
Oleate, 75%, dms, works lb. .55 - .60
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .75 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.

Ammonium perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs lb. .30 - .35
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09 - —
dibasic, NF V bbls., dms lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09 - —
Salicylate, NF dms, kgs lb 1.62 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11 - .12
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton 40.00 - 45.00
synthetic, bgs. c.l., western, works ton. 50.00 - 54.50
bulk, works ton. 47.00 - 51.00
purified, dms., works lb. 07½ - .08¼
Sulphide, liq., 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100%, works ton 211.50 - —
l.c.l. basis 100% works ton 312.50 - —
tanks, dlvd or frt allo ton 181.50 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. works lb .19 - .30
Thioglycollate, com'l, cbys., basis 10.5% lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulphate, cryst., photo grade, 6lb. dms., frt. allo lb. .65 - —
Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, dextro, bots lb. 32.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb 6.50 - 7.00
monobasic, dextro, bots lb. 32.00 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots. lb. 32.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb 6.50 - 7.00
Sulphate, dextro, dms lb. 32.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00

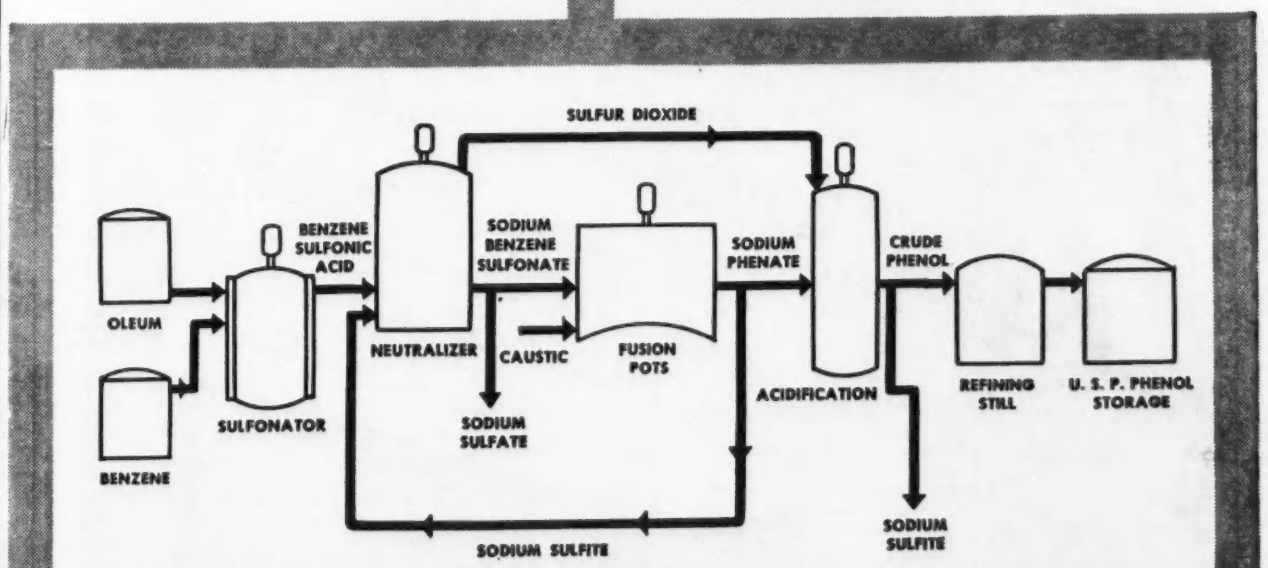
How Monsanto Makes PHENOL

The flow chart, illustrated here, shows you how Monsanto makes Phenol. Geared for large-volume production, Monsanto can serve as your *dependable* supply source, whether you purchase in tank cars or drums.

Here are Monsanto Phenol specifications: Crystalline solid, U. S. P.: White crystalline solid; melt, colorless mobile liquid; solution in water (1:15) clear and colorless; non-volatile residue (100° C.) 0.01% max.; crystallizing point 40.6° C. min. Distillation range: first drop 180.0° C. min.; 100% (first drop to dry point) 2.0° C. max.; 50% to dry point 0.2° C. max.

Write for Monsanto's 12-page booklet, "*Safe Handling of Phenol.*" For quotations on Monsanto Phenol in 200-pound tins, 450-pound drums or tank cars, contact the nearest Monsanto Sales Office or MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri.

DISTRICT SALES OFFICES: Birmingham, Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Seattle, Twin Cities. In Canada, Monsanto Canada Limited, Montreal.



PHENOL IS USED IN THESE PRODUCTS
Dyestuffs
Molding Resins
Varnishes
Enamels
Lacquers
Paints
Lubricating oils
Textiles (printing)
Explosives
Tanning materials
Pharmaceuticals
Medicinals
Antiseptics
Germicides
Preservatives
Deodorants
Soaps
Vermin exterminators
Rubber
Photographic chemicals

PHENOL

MONSANTO CHEMICALS—PLASTICS

SERVING INDUSTRY...WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Amyl Acetate—Bismuth-Ammonium Citrate

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.05
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.80 - 2.10
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .77 - .95
Anethol, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.20 - 1.60
Angelica root, dom., bls. lb. .60 - .70
imported, bls. lb. .50 - .80
Angostura bark, bls lb. .43 - .48
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
Salt, dms., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
Anise, Bulgarian, bgs. lb. .12 - .13
Chinese, star, bgs. lb. .68 - .70
Czech, bgs. lb. .12½- .13
Mexican, bgs. lb. .14½- .15
Spanish, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
Turkish, bgs. lb. .12½- .13
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms. lb. 2.35 - 2.80
Annatto seed, whole, bgs lb. .26 - —
powdered, dms lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .85 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .85 - .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .39 - —
cases, c.l., mines lb. .39½- —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30 - .36
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .31½- .37½
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs., dlvd. lb. .38 - .38½
Trichloride, pails, c.l., works lb. .43 - .47
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .49
solution, cbys., works lb. .29 - .30
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic.
Antipyrene NF, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 23.40 - 23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .13 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. tins oz. 5.00 - 5.75
Arginine monohydrochloride, laevo, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo. 77.00 - —
Argols, min 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos, basis 100% lb. 26.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. .65 - .66
root, bls lb. 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs lb. .11 - .14
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't lb. .80 - .90
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, cs lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 1,300.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 556.00 - —
3K, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 78.00 - —
7D, c.l., (30 tons) mines ton. 68.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 46.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 40.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 27.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds. L.c.l. lots, $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Craig, Colo.; Heber City, Utah ton. 34.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 38.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 37.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½- —
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicyclic.)
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 9.00 - 11.50
Sulphate, USP, bots oz. 5.60 - 6.50

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bags lb. .35 - .40
tree bark, bgs. lb. .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 5.00 - —
Sodium, USP dms lb. 5.25 - 5.27
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton. 85.50 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 95.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .34 - .38
Chloride, anhyd. bgs., c.l., works bgs ton. 152.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 162.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .16 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, crystals, bgs ton. 190.00 - 200.00
Iodide, bots. lb. 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works ton. 250.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 260.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works lb. .16 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
ton lots lb. .38 - —
less ton lots lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. lb. .14 - —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ton. 71.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 81.50 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton 9.40 - 12.50
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton. 20.00 - —
95-75% bgs., mines ton. 20.00 - —
water grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton. 37.60 - 37.85
ex-whse., N. Y. ton. 53.45 - 61.75
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 9.50 - 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb. .35 - .40
root, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Bentonite, 200 mesh bgs., works ton. 12.50 - —
Italian, white, high gel, bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 71.40 - —
5 ton lots ton 68.90 - —
10 ton lots, ex dock ton. 57.00 - —
low gel, bgs., l.c.l. ton. 69.70 - —
5-ton lots ton. 67.20 - —
10 ton lots, ex dock ton. 55.00 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb .22 - .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - .79
tech., cbys., dms lb. .49 - .54
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .013 - .015
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .019 - .021
dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0185- —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0225- —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0280- —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0325- —
Benzidine base, bbls lb. 1.02 - —
Hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa gal. .37 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30 - .35
Chicago district gal. .30 - .35
Cleveland district gal. .30 - .35
Geneva, Utah gal. .30 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .35 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .37 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .37 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Minaqua, Colo. gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .37 - .39
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 - .35
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .37 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .37 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .38¼- —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .35 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½- .23½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- .24½
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .80 - —
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Formate, cns lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Propionate, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Salicylate, bots lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 2.00
Benzylisoeugenol, bots lb. 8.60 - 9.00
Berberine bisulphate, cns lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Berberis root, bls lb. .22 - .30
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .73½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
Benzoate, fib dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Salicylate, dms lb 5.00 - —
Sulphate, cns lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb 1.05 - 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works lb 1.05 - —
Beth root, bls lb. .40 - .41
Biotin, cryst., bots gram 10.00 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars lb 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms lb 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —

ETHICAL PRODUCTS GAIN CONVENIENCE,
PROTECTION AND ACCEPTANCE IN WIRZ Tubes
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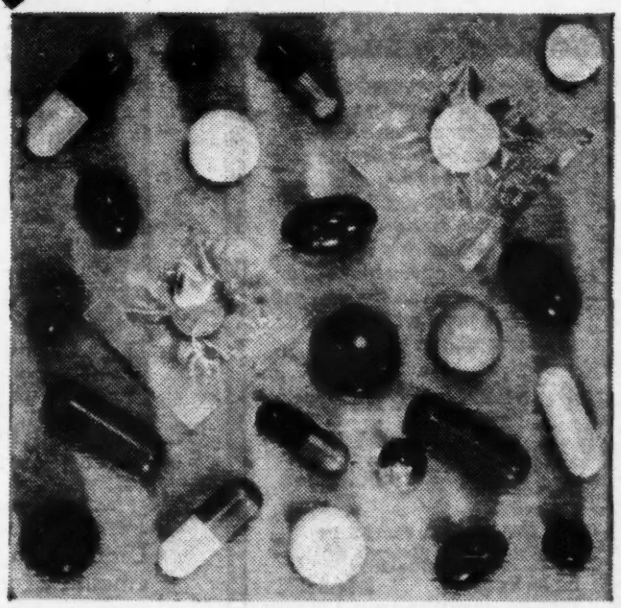
. . . . . of Gem Value



Fine jewelers refer to the "gem value" of precious stones . . . Kimberley blue-white diamonds for instance. Year in and year out they are always of predictable, stable value . . . vastly different from synthetic or imitation stones. Gems are never cheap, but always an investment.

In the years in which Strong Cobb has led in the development of the private formula division of the drug and pharmaceutical industry, we have never compromised with quality . . .
We have never sold imitation "stones" for those of "gem value."
And the market for the products we manufacture is as stable as the value of a Kimberley blue-white.

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ORIGINATORS AND DEVELOPERS OF THE AMPINE FOR AUTOMATIC, SUBCUTANEOUS AND INTRAMUSCULAR INJECTION

PHARMACEUTICALS SINCE 1833

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Strong Cobb & Co. Inc.

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IN CALIFORNIA: 12912 Chadron Ave., Hawthorne, Cal.
IN CANADA: Strong Cobb of Canada, Ltd., 388 St. Paul St., W., Montreal

Black, Acetylene—Calamus Root

Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
cs. l.c.l., ship't point lb. .20 - .22
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- .21
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, heads, bulk, c.l., works lb .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lt. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd. at whse lb. .1225- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. at whse lb. .10 - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1250- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .06 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .1175- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry, root bark, bls lb. .25 - .30
root, bls lb. .15 - .16
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls lb. .65 - .70
tree bark, bls lb. .38 - .40
Black Indian hemp root, bls lb. .60 - .61
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.110.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.120.00 - 130.00
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls. c.l., works ton.84.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton 92.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton. 7.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 8.00 - —
soluble bgs., c.l. lb. .17 - .18½
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls lb. .55 - .56
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .39¾- .45
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls, same basis lb. 3.40 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .39¾- .45
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis. lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .39¾- .45
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .39¾- .45
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .28 - .30½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .15 - .33½
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA bbls lb. 3.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 6.35 - —
Blue, dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.) Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher. Pac Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls lb. .45 - .46
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .11 - .13
Bonemeal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., works, E ton.70.00 Nom.
steamed, works, E ton.75.00 - —
Bone, phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
precipitate, (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).
Bones, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ton.60.00 - —
Boneset leaves and tops, bls lb. .17 - .20
Borage flowers bls lb 40 - .49
Borax, tech., anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.74.50 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.125.25 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton.67 50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.63.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.114.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., or Chi ton.134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.139.00- —
bulk, c.l. works ton.59 25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.37 75 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.88.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.83.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.108.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.42 75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.113.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.38.25 - —
Borax packed in kgs. $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. UPS borax $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .161 - .221
l.c.l., same basis lb. .171 - .241
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truck-load, works lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .23 - —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cns., dms. works, lb. .75 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., works lb. .85 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, cns., dms. works lb. .80 - .85
Broomtop, bls lb. .30 - .35
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .1275- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .0375- —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works lb. .12 - —
powdered, bgs lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Brown, umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .06¼- .06½
Turkey type bgs., works lb. .06¼- .06½
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .11 - —
Brucine, cns., 100-oz lots oz. .33 - .35
Sulphate NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .26 - .29
Bryonia root, bls lb. .22 - .34
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .13 - .17
cut and sifted, bls lb. .18 - .23
Berries, bgs lb. .80 - .90
Burdock root, bls lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene, cyls, refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .23 - .25
Butyl acetate fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20¾- —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Butyl ether (see Ether butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacryiate normal, dms., less truckloads, works lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms. l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - .27¾
Butylamine (see Mono., Di- or Tri-).
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, jars lb. 5.56 - 6.75
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.25 - —
anhydrous, dms. lb. 5.50 - —
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.30 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.35 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs. lb. .25 - .30
imported, bleached, bls lb. .70 Nom.
stripped, bls lb. .30 - .40

to serve you better in

13 VITAL MARKETS

For prompt, personal service, contact your nearby member of the Solvents and Chemicals Group. Most solvents you require are readily available from local stocks in drum, tank wagon, transport or tank cars. Whether it's a solvent for coatings, or for inks . . . or a solvent for cleaning, you get the right product from your Group member.

THE SOLVENTS AND CHEMICALS GROUP

OFFICES AND PLANTS IN

BUFFALO—BUFFALO SOLVENTS & CHEMICALS CORPORATION,
Box 73, Station B Bedford 1572

CHICAGO—CENTRAL SOLVENTS & CHEMICALS COMPANY,
2545 W. Congress St. SEeley 3-0505

CINCINNATI—AMSCO SOLVENTS & CHEMICALS COMPANY,
4619 Reading Road MElrose 1910

CLEVELAND—OHIO SOLVENTS & CHEMICALS COMPANY,
3470 W. 140th St. CLearwater 1-3770

DETROIT—WESTERN SOLVENTS & CHEMICALS COMPANY,
6472 Selkirk Ave. WAlnut 1-6350

FORT WAYNE—HOOSIER SOLVENTS & CHEMICALS CORPORATION,
Maumee & Bueter Rd. ANthony 0213

GRAND RAPIDS—WOLVERINE SOLVENTS & CHEMICALS COMPANY,
1500 Century S.W. Grand Rapids 5-9111

HOUSTON—TEXAS SOLVENTS & CHEMICALS COMPANY,
8501 Market St. Orchard 6683

INDIANAPOLIS—HOOSIER SOLVENTS & CHEMICALS CORPORATION,
1650 Luett St. ATlantic 1381

MILWAUKEE—WISCONSIN SOLVENTS & CHEMICALS CORPORATION,
1719 S. 83rd St. GReenfield 6-2630

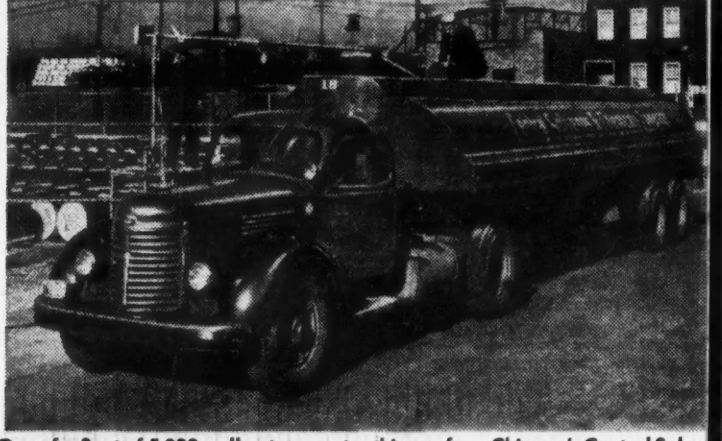
NEW ORLEANS—SOUTHERN SOLVENTS & CHEMICALS CORPORATION,
1352 Jefferson Hwy. Temple 4666

ST. LOUIS—MISSOURI SOLVENTS & CHEMICALS COMPANY,
419 DeSoto Ave. GArfield 3495

TOLEDO—WESTERN SOLVENTS & CHEMICALS COMPANY,
Central & Reynolds Rd. Jordan 0761

SOURCES OF SUPPLY . . .

Speedy Service plus Personal Attention



One of a fleet of 5,000 gallon transports—this one from Chicago's Central Solve

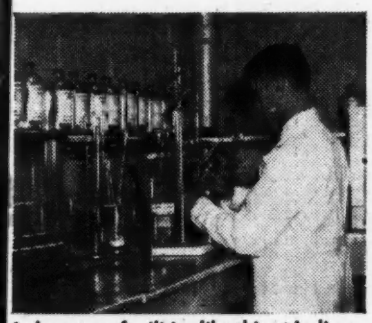
Personal attention is the one thing that customers value mo Unfortunately, a rapid growth in size usually reduces t amount of personal attention available. This needn't be t case, as illustrated by the 11 members of the Solvents Chemicals Group. The Group . . . delivering millions of gallo of solvents and tons of chemicals to industry throughout t Midwest has licked the bugaboo of big company immobili

The ability to move quickly, to meet each situation provided for by permitting each member to operate as individual company. Yet, because of the tremendous dist bution facilities available in key markets serving paint, me working, graphic arts and chemical compounding industri many leading chemical producers have chosen the Group represent them.

SPEEDY DELIVERY. One factor that most firms appreci is the promptness in shipping which all members of the Gro offer. In most cases, orders are delivered within a 24-ho period. In cases where a product is not available locally shi ments frequently can be rushed from the nearest Gro member having adequate supplies. Thus, local shortages c often be overcome in cases of emergency.

WIDE RANGE OF PRODUCT. The basic concept in t Group's organization has been to provide a complete line products in its field. Among the many products availabl Group members offer 9 chlorinated solvents in various grad 14 aliphatic petroleum naphthas, 10 aromatic solvents and

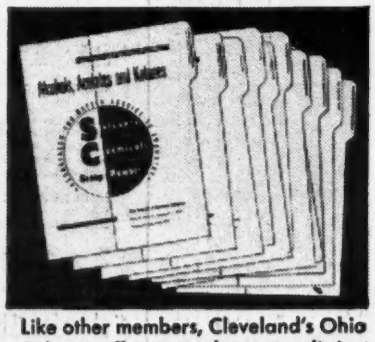
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works gram .95 - —
25 to 249 grams, works gram 1.00 - —
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾- —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd 100 lbs 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb .10 - .11
l.c.l., same basis lb .11 - .12
Bromide, NF, jars lb .90 - .92
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton 134.40 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 25.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tankcars, works, frt. alld ton 10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton 31.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton 23.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton 32.00 - 69.00
USP, gran., bbls lb .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb .65 - .74
USP, bbls., dms lb .58 - .67
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works lb 2.40 - 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, cns., cased (45 lbs.) dlvd. E. of Rockies cs 21.00 -23.00
100-lb. lots, same basis dm 25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb 4.32 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb .25¾- —
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works lb .10 - .12
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton 49.25 - —
Panthothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram .07½- —
Para-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 7.05 - 7.50
Phenolsulphonate, dms lb .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs 7.10 - —
l.c.l 100 lbs 7.60 - 7.95
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 90.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton 95.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works, frt. equald lb .0625- —
smaller lots, same basis lb .0675- —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.45 - —
Phytate, bgs works lb .28 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb .27¾- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb .06¼- —
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. lb .35 - —
ton lots lb .36 - —
less ton lots lb .37 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb. lots, works lb 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb 2.65 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls lb .50 - .65
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb 4.02 - 4.05
Camphene, dms., incl., c.l., works, lb .1830- .1930
l.c.l., same basis lb .1880- .2015
tanks, same basis lb .1394- .1660
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb 3.00 - 3.10
natural, USP, powd. 100-lb. lots, bbls lb .55 - .60
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs lb .70 - .75
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb .55½- —
smaller lots lb .56 - .58
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb .61 - —
smaller lots lb .62 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb .93 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb .94 - —
smaller lots lb .95 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls lb .25 .33
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb 1.05 1.20
powd., bxs lb 1.15 1.40
Russian, bgs lb 2.80 3.25
powd., bxs lb 2.90 3.50
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF from domestic pepper dms lb 4.25 5.75
from African pepper, dms lb 4.75 6.25
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls gal 1.05 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb .10 - .10¼
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb 1.25 - —
steel-dms., same basis lb 1.20 - —
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb .13½ —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. commpetitive points lb .0700- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .0800- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb .0950- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .1050- —
tankcars, same basis lb .0490- —
Dioxide, cyls lb .08 —
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb .1097- .1197
NF, chys lb .17 .18
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb .0847- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb .0897- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb .1047- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb .1107- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb .0772- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb .0822- —
Carbromal, NF, dms. 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, cs lb 3.75 - 4.10
medium, cs., afloat lb 3.30 —
decorticated, Alleppey, cs lb 3.00 3.10
Guatemalan, cs lb 2.65 - 2.70
Mangalore type, cs lb 2.50 2.55
green, Alleppey, bgs lb 2.40 - 2.45
Ceylon, bgs lb 2.40 - 2.45
seed (see Cardamom fruit, decorticated)
Carmine No 40 NF bulk, 100 lbs or more, dlvd lb 5.50 —
smaller lots, dlvd lb 5.65 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampuls 10 mg 5.00 —
90% beta, 10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg 2.00 - —
gram quantities, ampuls, gm 5.00 —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram ampuls gm .67½- —
tins, works gm .50 —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram tins lb .81 —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz can per can 1 60 —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units per gram lb 25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram cns lb 7 86 —
3,330 A units per gram cns lb .85 —
feed grade 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb dms., works million units .18 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works million units .30 - —
Carvol, bots lb 8 75 10 50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb .27 .28
Casein, dom., acid-precip, standard, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, ship't point lb .28 .33
premium bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point lb .36½- .40
imported, Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100 bg lots or more ex dock lb .23 - .24
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls, afloat lb .15 - .15¼
longstick lb .18 - .18½
shortstick bls lb .15¾- .16
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs lb .23 .23½
broken, bls lb .22 —
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls lb .28 Nom.
unscraped, bls lb .27½ .28
Saigon, broken, bls lb .35 - .36
medium, bls lb .38 - .49
thin, bls lb .52 .54
Cassia, buds, bgs lb .55 - .56
Fistula, bgs lb .25 .30
Castor beans, bgs. f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton 170.00 -Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs c.l., works ton 37.25 —
Castoreum, artificial, cns lb 9.00 9.25
natural, cns lb 7.00 30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb 2.17½ —
resublimed, dms., works lb 4.29½ —
Catnip leaves, southern, bls lb 65 70
Celery seed, French, bgs lb .39 - .40
Indian, bgs lb .26 - .26½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns., dlvd. lb .40 - .45
extrusion compounds, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb .52 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .53 - .59
molding, composition, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .49 - .55
reprocessed black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .43 - .49
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 16% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb .64 —
17% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb .54 —
27% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb .64 —
38% butyryl content, low viscosity, standard cartons, works lb .68 —
medium viscosity, same basis lb .54 —
50% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb .63 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb .64 - .71
reprocessed black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .52 - .58
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100-lb. lots or more lb .50 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works lb 1.44 1.60
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb No prices
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, works lb 1.85 - 2.00
smaller lots, works lb 1.90 - 2.10
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works lb .0395- .035
l.c.l., ex whse lb .039- .05
paint, bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton 32.50 40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works, ton 55.00 60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian and Hungarian style, cs lb .80 Nom.
Roman, cs lb .75 - .80



Laboratory facilities like this at Indianapolis' Hoosier Solvents are used to assist with customers' problems as well as maintain quality control.

Stake trucks and tank wagons (like these from Buffalo Solvents) provide speedy delivery of drum and bulk solvent . . . promptly pick up drums.

Orders delivered within 24 hours in most cases . . from stocks as those at Milwaukee's Wisconsin Solvents.



Like other members, Cleveland's Ohio Solvents offers a catalog system listing properties on all products marketed.

different plasticizers. Because of this wide range of product, Group members can select and suggest the specific product that will best meet the customer's need. Whether it's a solvent for coatings, or for inks . . . or a solvent for cleaning, you get the right product from your Group member.

QUALITY CONTROL. Keeping abreast of new products and meeting customer problems has developed a unique set of facilities for the Group. Laboratory facilities are available not only to check incoming products but to offer technical assistance on solvents and chemicals on request. Laboratory assistance right in the market helps many salesmen whose companies are Solvents & Chemicals Group customers.

SUPER SERVICE. The specialized attention given by the Group has resulted in a constantly increasing demand by industry. For the complete story of what the Group has to offer your firm, readers are invited to call or write their nearby Group member.

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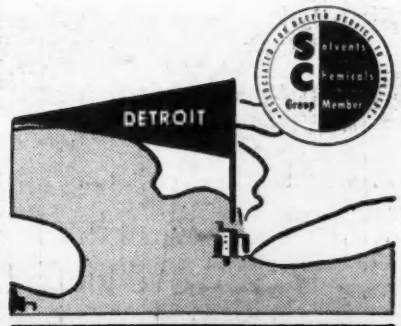
ROSINS • DETERGENTS • ALKALIES • GLYCOLS • AMINES



IN DETROIT, IT'S

WESTERN

SOLVENTS & CHEMICALS COMPANY

A MEMBER OF THE SOLVENTS & CHEMICALS GROUP

In Detroit or Toledo, it's Western Solvents for speedy service . . . specialized attention. For over 39 years Western Solvents has provided the Detroit-Toledo areas with solvents and chemicals from America's leading manufacturers. Whether you manufacture paints, lacquers,

adhesives or chemical specialties . . . whether you use solvents for metal cleaning, thinning inks or for reducing organic coatings . . . whatever the application, Western Solvents will suggest a product most likely to meet your needs. If you are in the Detroit or Toledo area, call or write Western Solvents the next time you order.

WESTERN
Solvents & Chemicals Company
6472 SELKIRK AVENUE
DETROIT 11, MICHIGAN
Telephone: WAlnut 1-6350

CENTRAL & REYNOLDS RD.
TOLEDO, OHIO
Telephone: JORDAN 0761

Charcoal—Copperas

Charcoal, activated, NF, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone)
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton.77.00 -86.00
bulk, c.l., works ton.70.40 - —
granular, bgs., works ton.77.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton.43.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton 43.50 -53.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton 50.00 -60.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.33.50 - —
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0510- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0543- —
tanks, works lb. .0425- .0440
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1092- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1165- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloramine T, NF, bbls works lb. .75 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - .73
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .76 - .83
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. lb. .14¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .57 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l. lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points lb. .10¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
W. of Rockies 100 lbs. 2.82½- —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .18 - .182
l.c.l., same basis lb. .192 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - .171
USP, dms. lb. .30 - .35
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll, off soluble, 4%, not fixed, tins, pails, works lb. 3.75 - 4.50
copper fixed, 6%, tins, pails, works lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Sodium-copper, dms., pails, aqueous sol., 4%, works lb. 4.25 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 6.83 - 7.00
14%, dms., works lb.12.60 - —
concentrated, dom., 50%, dms., works, basis 100% lb.85.00 -90.00
75%, dms., works, basis 100% lb.85.00 -95.00
90%, dms., works, basis 100% lb.85.00 -105.00
Imported, 60%, dms., basis 100% lb.60.00 -65.00
75%, dms., basis 100% lb.60.00 -65.00
90%, dms., basis 100% lb.60.00 -65.00
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 8.80 - 9.50
5-lb. pkg. lb. 9.00 -10.50
1-lb. pkg. lb. 9.50 -10.50
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Chloride, fib dms., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works lb. No stocks.
solut., 7½% bbls. works lb. .08½ —
cbys., works lb. .10¼- —
8½%, bbls., works lb. .09 - —
cbys., works lb. .10¾- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .44½- —
Green (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, solid, bbls lb. .49 - —
Trioxide, NF bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow, (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots lb. 9.02 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .28 - .30
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns. 100 oz.-lots oz. .71 - .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 oz.-lots oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100 oz.-lots, oz. .52 - .57
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 oz.-lots oz. .27 - .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 4.85

Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic)
Aldehyde, NF cns., dms lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls lb. .25½- —
Citral, bots., cns. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 2.05 - 2.45
Civet, artificial, bots lb 13.75 -15.00
natural, bots oz. 3.50 - 7.00
Clay, ball, dom., crushed, bulk, Tennessee ton.10.00 -12.00
airfloated, bgs, c.l., Tennessee ton.19.50 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Tennessee ton.20.50 - —
Imported, lump, bulk, Atlantic port, long ton.27.00 -30.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port, long ton.43.00 -45.00
pulverized, bgs., l.c.l., all ports ton.55.00 - —
97%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l. Georgia ton.54.00 -56.00
China, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l. works ton.11.50 -14.50
l.c.l., works ton.35.30 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 8.50 -11.50
200 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton.13.50 -17.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me gross ton.20.00 -40.00
powd., bgs. c.l., ex dock net ton.50.00 —
l.c.l., ex whse net ton.60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls lb. 1.40 - 1.41
Zanzibar, bls lb. 1.42 - 1.43
Clover tops, red, bgs lb. 45 - .50
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose).
standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
technical, high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs. dlvd. E. lb. .58 —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E. lb. .62 - —
low vis., 62% purity, bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd E., basis 100% lb. .46 - .47
l.c.l. dlvd. E. basis 100% lb. .48 - .49
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. basis net weight lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .36 —
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E., basis 100% lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .48 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., basis net weight lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .20 —

Prices for technical grades of CMC West of the Rocky Mountains are 1c. per pound less than delivered prices.

Coaltar, coal gas, water gas, crude, resale dms. c.l., ex-whse. gal. .24 - .27½
l.c.l. ex-whse gal. .26 - .28½
tanks, ex whse gal. .14 - .15
refd., resale dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .25 - .28½
l.c.l. ex-whse gal. .27 - .29½
tanks, ex-whse gal. .15 - .16
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd lb. 1.14¾- —
Carbonate, 48% powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.92¼- —
Chloride, 24.2% Co. kgs., dlvd., lb. 1.10½- —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.32 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .84½- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms lb. .53¾- —
Metal, 97.99%, kgs., ex-whses lb. 2.40 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., lb. .42¾- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd lb. .99¼- —
Oxide, black, 70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.76 —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd. lb. 1.57¾- —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .27 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .81¾- —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.28½- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —
Cochineal, USP gray, ogs lb. .68 - .90
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .67 - —
Codeine, NF, cns. 100-oz. lots oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .22 - .25
Blue, bls lb. .17 - .18
Colchicine USP, bots., cns oz.74.50 -77.50
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .60
Seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls lb. .30 - .35
Colombo root, bls., to arrive lb. .22 - —
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb. .25 - .30
Condurango bark, bgs lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. 1.15 - 1.75
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35¾- —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .22 - .23½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .34½- —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .22¾- —
Citrate USP 5-lb bots oz. 2.40 —
Cyanide, tech., bbls., over 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .613 - —
less than 1,000 lbs. lb. .633 - —
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms, frt. alld, E. Miss. lb. .36 - .36½
Metal, electrolytic lb. .24½- .27½
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .22¾- —
Nitrate, tech, cryst, bbls., works, lb. .25¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works, lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .40
red, com'l, bbls., c.l., works lb. .43 - .45¼
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - .45½
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld lb. 24¼ Nom.
Quinolinolate, fib. dms. lb. 4.25 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
Stearate, ton lots, works lb. .38½- .39½
less ton lots, works lb. .40½ —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 9.95
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.20 10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works lb. .1615 —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.14.95 -15.50
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs.25.60 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.27.10 —
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb .1615 .2500
Undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.90 3.00
Copperas, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.28.50 —
l.c.l., dlvd, Metro area 100 lbs 3.00 —
bbls., c.l., works ton.34.00 —
bulk, c.l., works ton.21.00 —

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We fervently hope he never has to use it.

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Copra, Atlantic Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.157.50 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton.152.50 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Czech, bgs lb. .07 - .07½
Moroccan, bgs lb. .18 Nom.
new crop, futures, bgs. lb. .05¾- —
Roumanian, bgs lb. .07½- .08
Corn sugar tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.47 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.62 - —
Cornsilk, bls lb. .12 - .14
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran. powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls lb. .26 - .28
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.50 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, Mem phis ton.80.00 Nom.
Coumarin cryst., NF, cns. lb. 2.94 3.15
powd., cans lb. 3.20 3.25
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb .80 .90
Cranesbill root, bls lb. .40 - .41
Cream of tartar, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms lb. .34½- —
bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipment lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs. lb. .35½- .38½
imported, kgs lb. .27¾- —
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .20 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works, gal. .188 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .41 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .27 - —
Creosote, wood, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
hardwood, bots., cbys lb. 1.05 - 1.10
pinewood, dms gal. .31 - .32
Cresol, tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l. frt. equald. lb. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .155 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .168 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .171 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .155 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, l.c.l., works. lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.25 -11.50
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 16.25 - —
Cuba root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .22 - .25
Cubeb berries, XX NF, bgs lb. .45 - .52
powd., cs lb. .55 - .60
Culvers root, bbls lb. .60 - .61
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Indian, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Iranian, bgs. lb. .17¼- .17½
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .18 Nom.
Syrian, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Cutch extract 55% tannin bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08¼- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran. bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.62.50 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit ton. 2.90 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .09¼- —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .37¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38¼- —
tanks works lb. .36¼- —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Cyclopropane CP, 2 lb. cyls., works, cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots. gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

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2, 4-D bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .67 - —
isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .72 - .74
Damiana leaves, bls lb. .28 - .30
Dandelion root, bls lb. .45 - .50
DDD, tech. fine grd. fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .32 - .33
smaller lots, same basis lb. .35 - .36
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .419 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .439 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .394 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .42 - .43
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs., works ton.49.25 - —
18½% P, paper bgs., works ton.62.75 -63.75
Rock, 14½% P, paper bgs., works ton.50.00 - —
Degras, comman, bbls lb. .11 - .12
crude, centrifugal, bbls lb. .18 - .20
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls lb. .30½- —
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .30 - —
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .32 - .35
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, bots. lb. 25.00 - —
dextro-laevo, bots lb. 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N.Y. 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.84 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.99 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.94 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.09 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.83 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 4.60
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. No prices.
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. No prices.
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. No prices.
Dianisidin, dms lb. 1.90 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton.52.00 -55.00
California ton.42.00 -45.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton.85.00 -90.00
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton.65.00 - —
California ton.53.00 —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.95.00 -100.00
Atlantic coast ton.95.00 -100.00
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 —
Dibenzyl sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works lb. .92 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .93¾- —
tanks, works lb. .91 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .35¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .34 - .34½
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .92 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .93 - —
tanks, works lb. .90¼- —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .90 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .91 - —
tanks, works lb. .88¼- —
Tartarate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .71 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36¾- .38¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .39¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 78½ —
l.c.l., works lb. 78¼- —
tanks, works lb. .76¾- —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. 46 —
l.c.l., works lb. 46¾ —
tanks, works lb. 44½- —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb 2.60 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb 3.04 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼ —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½ —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb 46¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb 47¾ —
tanks, same basis lb 45 —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb 48¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb 48½ —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 41¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb 42¾- —
tanks, same basis lb 40 —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¼- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .32¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29½- —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l. works lb 19¼ —
tanks, works lb. .17 —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .52½- —
Diethylanilin, dms lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Boriborate, dms. l.c.l lb. .30½- —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. 46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼ —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb .30 - —
l.c.l. works lb .30½ —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb 28¾ —
l.c.l., works lb. 27¼ —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., works lb 25¼ —
tanks, works lb 23½ —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41½- —
Diethylethanolamine, dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb 68½ —
tanks, same basis lb 65¾ —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo.115.00 -150.00
1 kilo lot kilo 135.00 -150.00
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms. lb 1.10 1.15
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 7.75 - 8.50

MONOETHANOLAMINE

For use as . . . a gas scrubbing agent for recovery of hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide . . . a chemical intermediate in the manufacture of various surface active agents, rubber chemicals, and other materials. . . an agent in the manufacture of antibiotics.

DIETHANOLAMINE

For use as . . . an intermediate in the manufacture of surface active agents used in textile specialties, herbicides, petroleum demulsifiers, etc. . . . a gas scrubber in refinery operations . . . a rubber chemicals intermediate.

TRIETHANOLAMINE

For use as . . . an intermediate in manufacture of surface active agents used in textile specialties, waxes and polishes, herbicides, petroleum demulsifiers, toilet goods, cement additives, cutting oils, etc. . . . a rubber chemicals intermediate.

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Warehouse Stores: Tenafly, New Jersey; Chicago, Illinois; Houston, Texas

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Ethylene Glycol
Ethylene Dichloride
Diethylene Glycol
Monoethanolamine
Diethanolamine
Triethanolamine
Nonyl Phenol

Diglycol Laurate—Dyes, Coaltar, General Use, No. 922

Diglycol laurate, dms.	lb.	.30½-	.34
Oleate, dms.	lb.	.28½-	.29½
Stearate, dms.	lb.	.25 -	.26½
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.76½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.77½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.74¾-	—
Dihydrazine sulphate, dms., works	lb.	1.10 -	1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk.	gram.	.24 -	—
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure dms	lb.	2.80	3.00
tech., dms.	lb.	1.15	1.25
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.15¼-	—
l.c.l., dvid.	lb.	.16¼-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.13½-	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.34¾-	—
l.c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.35¾-	—
tanks, dlvd., E	lb.	.33 -	—
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.07½-	—
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.37 -	—
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.49¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48 -	—
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs	lb.	.12½-	.13
natural, bgs.	lb.	.11 -	.11½
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns	lb.	5.50	5.90
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.53 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.55 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.51 -	—
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms.	lb.	2.25 -	2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29¼-	.29¾
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30¼-	.30¾
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27½-	.28
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.31¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.32¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	1.30 -	—
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	—
10-gal. ret dms., works	lb.	.16½-	—
Dimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.37 -	.38
l.c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.37½-	.38¼
tanks, works, basis, 100%	lb.	.33 -	—
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.26 -	—
l.c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.27 -	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.25 -	—
Dimethylethanolamine, anhydrous, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	1.43 -	—
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	1.45 -	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	1.40 -	—
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., basis 100%.	lb.	.54 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.55 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.52¼-	—
Dimethylformamide, dms., works.	lb.	.37 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.34 -	—
Dinitroanilin. dms., frt. equald.	lb.	.57 -	—
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms.	lb.	.20 -	—
purified, dms.	lb.	.22 -	—
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¼-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¾-	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.15 -	—
Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.34 -	—
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms.	lb.	.10 -	—
refd., dms.	lb.	.21 -	—
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.44¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.45¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.43 -	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.38¾-	.41¾
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.39¾-	.42¾
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.37 -	.40
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd.	lb.	.54 -	—
smaller lots, dlvd.	lb.	.55 -	—
Dioxane, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.28¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.29¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.27 -	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.34 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.37 -	—
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works	gal.	.49 -	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.50 -	—
whse.	gal.	.68 -	—
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South.	gal.	.60 -	—
l.c.l., works, South	gal.	.69 -	—
dlvd. N. Y.	lb.	.83 -	—
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	.20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.54 -	.65
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.51¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.53¾-	—
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.28 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.25 -	—
tech, tanks, works	lb.	.24 -	—
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots.	lb.	.44½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.45½-	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms.	lb.	5.30	5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.16¾-	.17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¾-	.18
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15 -	—
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.19¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
Di-secondary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.30¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28¼-	—
Di-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.30¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28¼-	—
Di-tertiary-butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.30 -	—
Di-tertiary-butylparacresol, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.91 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.95 -	—
Divi-divi, 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock	ton.	70.00	-72.00
Divinylbenzene 30-25%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19 -	—
40-50%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	1.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.15 -	—
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13½-	—
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls.	lb.	.26	.28
imp., cut, bls.	lb.	.28	.35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls.	lb.	.11	-.13
Dragon's blood, mass, cs.	lb.	1.25	1.30
reeds, cs.	lb.	1.40	1.45

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd.:—

Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	17.00	-17.60
No. 2, cns.	lb.	17.00	-17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	17.00	-17.60
No. 2, cns.	lb.	22.20	-22.85
No. 3, cns.	lb.	35.25	-35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb	3.65	3.75
No. 2, cns.	lb	4.65	4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb	7.55	7.85
No. 2, cns.	lb	4.00	4.10
No. 3, cns.	lb.	22.20	-22.85
No. 4, cns.	lb.	7.20	7.50
No. 32, cns.	lb	5.30	5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	17.00	-17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.50	-11.05
No. 3, cns.	lb	3.30	3.40
No. 4, cns.	lb	3.30	3.40
No. 5, cns.	lb	4.00	4.10
No. 6, cns.	lb	4.00	4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb lots, dlvd.:—

Black, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns.	lb.	13.55	—
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
No. 6, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
No. 7, cns.	lb.	14.80	—
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 4, cns.	lb.	20.05	—
No. 5, cns.	lb.	5.70	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	20.70	—
Red, D & C, No. 6, cns.	lb.	3.75	—
No. 9, cns.	lb.	3.75	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	3.00	—
No. 11, cns.	lb.	2.25	—
No. 12, cns.	lb.	3.00	—
No. 17, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 18, cns.	lb	24.00	—
No. 19, cns.	lb.	20.05	—
No. 21, cns.	lb.	4.70	—
No. 22, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 28, cns.	lb.	24.65	—
No. 33, cns.	lb.	17.45	—
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 8, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
No. 11, cns.	lb.	13.50	—

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
20 Orange AD.	lb.	.64	—
27 Fast light orange 2G.	lb.	.78	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

31	Phloxine 2G.	lb.	.64	—
36	Alizarine yellow 2G.	lb.	.83	—
40	Orange B extra, conc.	lb.	1.06	—
57	Fuchsine 6B.	lb.	.57	—
79	Scarlet 2R.	lb.	.74	—
151	Orange Y.	lb.	.47	—
161	Orange RR.	lb.	.55	—
176	Fast red A, conc.	lb.	.90	—
179	Azo rubine XX, conc.	lb.	1.04	—
180	Blue F4B.	lb.	.92	—
185	Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	.93	—
202	Chrome blue black, conc	lb.	.68	—
203	Chrome black T.	lb.	.71	—
208	Fast blue SR.	lb.	.91	—
216	Chrome red B.	lb.	.74	—
234	Resorcin brown.	lb.	.89	—
246	Blue black, extra, conc.	lb.	.86	—
275	Milling red 3R, conc.	lb.	2.03	—
289	Navy blue 3R, conc., 125%.	lb.	1.09	—
299	Black S, conc.	lb.	1.40	—
304	Neutral black 2B, conc., 200%	lb.	2.01	—
326	Fast scarlet 4BNC.	lb.	1.64	—
332	Bismarck brown RX, conc.	lb.	.86	—
365	Brilliant yellow, conc.	lb.	2.34	—
382	Scarlet B	lb.	1.65	—
401	Diazo black, BHD	lb.	.63	—
406	Blue 2B extra, conc.	lb.	1.07	—
419	Diamine fast red FC.	lb.	1.12	—
420	Diamine brown M	lb.	.90	—
448	Benzo purpurine 4B, conc.	lb.	1.18	—
518	Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc., 150%	lb.	2.25	—
561	Trisulphon brown BCW, conc	lb.	2.03	—
581	Direct black E, double	lb.	.89	—
593	Diamine green BXN, conc. 150%	lb.	.97	—
598	Congo brown GG, conc. 150%	lb.	1.46	—
620	Stilbene yellow G, conc	lb.	.92	—
639	Xylene light yellow GX	lb.	1.79	—
640	Tartrazine, conc.	lb.	1.46	—
655	Auramine, conc.	lb.	1.85	—
667	Victoria green sml. cryst.	lb.	2.10	—
662	Brilliant green cryst.	lb.	2.79	—
667	Brilliant milling green B, conc.	lb.	3.68	—
671	Brilliant Blue E	lb.	1.73	—
680	Methyl violet S, conc.	lb.	1.10	—
681	Crystal violet powder.	lb.	2.15	—
698	Formyl violet S4B.	lb.	1.50	—
720	Chrome azure blue BR, conc. 200%	lb.	3.75	—
729	Victoria blue B, conc.	lb.	2.79	—
739	Green SN, extra.	lb.	2.41	—
749	Rhodamine B, extra.	lb.	4.33	—
814	Fast yellow NNL, conc. 175%	lb.	3.11	—
841	Safranine T, extra, conc., 125%.	lb.	2.90	—
865	Nigrosine WSJ	lb.	.68	—
922	Methylene blue ZX.	lb.	1.58	—

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354 HARRISON STREET, PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype):

969	Sulphanthrene blue GR paste,	lb.	.76	—
978	Sulphogene carbon HCF grains	lb.	.32	—
1034	Alizarin red S, conc	lb.	2.59	—
1054	Anthraquinone blue B	lb.	2.91	—
1096	Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste	lb.	2.00	—
	double paste	lb.	4.00	—
1099	Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	1.75	—
1101	Brilliant green B, double paste	lb.	2.36	—
1106	Indanthrene blue RS, double paste	lb.	2.57	—
1113	Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste	lb.	1.75	—
1150	Indanthrene olive R, single paste	lb.	1.10	—
1151	Indanthrene brown R, single paste	lb.	1.68	—
	double paste	lb.	3.35	—
1212	Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste	lb.	1.62	—
1217	Sulphanthrene orange R, single, paste	lb.	1.65	—
p-4	Acid anthracene brown FGN,	lb.	2.31	—
p-14	Anthracene chromate brown EBN	lb.	1.31	—
p-24	Benzo fast black L, conc., 150%	lb.	2.18	—
p-80	Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA	lb.	2.79	—
p-202	Zambesi black V	lb.	1.06	—
p-313	Naphthol AS-SW	lb.	2.42	—
p-244	Celliton scarlet B	lb.	1.31	—
1078	Anthraquinone green G	lb.	2.72	—
1085	Alizarin blue black B	lb.	2.33	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Black blue No. 550	lb.	.81	—
Jet, No. 551	lb.	.89	—
Brown R, conc.	lb.	1.72	—
Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.90	—
Red 4 B, conc.	lb.	1.37	—
Yellow C	lb.	1.18	—
FN, conc.	lb.	1.22	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms, sellers' works:—

Auramine, O	lb.	1.85	—
Black, basic blue	lb.	1.21	—
Jet	lb.	1.21	—
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc.	lb.	1.55	—
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc.	lb.	.86	—
Chrysodine, R, extra	lb.	.60	—
Y, extra	lb.	.64	—
Fuchsine, conc	lb.	3.08	—
Green, malachite, conc	lb.	2.10	—
Rhodamine B	lb.	4.33	—
Safranine, Y, conc.	lb.	2.90	—
Violet, methyl B	lb.	1.10	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:

Azo rubine R, extra, conc	lb.	1.04	—
Black, acid blue, B, extra	lb.	.86	—
Orange Acid, Y, conc	lb.	.47	—
Scarlet crocein, MOO	lb.	1.45	—
Yellow azo, conc	lb.	.90	—
Fast light, 2 G, extra	lb.	2.04	—
Methanil, conc	lb.	.91	—

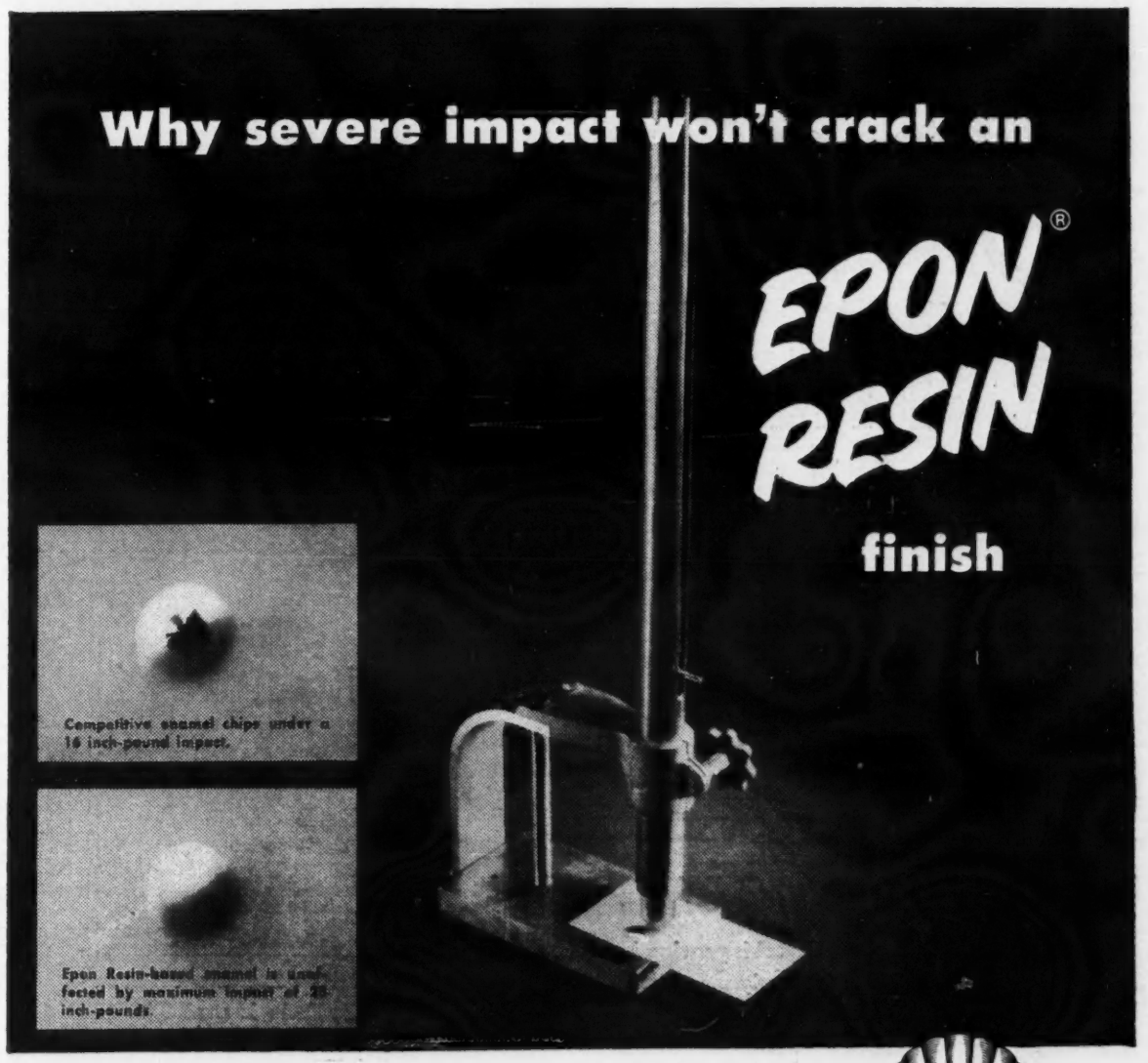
Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	.90	Nom.
Egg albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.09	- 1.11
Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid	lb.	No stocks.	
tanners bbls	lb.	.06	- .06½
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.30	- .40
Elecampane root, bls	lb.	.23	- .25
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.28	- .29
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.46	- .47
select, bundles	lb.	.60	- .61
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots.,	oz.	38.75	-42.35
Ephedrine synthetic, USP, anhydrous bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.98	- 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.92	- —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.75	- —
Sulphate cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.72	- —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.73	- —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.38¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.39½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.37	- —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams	gram.	.45	- .55
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	2.15	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	- 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	2.35	- —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	3.10	- —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.35	- —
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst.	kilo	150.00	- —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	4.00	- 4.25
Eserine, bots	oz.	45.00	-50.00
Salicylate USP, bots	oz.	32.50	-34.00
Sulphate, bots	oz.	34.50	-35.50
Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).			
Butyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.30	- —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).			
Dichloroethyl, refd., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.14	- .14½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	- .16
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	- —
technical, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.12	- —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.37	- —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns	lb.	.89	- —
½-lb cns	lb.	.97	- —
¼-lb cns	lb.	1.05	- —
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13¾	- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.1575	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1675	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1375	- —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0675	- .0936
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0750	- .0936
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05	- .07½
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.20	- 1.35
Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc, hospitals	bot.	1.12	- —
75 cc hospitals	bot.	1.56	- —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¾	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	- —
93-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¾	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11¼	- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¼	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11½	- —
NF, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24	- .25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	- —
85-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¾	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11¼	- —
Ethyl acetate, synthetic 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11½	- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.56½	- —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, dlvd	lb.	.49	- —
less than truckload, dlvd	lb.	.49½	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.48	- —
Aminobenzate, USP (see Benzocaine).			
Benzoate, cns, dms	lb.	.74	- .79
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms	lb.	.43	- .47
Butyrate, works	lb.	.80	- 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).			
Chloride, tech, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	- .20
cyls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	- .22
tanks same basis	lb.	.10	- —
USP, bbls., cyls	lb.	.22	- .24
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	2.28	- 2.53
Formate, dms	lb.	.60	- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	3.90	- 4.40
Iodide, bots., works	lb.	4.13	- —
cbys., works	lb.	3.50	- —
Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.47½	- —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload works	lb.	.50	- —
less than truckload, works	lb.	.50½	- —
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).			
Oenanthate, dms	lb.	1.00	1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	No prices.	
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).			
40% available SiO, dms., works,	lb.	.60½	- —
Ethylaiphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylaiphanaphthylamine).			
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-)			
Ethylaniline (see Monoethylaniline).			
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l	lb.	.15	- —
tanks	lb.	.13	- —
Ethylbutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.32½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34	- —
tanks	lb.	.32	- —
Ethylcellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000 lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.70	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	- .80
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.65	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.67	- .75
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.11¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¾	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	- —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c per lb. higher.			
Oxide, cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.26	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27	- —
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.19	- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
Ethylenediamine, 76%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.49	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.50	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.47	- —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.13¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	- —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23½	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.21	- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.18½	- —
Ethyleneglycol monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19¼	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.16½	- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.21	- —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.29¼	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.27	- —
Monostearate, dms	lb.	.30	- .37
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt alld., E. Miss	lb.	.42	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	- —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	11.85	- —
Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethylorthotoluidin).			
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	6.75	- 7.30
smaller lots	lb.	7.35	7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.65	- 1.90
Eucalyptus leaves, bls	lb.	.10	- .11
Eugenol, pure, USP, bots	lb.	2.90	- 3.45
Euphorbia herb, bls	lb.	.12	- .14

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	20.00	-22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works	ton.	11.75	-12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works	ton.	20.00	-22.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	18.00	-20.00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finish
Competitive enamel chips under a 16 inch-pound impact.
Epon Resin-based enamel is unaffected by maximum impact of 28 inch-pounds.

THE SETUP: An impact tester which permits a falling 2-lb. weight to dent an enameled test panel. A variety of metal panels, including aluminum, was used—but the result was always the same.

The Result: Competitive enamels flaked and chipped off. *Epon Resin-based* enamels adhered to the metal without the slightest trace of failure. In fact, the Epon Resin finish successfully withstood a maximum impact of 28 inch-pounds, while conventional finishes failed at 16 inch-pounds or less.

The Reason: The Epon Resin molecule is an entirely new class of polymer with evenly spaced reactive groups which permit it to cure to a flexible film. Also, its polar nature contributes outstanding adhesion. As a plus value, Epon Resins have excellent resistance to detergents, caustic and many acids.

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Fennel seed, Czech, dark, bgs...lb. .20 - .21
French, bgs. ....lb. .23 - .24
Syrian, light, bgs....lb. .28 - .28½
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs..lb. .06 - —
Tunisian, bgs....lb. .05¾- —
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate).
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate).
Ferric glycerophospnate (see Iron-glycerophosphate).
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite).
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate-ferric).
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms....lb. .88 - .97
Fir balsam, Canada, cns....gal.32.50 -33.50
Oregon, bbls....gal. 2.35 - 3.25
Fishberries, bgs....lb. .17 - .21
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal ground, domestic, 60% protein, bulk, Balto area..ton.135.60 - —
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bulk, Balto area..ton.129.60 - —
Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton.60.00 - —
ceramic grade, 95-96% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, c.l. ton.47.00 Nom.
85% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine ton.41.50 Nom.
metallurgical grade, foundry, lump, 55-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l., ton.38.00 Nom.
Fluorspar, metallurgical, washed gravel, 50-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton.38.00 Nom.
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine ton.39.00 - —
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton.40.00 Nom.
Fluorspar, metallurgical, washed gravel, 70% or better, effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l..ton.41.00 - —
imported, bulk, ex dock, New York ..ton.37.00 Nom.
Formaldehyde, NF (inhibited), dms., c.l., E., works..lb. .0625- —
l.c.l., E. works....lb. .0675- —
tanks, E. works....lb. .0420- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works..lb. .0395- —

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls....lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga., mines..ton.38.50 - —
Illinois mines....ton.37.20 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne....ton. 2.00 - 4.00
imported, bgs., c.l....ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works.lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works....lb. .108 - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd....lb. .15 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l....lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld....lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls....lb. .18 - .35
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane tanks, gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1285- .136
Group 3, 82 octane, tanks gal. .10375- .105
Gulf coast, 82 octane, tanks gal. .1125- .1130
Penn., wester, U. S. motor, 86 octane, tanks..gal. .1275- .129
natural, group 3, 26-70 octane, tanks..gal. .06875- —
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs.lb. 1.25 - —
Gelsemium root, bls....lb. .26 - .27
Gentian root, bls....lb. .17 - .18
grd., bbls., bxs....lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls., bxs....lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
standard, cns., dms....lb. .75 - 1.50
Geranyl acetate, cns....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African roots, bots..lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls..lb. 7.50 -12.75
Root, African, bls....lb. .14 - .14½
Cochin, unbleached, bgs....lb. .18 - —
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs....lb. .24 - —
No. 2, bgs....lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bgs....lb. .17 - —
Rhattoon, bgs....lb. .16 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs....lb. .12½- .13
Ginseng root, cs....lb.13.00 -16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., works....ton.50.00 - —
Glue, bone, extracted, 66 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis. lb. .25 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis. lb. .25½- —
131 jellygrams, same basis. lb. .26 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis. lb. .26½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis. lb. .27 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis. lb. .28 - —
packers', 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb .21½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis. lb. .22½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis. lb. .23 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis. lb. .24 - —
135 jellygrams, same basis. lb. .25 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis. lb. .26 - —
185 jellygrams, same basis. lb. .27 - —
renderers', 110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —

Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.

hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27½- .28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .29 - .29½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .30 - .31
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .31 - .32
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .32 - .33
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .33 - .34
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .34 - .35
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .35 - .36
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .36 - .37
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .37 - .38
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .38 - .39
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .40 - .41
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .41 - .43
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .42 - .45

Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd..lb. .24 - .25
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd....lb. .22 - .23
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .33¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .34¼- —
tanks, dlvd....lb. .33¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd....lb. .33½- —
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .36¼- —
tanks, dlvd....lb. .35¼- —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd....lb. .34 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .34¼- —
tanks, dlvd....lb. .33¼- —
Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l. works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .19 - —
tanks, works....lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz.23.50 -24.00
acid-yellow, bots....oz.21.00 -21.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls., lb. 3.00 - 3.05
powd., bxs....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz.13.00 -14.00
USP IX, bots....oz.14.50 -15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs....lb. .32 - .33
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .05 - .095
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse....lb. .19 - .215
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex. whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, dlvd....lb. .03¾- —
house....lb. .04 - —
white, choice....lb. .06½- —
yellow....lb. .04¼- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.30 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 5 to 30%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .37 - —
31-50%, bbls., same basis, lb. .37 - .38
50-60%, bbls., same basis, lb. .40 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .17¼

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .95 - 1.20
pure, c.l., bgs., frt. alld....lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works, lb. 4.40 - —
resinated, bbls....lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls....lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs....lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls....lb. .30 - .32
Guaiac resin, NF, cs....lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, cs....lb. .49 - .51
Guaiacol, cryst., tins....lb. 1.90 - —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys....lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Carbonate, dms....lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana powd., cs....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac tears, cs....lb. .35 - .65
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs....lb. .15½- .16
powdered, USP, bbls....lb. .19 - .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs....lb. .38 - .40
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs., 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld....lb. .60 - —
smaller lots same basis lb .62 - —
works..lb. 6.50 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs....lb. .21 - .23
No. 2, bgs....lb. .19 - .20
No. 3, bgs....lb. .17½- .18¼
Manila, loba B, bgs....lb. No prices.
C, bgs....lb. .27 - .32
CBB, bgs....lb. .22 - .23
CNE, bgs....lb. No prices.
DBB, bgs....lb. .14 - .18
DK, bgs....lb. .13 - .15
dust, bgs....lb. .11 - .12¾
soft, MA, bgs....lb. .13 - .16
WS, bgs....lb. .27 - .35

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Pontianak, chips, bgs.	lb.	.22	.26
nubs, bgs.	lb.	.36	.40
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dust, bgs.	lb.	.14	.16
E., bgs.	lb.	.16	.18
East India, batu, bold, bgs.	lb.	.12	.14
nubs and chips, bgs.	lb.	.08	.10
black bold, bgs.	lb.	.14½	.16
unscraped, bgs.	lb.	.12	.13
nubs and chips, bgs.	lb.	.11	.13
pale, chips, bgs.	lb.	.13	.14
nubs, bgs.	lb.	.19	.20
Singapore, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.35	.38
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.29	.32
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.16	.17
dust, bgs.	lb.	.14	.16
seeds, bgs.	lb.	.16	.18
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va	lb.	.14	.14½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc	lb.	.14	—
Euphorbium, cs.	lb.	.55	.60
Galbanum, cs.	lb.	.75	.80
Gamboge, pipe, cs.	lb.	.70	1.00
powd., bbls.	lb.	.90	1.20
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.35	.37
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.31	.33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).			
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.30	.31
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.25	.26
No. 3 bbls.	lb.	.22	.23
Kauri, bgs.	lb.	.30	.50
Kino, cs.	lb.	1.15	2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs.	lb.	.32	.35
Mastic, cs.	lb.	2.00	2.10
Myrrh, cs.	lb.	.30	.35
Olibanum siftings, cs.	lb.	.16	.18
tears, cs.	lb.	.20	.30
Opium (see O).			
Red (see Gum yacca).			
Rosin (see R).			
Sandarac, cks.	lb	3.50	4.00
Scammony, cs.	lb.	1.50	1.55
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).			
Talha, bgs.	lb.	.10	.11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.	lb.	3.00	3.05
No. 2, cs.	lb.	2.60	2.65
No. 3, cs.	lb.	1.70	1.75
powdered, USP, bbls.	lb.	1.25	1.35
Yacca, bgs.	lb.	.06	—
Gypsum, anhydrous filler, paper bgs., c.l., Medicine Lodge, Kan.	ton.	19.00	—
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore, frt. equald.	ton.	18.30	—
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	17.30	—
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald.	ton.	16.00	—
Stucco, paper bgs., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	8.00	—
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald.	ton.	8.00	—
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald.	ton.	8.00	—
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald.	ton.	8.00	—
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald.	ton.	8.00	—
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	8.00	—
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald.	ton.	8.00	—
Roton, Texas, frt. equald.	ton.	8.00	—
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.	ton.	8.00	—
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald.	ton.	8.00	—
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore.	ton.	14.40	—
Harlem River, N. Y.	ton.	14.40	—
imported, English, paper bgs., ex dock.	ton.	48.00	—
ex warehouse	ton.	53.00	-56.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.	lb.	.30	.32
Heliotropine, cryst., cns.	lb.	3.10	3.45
Helonias root, bls.	lb.	1.50	1.55
Hellebore root dom., green, bls.	lb.	.60	.65
imp., black, whole, bls.	lb.	.25	.30
ground, bxs	lb.	.30	.35
powder, bxs.	lb.	.32	.37
white, whole, bls.	lb.	.25	.30
powder, bxs.	lb.	.35	.45
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.47	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.43	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41	—
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.39	—
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.37	—
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.20½	—
Henbane leaves, bls.	lb.	.35	.40
Henna leaves, bls.	lb.	.23	.25
powd., bbls., bgs.	lb.	.22	.29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks	gal.	.13	—
group 3, tanks	gal.	.1375	.1405
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works	lb.	50.00	—
Hexachlorophene, dms.	lb.	2.60	—
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N. Y. C.	lb.	.232	—
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.242	—
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis	lb.	.239	—
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis.	lb.	.249	—
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis.	lb.	.40½	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.41½	—
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).			
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks	gal.	.13	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.145	.148
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.34½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
tanks, works	lb.	.33	—
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms.	lb.	2.25	7.50
Salicylate, dms.	lb.	1.75	—
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14	—
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works.	lb.	.71	—
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., dlvd., 50-lb. lots or more.	lb.	15.00	-16.00
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	16.00	-17.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP., bots.	kilo.	450.00	—
Histidine hydrochloride, laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works.	kilo.	80.00	-85.00
1-5 kilo lots works.	kilo.	90.00	-95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots.	oz.	13.75	-14.00
Hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	20.00	-22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots.	oz.	13.00	-14.50
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago.	unit-ton.	7.00	—
Hops, NF, bls.	lb.	.30	.35
Horehound herb, bls.	lb.	.14	.15
Hydrangea root, bls.	lb.	.22	.25
Hydrastine, bots.	oz.	29.50	-31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots.	oz.	29.50	-31.00
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	35.00	-37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots.	bot.	1.95	—
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Niagara Falls	lb.	4.50	5.25
Hydrate, 100% ret. dms., Niagara Falls	lb.	3.00	3.50
85% same basis	lb.	2.55	3.00
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works	lb.	.30	.40
Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works	lb.	.55	.60
Peroxide, USP bbls. dlvd	lb.	.03¾	.05
35% chys., same basis	lb.	.217	.242
dms., c.l. same basis	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.215	.24
tanks	lb.	.203	—
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast 2c per lb. higher.			
Hydroquinone, photogrd., bbls., dms.	lb.	.98	1.00
tech., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.77	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.78	—
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.	lb.	5.80	- 6.00
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).			
Hyoscyamine, bots.	oz.	15.75	-16.00
Hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	16.50	-18.00
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	12.00	-15.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.52	—
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb	.35	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.27	—
Hyssop herb, bgs.	lb.	.35	- .36
Leaves, bgs.	lb.	.50	- .51

I

Iceland moss, bgs.	lb.	.30	- .35
Ichthammol, NF, dms.	lb	.60	- .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).			
Indigo, nat., chests	lb	2.14	2.16
synth., paste, 20%, bbls.	lb.	.26	.28½
Indol, CP, bots.	lb.	17.00	-21.00
Inositol dms. dlvd	lb	5.60	—
tins, dlvd	lb	5.70	—
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude kgs	lb	1.84	2.04
resublimed USP, bots., jars	lb	2.55	2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquin, USP, dms.	lb.	6.90	—
Iodoform, NF, dms, kgs.	lb	4.70	4.85
Ionone alpha, cns.	lb.	3.75	- 8.15
Beta, cns.	lb.	4.30	-11.25
Methyl, dms., cns	lb.	3.90	- 8.40
Ipecac root, bgs.	lb.	5.25	- 5.50
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	6.00	- 6.25
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls	lb.	.25	.30
Iron acetate liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	—
solut., USP IX, chys.	lb.	.16	—
drms	lb	.17	—
Cacodylate, NF, bots	lb.	13.00	-14.00
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs	6.25	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.50	—
cryst., indust., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs	5.25	6.25
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75	6.75
USP, dms., works	lb.	.07½	.09
solut., 42° Be, basis 100% chys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.25	8.25
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.75	-10.75
tanks, works	100 lbs.	3.45	—
Iron citrate, gran., dms.	lb.	.77	- .80
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous gluconate, NF).			
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd.	lb.	4.45	- 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.	lb.	2.80	- —
Iodide bgs.	lb	3.66	3.73
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.23¾	—
Oxalate, gran., dms	lb.	.83	.87
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs	lb.	.64	- .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms	lb.	.78	- .81
Reduced, NF, kgs	lb.	.90	- .93
Resinate, 6.75% Fe, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.26¼	—
Stearate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.37	—
ton lots	lb.	.38	—
less ton lots	lb.	.39	—
Sulphate, ferric, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	31.00	—
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).			
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.	lb.	.09½	- .10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).			
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, N.F., gran., dms	lb.	.55	- .60
green, USP XII, gran., dms	lb.	.55	- .59
Oxalate, fine gran., dms.	lb.	.25½	.28¼
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.30½	.33¼
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.25½	.28¼
Isoborneol, cns.	lb	1.25	1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns.	lb.	.60	- .70
Formate, dms.	lb.	.80	—
Propionate, dms.	lb	1.15	1.50

The Jones-Dabney Division of Devoe and Raynolds Company began using Glycerine to produce alkyd resins over 30 years ago. Today, the same Glycerine-derived alkyds which are used for every industrial coating application from bobbypins to battleships—can also be found in the famous Devoe line of enamels and interior finishes.

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Isobutyl Acetate—Linseed Meal

Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns..lb. .75 - .97
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12¼- —
Methacrylate, dms., works.....lb. .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., dlvd....lb. .30 - —
Isoeugenol, cns.....lb. 3.70 - 4.40
Isoniazid, bulk, powder, 25-kilo lots or more..kilo.42.00 - —
smaller lots.....kilo.48.00 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .43 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works....lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Isopropylamine (see Mono-, Di,- or Tri-)
Isopropylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .47 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .45 - —
Isoquinoline, dms., works.....lb. .65 - 1.25

J

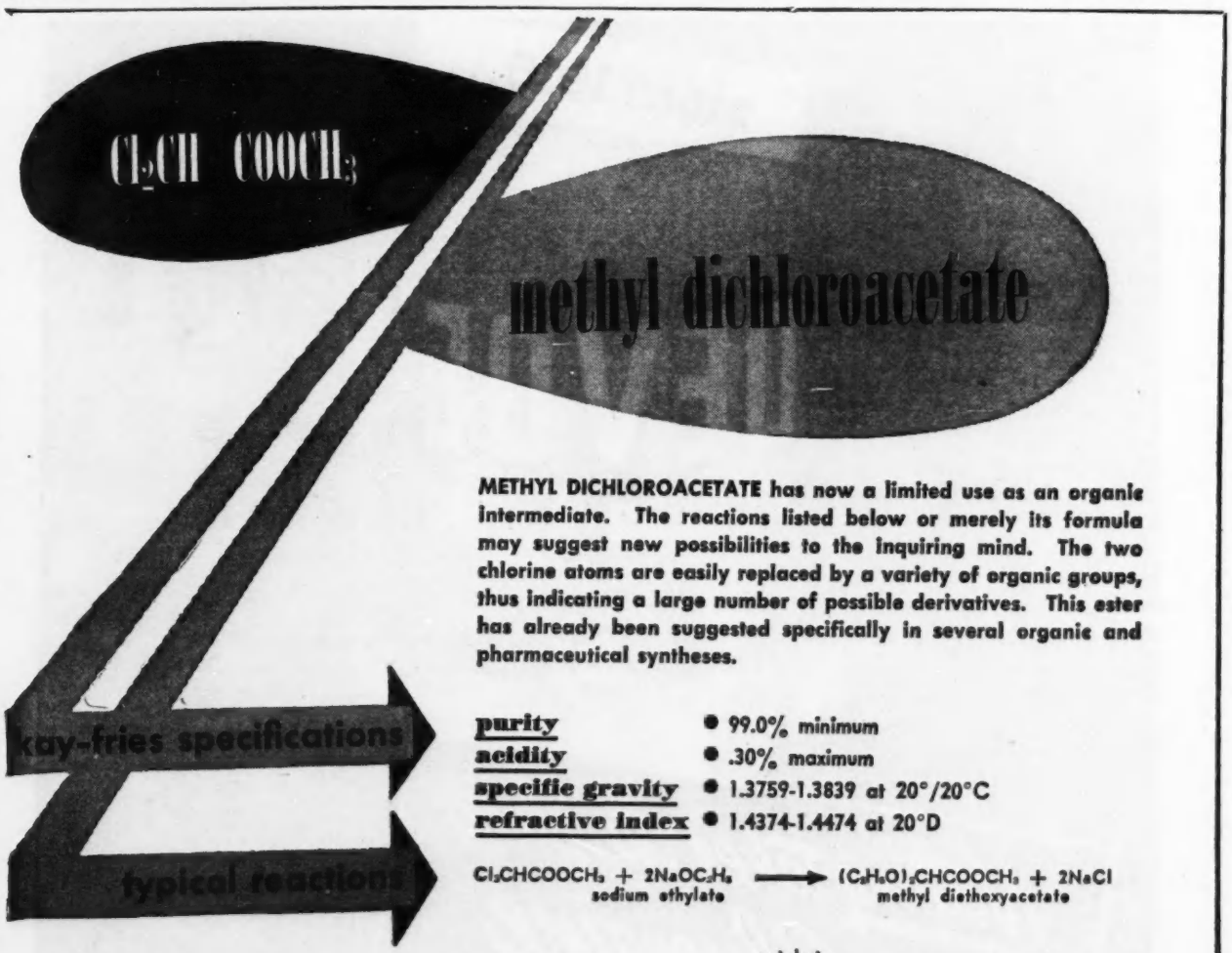
Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .45 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .50 - .60
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .08 - .15
Tar, NF, dms.....lb. .42 - .45

K

Kamala, powd., cns.....lb. .75 - .80
Kava Kava root, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
NF, powd., fib, dms.....lb. .06 - .16½
colloidal, fib, dms.....lb. .15 - .15½
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks, gal. .0925- —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks, gal. .120 - .130
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks, gal. .0970- .1015
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w., tanks..gal. .1075- —
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks..gal. .0875- .095
Penn, Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks..gal. .1125- .1195
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
Kyanite, imp., 60% alumina, low iron content, 10 mesh, bulk, whse..ton.95.00 -100.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse. ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Lady's slipper root, bls.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works..lb. .35½- .40½
USP, anhydrous, dms., works..lb. .33½- —
hydrous, dms., works.....lb. .32 - —
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago.....lb. .09¼ Nom.
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .25
Laurel berries, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls.....lb. .10 - .10½
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
Turkish, bls.....lb. .10½- .11
Yugoslavian, bls.....lb. .09 - .09½
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .72 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works..lb. 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls..lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls.....lb. .16 - .20
select, bls.....lb. .70 - .80
Lead acetate, white crystals, bbls. lb. .22 - —
gran., bbls.....lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls.....lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., dms.....lb. .32 - .33
gran., powd., dms.....lb. .32 - .33
Arsenate, dealers, acid powder, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., over..lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .42½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .43½- —
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms.....lb. .43 - —
Iodide, NF, V, jars.....lb. 3.22 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26.5%, dms..lb. .32½- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.....lb. .16 - —
St. Louis.....lb. .1580- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works..lb. .33¼- —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .33¾- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .34¼- —
200-2,000 lbs., same basis.lb. 34¾- —
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs.....lb. .1708- —
Lead naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd..lb. .17½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd.....lb. .23¾- —
solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd....lb. .31 - —
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .22¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls.....lb. .29¾- —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO_2, dms., works lb. .32¾- —
60% PbO, dms., works....lb. .31¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls....lb. .45 - .47
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb. .42½- —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l. ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20¼- —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works. lb. .46 - —
Stearate, dibasic, ton lots.... lb. .56 - —
precip., bbls., c.l.....lb. .39 - —
ton lots.....lb. .40 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .41 - —
Sulphate (see Lead blue; Lead white; basic sulphate)
tribasic, dms., works.....lb. .29¼- —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb dms..lb. .15¼- —
24% Pb, dms.....lb. .20½- —
White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't poina, frt. alld..lb. .1770- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1870- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .1580- .2025
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1680- .2125
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works. lb. .16 - .18
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - .19
unbleached, c.l., same basis.lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - .18
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .20 - .26
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb.12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns.....lb. .20¾- .27
powd., bbls.....lb. .31 - .35
Root, bls.....lb. .08 - .10
5-lb. bundles, cs.....lb. .50 - .55
powd., bbls.....lb. .12 - .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- .06¼
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works..ton.14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime) lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass.ton.12.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Austin, Texas.....ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton.11.50 - —
Duluth, Minn.....ton.12.50 - —
El Paso, Texas.....ton.14.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton.10.00 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton.10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va.....ton.10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton.10.50 - —
Lee, Mass.....ton.12.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton.10.00 - —
Los Angeles, Cal.....ton.25.10 -26.84
Marble Cliff, Ohio..ton.10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va..ton.11.00 - —
Mosher, Mo.....ton.10.25 - —
Nelson, Ariz.....ton.14.50 -23.65
Quincy, Ill.....ton.10.00 -13.00
Reddick, Fla.....ton.13.50 - —
Scotrock, Ala.....ton.10.25 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton.12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt.....ton.15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton.15.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass.ton.15.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.14.50 - —
Austin, Texas.....ton.13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.....ton.14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill.....ton.15.00 - —
Duluth, Minn.....ton.14.00 - —
El Paso, Texas.....ton.17.50 - —
Engle, W Va.....ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton.12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va.....ton.13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton.13.00 - —
Lee, Mass.....ton.15.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio.....ton.14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton.12.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio....ton.13.50 - —
McNeil, Tex.....ton.13.00 - —
Meneminee, Mich.....ton.14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo.....ton.12.50 - —
North Tazewell, Va...ton.12.75 - —
Quincy, Ill.....ton.10.00 -12.00
Reddick, Fla.....ton.16.00 - —
Scotrock, Ala.....ton.13.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton.12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt.....ton.15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.14.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton.14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.17.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.17.00 - —
Austin, Texas.....ton.13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.17.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Duluth, Minn.....ton.15.00 - —
Engle, W Va.....ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va.....ton.13.50 - —
Lee, Mass.....ton.17.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio.....ton.16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio....ton.16.00 - —
McNeil, Tex.....ton.16.00 - —
Meneminee, Mich.....ton.14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo.....ton.12.50 - —
North Tazewell, Va...ton.12.75 - —
Reddick, Fla.....ton.16.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton.12.25 - —
Scotrock, Ala.....ton.13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt.....ton.17.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.16.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton.15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs. works....ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms..lb. 6.30 - 6.55
ex lignaloe wood, dms.....lb. 6.75 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms..lb. 6.30 - 6.55
86-90%, dms.....lb. 6.60 - 7.10
ex petitgrain, bots.....lb. 4.60 - 5.05
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works..lb. 2.70 - —
dms., works.....lb. 2.60 - —
99% tech., dms., works.....lb. 5.75 - 7.00
Linden flowers with leaves, bls..lb. .34 - .35
without leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
Linseed meal expeller, 36%, bulk, Midwest mills..ton.78.00 Nom.
extracted, 36%, same basis..ton.78.00 Nom.



METHYL DICHLOROACETATE has now a limited use as an organic intermediate. The reactions listed below or merely its formula may suggest new possibilities to the inquiring mind. The two chlorine atoms are easily replaced by a variety of organic groups, thus indicating a large number of possible derivatives. This ester has already been suggested specifically in several organic and pharmaceutical syntheses.

purity	• 99.0% minimum
acidity	• .30% maximum
specific gravity	• 1.3759-1.3839 at 20°/20°C
refractive index	• 1.4374-1.4474 at 20°D

$Cl_2CHCOOCH_3 + 2NaOC_2H_5 \longrightarrow (C_2H_5O)_2CHCOOCH_3 + 2NaCl$
sodium ethylate — methyl diethoxyacetate

$2Cl_2CHCOOCH_3 \xrightarrow{\text{catalyst}} Cl_2C(CCl_2COOCH_3)COOCH_3 + H_2$
methyl tetrachlorsuccinate

$Cl_2CHCOOCH_3 + C_6H_5CHO \xrightarrow{\text{Mg amalgam}} C_6H_5CH_2COCOOCH_3 + Cl_2$
benzaldehyde — methyl phenylpyruvate

$Cl_2CHCOOCH_3 + RCH = CH_2 \xrightarrow{\text{catalyst}} RCH_2CH_2CCl_2COOCH_3$
subst. ethylene — methyl α-dichloro-γ-subst. butyrate

$Cl_2CHCOOCH_3 + 2CH_2(COOCH_3)_2 \xrightarrow{Na} CH_3OOCCH[CH(CO_2CH_3)_2]_2 + 2HCl$
dimethyl malonate — α-di-γ-di-β-monecarbomethoxy propane

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KAY FRIES CHEMICALS INC.

Plant—West Haverstraw, N. Y.

Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .17¾- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
Lithium benzoate, dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald. lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs. lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Chloride, cryst., dms. lb. .95 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls. lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 14.00 -26.00
Hydroxide monohydrate, dms. lb. .97 - 1.00
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½- —
i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .06¼- .08¼
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10 - —
i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls lb. .65 - .66
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .42 - .43
Leaves, NF lb. .75 - .76
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz. 33.00 -34.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., i.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., i.c.l. lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., i.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., i.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., i.c.l. lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1 lb. .35 - —
Lovage root, imported, bls. lb. .65 - .75
Lupulin, tins lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots. kilo 145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. 1.00 - 1.05
West Indian, cs lb. .88 - .89
broken, cs lb. .70 - .72
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns. works lb. .32 - .34¼
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .31 - —
USP, light, ctns. lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls. lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 72.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., standard grain, Chewalah, Wash. ton 38.30 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .09½- —
i.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .10¾- —
i.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .12 - —
i.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .11¼- —
i.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .11¾- —
i.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .13 - —
i.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., lump., 95-98%, drums, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .12¾- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., works ton 50.00 - —
hydrous, flake, dms., i.c.l., works ton 49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½- .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls. lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .24½- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .42 - .44
Oleate, fused bbls lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls, works lb. .12 - .14
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Stearate, ctns., cs. lb. .38 - —
ton lots lb. .39 - —
less ton lots lb. .40 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .37 - —
i.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .38 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.

Malva flowers, black, bls lb. .90 Nom.
blue, bls lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Leaves, bls lb. .35 - .38
Mandrake root, bls lb. .29 - .30
Manganese acetate, bbls, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls. lb. .24 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works ton 83.00 - —
paper-lined burlap bgs., works ton 86.00 - —
dms., works ton 88.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .33¼- —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½- —
solid, precip., 5.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb. .30 - .33
Naphthenate, liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld. lb. .25 - —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms lb. .24½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .38 - —
ton lots lb. .39 - —
less ton lots lb. .40 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 75.50 - —
i.c.l., dlvd., S. E. ton 82.50 - —
feed grade, 75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E. ton 87.50 - —
i.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 94.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms lb. .21¾- —
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 78.00 -79.00
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 60.00 - —
Manna, flake, large, cs lb. 1.25 - 1.30
small, cs lb .80 - .95
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Bohemian, bls lb. .23 - .23¼
Chilean, bls lb. .20 - .20½
French, bls lb. .29 - .29½
Peruvian, bls lb. .22 Nom.

Matico leaves, bls lb. .35 - .35
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33½- —
less 500 lbs., works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram .06 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 5.75 - —
Japanese, cs lb. 7.00 - —
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns. lb. 5.35 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .34 - .35
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - .37
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .42 - .42½
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - .45½
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitated).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms lb. 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate), tech. (see Red, mercury oxide), yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾- .14¼
i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - .15
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- .12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.25
Meta-aminophenol, distilled, dms., ton lots lb. 2.05 - —
less than ton lots lb. 2.50 - —
Metachloraniiin, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .73½- —
i.c.l., works lb. .74½- —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .78 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, fib. dms., frt. alld. lb. .94 - 1.00
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .78 - —
i.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss., 3c. higher.
synthetic, Zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .44 - .45½
i.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .49 - .50½
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .32 - .33½
Zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .49¼- —
i.c.l., ex whse gal. .51 - .55
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .35½- —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 4.53 - —
feed grade, 95%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld. lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .19½- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated non-ret, dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .20 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .57 - —
i.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd., E. gal. .66½- —
i.c.l., dlvd. E gal. .72¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E gal. .54½- —

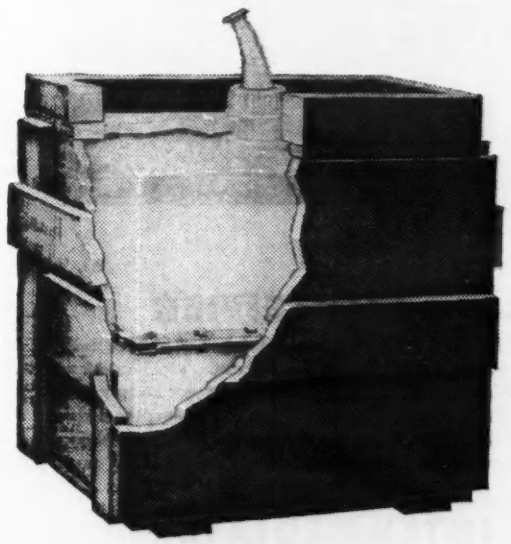
Synthetic methyl acetone East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is all States West of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, cns. lb 2.35 - 2.40
extra, cns lb. 2.65 - 4.40
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 - .59
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, multi-unit works lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .39 - .42
other consumers or service men, cyls. dlvd lb. .486 - —

it's new!

it's revolutionary!

it's KARBOX!



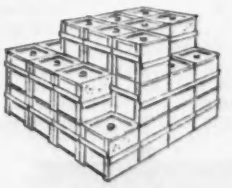
KARBOX

Durable Lightweight Polyethylene Chemical Shipping Container Cuts Shipping Costs.

Lightweight — approximately 27 lbs. . . . less than ½ weight of conventional carboys . . . cuts shipping costs . . . easy to handle.

Nonbreakable — passed rugged drop tests without damage.

Square-shaped 13 gal. capacity plastic bottle . . . overall dimensions: 20½" high x 18¼" x 21½" . . . compact for shipping and storing . . . more payload per cubic foot . . . stacks and nests to lock the load.



Chemically Resistant—The polyethylene bottle is inert in contact with aqueous solutions of the most corrosive chemicals.

Built-In Spout—The polyethylene spout retracts into the bottle for shipment . . . is curved to facilitate pouring.

For further information contact Tennessee Products & Chemical Corp., First American National Bank Building, Nashville, Tennessee, or 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Methyl Cinnamate—Nitrocellulose, Ester-Soluble

Methyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Formate refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .09 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
Iodide, bots., works lb. 4.00 - —
cbys., works lb. 3.50 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .36½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs lb. .50 - —
cns., 50 lbs. lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms gm. 1.75 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
tanks, works lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special, vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. 78 - —
2,000 lbs., and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. .85 - .97
Methylcellulose, standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., alld. lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .72 - .85
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- .14½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11 - .12
Methylethylpyridin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Methylheptin, carbonate, bots lb. 35.00 - 45.00
Methylionone, A, cns lb 6.55 - 8.00
D, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns. lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (See Carbinol methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl, ketone, cans lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb. drms., dlvd lb. 1.60 - 1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03¾- —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., W. of Rockies, 1c. higher. ½c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .16¾- .18¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .17¾- .19¾
whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .34 - .36
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .38 - .44½
Sugar crude, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .25¼- —
Edible milk sugar in fib dms., 1c. higher.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, lots, works lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb lots, works lb. .30¼- —
USP milk sugar in bgs., 1c lower.
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .12½- .13
New York gal. .15 - .16
Molybdenum metal, 90% Mo, powd., kgs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.13 - 1.14
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10½- .11¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¼c. higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Monoethylaminonaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylaniline dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .57
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52 - .58
tanks, frt. alld lb. .50 - .56
Monoethylorthotoluidin bbls lb. .80 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. ald. E. of Rockies lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb .50 - —
tanks, works lb .48 - —
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 - 12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz 9.95 - 10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz 9.90 - 9.95
Sulphate USP cns oz. 9.90 - 10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .59 - —
Mullein flowers, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Leaves, bls. lb. .21 - .25
Musk, natural, Canquin grains, bots. oz. 40 00 - 55.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.35 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.40 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.55 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.50 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.50 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.55 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.70 - —
Musk root, bls lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Mustard seed, Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .12 - —
Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. .11 - .12
English, yellow, bgs lb. .12½- .14
German, yellow, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Japanese yellow, bgs lb. .10 - .10¼
Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .08 - —
oriental, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .06½- —
yellow, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .09½- —
Myrobalans, J1, ord. bgs., ex dock. ton. 47.00 - —
assorted, ex dock ton. 48.50 - —
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 65.00 - 66.00
J2, bgs., ex dock ton. No prices.

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .0625- .0700
78° dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0765- .0840
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0790- .0865
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- .0750
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .14½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
imported, crude, 78° large lots, lb. .04½- .04¾
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots gm. .60 - —
1-kilo lots gm. 1.20 - —
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, works ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, works, N.Y. ton. 18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .60 - .60¼
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .66¼- —
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .34½- —
Cyanide, bots., dms lb. 2.75 - 4.50
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .58½- .59¼
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works. lb. .56½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .33½- —
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .63¼- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 - 12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 11.50 - 11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 70 lbs. dm. 49.40 - —
10-lb tins, dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin. 10.85 - —
Niger seed, bgs, afloat lb. .11 - .11¼
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½- .11½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09½- .10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45

outstanding as an EMULSIFIER

The higher fatty acid soaps of AMP are powerful emulsifying agents for such materials as cleaners, polishes, dressings, self-polishing floor waxes, emulsion-type paints. AMP's moderately high boiling point (165°C) minimizes evaporation loss and objectionable fumes during manufacture of emulsions—without detracting from desirable water resistance and durability of film. With its advantage of low combining weight (89.14) and its ability to emulsify a wide range of materials, AMP may solve your emulsifying problem.

and CHEMICAL INTERMEDIATE

Readily undergoes a wide variety of reactions. AMP forms substituted amides with esters, anhydrides and acyl halides. Also reacts with many other compounds including alkyl halides, aldehydes, ketones, and carbon disulfide.

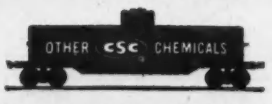
AMP can be used in the synthesis of efficient surface-active agents and detergents, and in vulcanization accelerators for rubber.

Also suggested for synthesis of dyestuffs, photographic developers, and pharmaceuticals. Investigate the many ways in which AMP can help improve your products or processes.

NOW AVAILABLE in 55-gallon drums, 5-gallon and 1-gallon cans. For further information and technical service on putting AMP to work for you, call on the Industrial Chemicals Department, Commercial Solvents Corporation, 260 Madison Ave., New York 16, New York.

PROPERTIES OF PURE MATERIAL

Molecular Weight 89.14
Melting Point, °C. ..... 30 to 31
Boiling Point, °C. ..... 165 at 760mm
Specific Gravity ..... 0.934 at 20/20°C
pH at 20°C of 0.1M Solution 11.3
Vapor Pressure at 20°C. ..... approx. 1mm
Flash Point (Tag. open cup) ..... 159°F
Solubility in Water
g/100 ml at 20° C ..... completely miscible



BUTANOL & DERIVATIVES • ETHYL ALCOHOL & DERIVATIVES • METHANOL • AMMONIA
AMINOHYDROXY COMPOUNDS • RIBOFLAVIN
CRYSTALS • HYDROXYLAMMONIUM SALTS
NITROPARAFFINS • FORMALDEHYDE N. F.
PENTAERYTHRITOL • ACETONE • METHYLAMINES

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT
CSC
COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION

ALDEHYDES • ALCOHOLS • ESTERS • AMINES • AMINOALCOHOLS
AMMONIA • NITROPARAFFINS • SOLVENTS • PLASTICIZERS • INTERMEDIATES

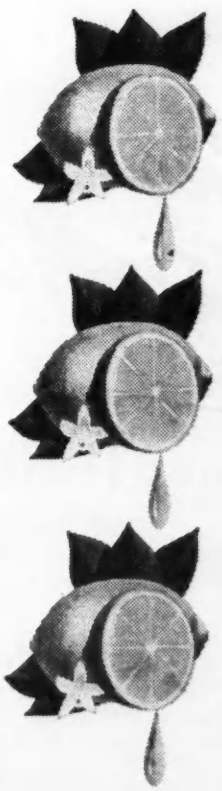
Nitrocellulose, spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ sec., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .45 - .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, 37-40.8% N..ton.120.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works .....unit-ton. 5.00 Nom.
Sewage sludge, bulk, works.. unit-ton. 3.75 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .33¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .33¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .32¼- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs.....lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs.....lb. .32 - —
Istrian, bgs.....lb. .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, cs..lb. .34 - .35
shrivels, bgs.....lb. .33 - .34
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .31 - .31½
Nux vomica, bls .....lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .13 - .14

O

Octane, 100°-140°C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .21 - .60
tanks .....gal. .15½- —
10°C., b.r., Bayonne, N. J., tanks. gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .419 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .439 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .394 - —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .83 - —
Octylphenol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .25¾- —
Oil, abies siberica, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 4.25
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots..lb. 2.75 - 4.75
NF, bots. .....lb. 2.85 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns.....lb. .55 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. .....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Angelica root, bots.....lb.80.00 -115.00
seed, bots.....lb.50.00 -95.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.35
Apricot kernel, USP, dms.....lb. .42 - .70
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. No prices.
Babassu, crude, tanks .....lb. No stocks
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.55 - 1.90
55-60%, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms..lb. 1.50 - 2.25
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
natural, NF, Italian, cns....lb.13.50 -14.75
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 2.00
rectified, NF, cns .....lb. 2.65 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms.....lb. 4.25 - 4.70
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works .....lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, redust, USP, cns.....lb. 2.20 - 3.00
tech., dms .....lb. 1.85 - 2.75
Calamus, cns .....lb.10.00 -20.00
Camphor sassafrassy, dms.... lb. .26 - .42
white, dms .....lb. .26 - .50
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 8.75 -11.50
rectified, cns.....lb.11.00 -14.50
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin)
Caraway, NF, cns .....lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Cardamom, NF, bots.....lb.48.00 -65.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 5.00 - 6.25
Castor, blown, dms., c.l.....lb. .2900- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2950- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l., lb. .3210- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .3260- —
tanks .....lb. .3110- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .3060- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .3110- —
tanks .....lb. .2960- —
hydrogenated, bgs.....lb. .3425- .3475
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks.....lb. .24¾- .25
USP, dms., c.l.....lb. .2700- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2750- —
tanks .....lb. .2600- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2850- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2900- —
tanks .....lb. .2750- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .2675- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2725- —
tanks .....lb. .2575- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l lb. .16½- .17
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - .23½
Cedarleaf, cns., dms.....lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Cedarwood, cns., dms.....lb. .55 - .68
Celeryseed, bots.....lb.16.50 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb.250.00-280.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms.. lb. .55 - 70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots.....lb.28.00 -60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 3.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms..lb. .55 - 1.05
Java, true, cns .....lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Java, type, cns .....lb. .45 - 1.00
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms. lb. 7.50 - 8.50
Coconut, crude, tanks, New York. lb. .12½- —
Pac. Coast .....lb. .11½- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .18¾- —
deodorized, tax incl., non-ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .20¼- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.....lb. .10 - .10½
Codliver, USP, dms .....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Copaiba, cns .....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots .....lb.23.00 -28.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .14¾- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .04½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .02 - —
refined, dms. .....lb. .19¼- .19½
tanks .....lb. .17¾- —
Costus, bots. .....oz.14.00 -25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, Southeast..lb. .14 - —
Valley .....lb. .14 - —
Texas .....lb. .13¾- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks N. Y...lb. .02¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .01¼- —
salad, dms. .....lb. .19⅛- .19½
tanks .....lb. .17⅝- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, cns .....lb. 4.30 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns .....lb. 5.50 - 6.75
Cumin, bots. .....lb. 4.90 - 6.00
Cypress, bots .....lb No stocks
Degras (see D)
Dillseed, India, bots .....lb. 3.55 - —
Dip (see D).
Eigeron, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms..lb. 1.05 - 1.50
70-75%, dms. .....lb. .90 - 1.30
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
Fish, refined, alkali, dms.....lb. .1360- —
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1560- —
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1210- —
tanks .....lb. .1050- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13½
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13
prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
200,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
300,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
400,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
500,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion. Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots.....oz. 7.25 - 8.00
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen)
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.12.50 -20.00
Bourbon, cns.....lb.12.00 -17.50
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).

Nitrocellulose, Spirit-Soluble—Oil, Peach Kernel

Oil, ginger, dist., bots.....lb.15.00 -16.50
Grapefruit, dms.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Grease, No. 1, dms.....lb. .10½- .11¼
extra, winter, strained, dms..lb. .11½- .12
prime, burning, dms.....lb. .12½- .13
Guaiacwood, crs.....lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Hemlock, cns .....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.50 - 2.75
twice rectified, bots .....lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns.....lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, dms., cns.....lb. 9.75 12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.50
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns.....lb. 3.10 - 4.75
38-40% ester, cns.....lb. 4.85 - 6.75
40-42% ester, cns.....lb. 6.20 - 7.75
Spike, Spanish, cns .....lb. 1.50 2.00
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms..lb. 6.00 - 6.40
Messina, cns.....lb. 5.85 - 9.50
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.55
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns lb 3.75 - 4.80
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns..lb. 6.60 - 7.85
West Indian, cns.....lb. 7.40 - 8.25
expressed, West Indian, cns..lb. 7.25 - 9.25
terpeneless, bots .....lb.45.00 -65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N.Y..lb. .1840- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1890- .1940
tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1550- .1570
New York .....lb. .1675- —
tankwagon, N. Y.....lb. .1705- —
Boiled, linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 3.50 - 4.25
Mandarin, Floridian, dms.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Italian, cns .....lb. 7.50 -12.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .07 - —
Oil, mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral)
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, expressed, dms lb. .19½- .19¾
synthetic, cns. dms .....lb 1.70 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms.....lb. .31 - .33
20°, dms. .....lb. .30 - .32
30°, dms. .....lb. .28 - .30
Neroli, NF, French, bots.....lb.216.00 -275.00
petale, bots .....lb.45.00 -150.00
Nutmeg, USP dist. East Indian, cns., dms. lb. 3.35 - 4.05
West Indian, cns., dms. lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Ocotea cymbarum, dms .....lb. 65 1.05
Oiticica, liquid, dms.....lb. .22½- .23¼
tankcar .....lb. .21½- .22⅛
Oleo, extra, dms.....lb. .13½- .14
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots .....lb 8.00 —
Olive, commercial, dms .....gal. 2.05 - —
edible, dms., duty paid.....gal. 2.30 - 2.45
foots, dms. .....lb. .15 .15¼
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb 85 1.10
expressed, USP Brazilian, cns., dms lb No stocks.
Calif., cns .....lb. 1.55 - 2.75
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 2.25
Messina, cns .....lb 4.00 5.85
West Indian, cns .....lb 2.75 3.35
sesquiterpeneless, bots.....lb.175.00 180.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.15 2.75
Palm, clarif., dms.....lb. .1175- —
tankcars .....lb. .1075- —
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 7.35 - 8.40
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F tanks, East Coast refinery gal .14 —
Patchouli, dms.....lb. 7.50 -14.75
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)



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FOR Consistent UNIFORMITY

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When any product sells four times as well as all of its competition combined, that's a sure sign of quality. No product can hold such a dominant sales position year in and year out unless it fulfills all of the exacting requirements of thousands of quality-conscious buyers. Exchange Oil of Lemon does just that...with a consistency and regularity that have made it the standard in its field. So little Lemon Oil goes so far, why risk buying anything but the best?

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SUNKIST GROWERS
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

Producing Plant:
Exchange Lemon Products Co.
Corona, California

Oil, Peanut—Paracymene

Oil, peanut, crude, tanks, South-east	lb.	.19 -	—
refined, dms.	lb.	.23½-	.24
tanks	lb.	.22 -	—
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns	lb.	2.00 -	2.40
Peppermint, natural, dms	lb.	6.25 -	7.50
redist., USP, dms	lb.	6.60 -	8.30
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).			
Perilla, crude, dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms.	lb.	2.50 -	3.10
Pimento berry, NF, dms	lb.	4.70 -	5.75
leaf, cns	lb	2.55	2.85
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works	gal.	.73½-	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.76½ -	—
whse.	gal.	.95½-	—
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C	lb.	.127	.128
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).			
Putty, petroleum dms. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10 -	—
Rapeseed, tankcars	lb.	.17	Nom.
Red (see Acid, oleic).			
Rice, bran, clarif., dms	lb.	.16½-	.17
crude, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.12 -	—
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots	oz.	42.25	-62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms	lb.	.60 -	.90
USP, cns., dms	lb.	.80 -	1.10
Rue, bots	lb.	2.25	2.65
Safflower, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15 -	—
Oil, sage, clary, bots	lb.	20.00	-22.00
Dalmatian, cns	lb.	8.75 -	9.75
Spanish, cns	lb.	.90 -	1.40
Sandalwood, NF, cns	lb.	9.75	-11.80
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	.07½-	.09
Sassafras, artificial, dms	lb.	.55 -	.95
natural Brazilian (See Oil, ocotea cymbarum).			
domestic, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.90 -	2.25
Savin, cns	lb.	2.75 -	3.00
Savory, cns.	lb.	No stocks.	
Sesame, refd., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.35½-	.37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21 -	—
Snakeroot, Canada, cns	lb.	31.00	-35.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills	lb.	.11½-	—
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.05¼-	—
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.02½-	—
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1516-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1566-	.16
tanks	lb.	.1366-	—
clarified, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1466-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1516-	.1525
tanks	lb.	.1316-	—
salad, dms.	lb.	.15½-	.16
tanks	lb.	.14¼-	—
Spearmint, USP, dms	lb.	7.75 -	9.00
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms	lb.	.1630-	.1660
tankcars	lb.	.1520-	—
natural, winter, 45°, dms	lb.	.1510-	.1560
tankcars	lb.	.1400-	—
Spruce, cns., dms	lb.	2.10 -	2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns.	lb	4.95	8.00
Southern, cns	lb.	2.00 -	3.25
Oil, tall, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.03 -	.03¼
refined, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	.07½
l.c.l. works	lb.	.06¾-	.07¾
tanks, works	lb.	.05¼-	.06¼
Tallow, acidless, dms	lb.	.09¾-	.10¼
Tansy, dms	lb.	8.25 -	9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.0488-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0545-	—
whse.	lb.	.0655-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.041 -	—
rectified, N.F., l.c.l., dms. ex. tra, works, South	gal.	.67 -	—
whse., N.Y.C.	gal.	.77 -	—
Tar acid (see T).			
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).			
Thyme, NF red, cns., dms	lb.	1.90 -	3.75
white cns	lb	2.25 -	4.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills	lb.	No stocks.	
imported, dms., c.l.	lb.	.39¾-	.40
l.c.l.	lb.	.40¼ -	.40½
tanks	lb.	.38⅜-	.38½
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).			
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms	lb.	.25 -	.65
Vetier, Bourbon, cns	lb.	22.50	-30.00
Haitian, cns	lb.	18.35	-26.00
Java, cns	lb.	35.00	- —
Wheat germ, a-gal. dms	gal.	14.00	-13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.51½-	.54¼
l.c.l.	gal.	.56½-	.57¼
65-75 vis., dms	gal.	.52½-	.55½
l.c.l.	gal.	.57½-	.58½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.53½-	.56¼
l.c.l.	gal.	.58½-	.59½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.59½-	.62½
l.c.l.	gal.	.64½-	.65½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.66 -	.68½
l.c.l.	gal.	.71 -	.71¼
175-185 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.69½-	.73
l.c.l.	gal.	.74½-	.76
Oil, white, mineral, USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.72½-	.75
l.c.l.	gal.	.77½-	.78
345-355 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.77 -	.80
l.c.l.	gal.	.83 -	.85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns.	lb.	5.75	-14.50
Southern, cns	lb.	3.25	-19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, tung).			
Wormseed, cns	lb.	8.00	-10.50
Wormwood, cns.	lb.	6.00	- 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots	lb.	18.00	-30.00
extra, bots	lb.	39.25	-40.00
Madagascar, bots	lb.	No stocks.	
Oleostearin, bbls.	lb.	.10½-	.11
Olivine aggregate, c.l., mines	ton.	7.00	9.50
crushed 8 mesh, bulk, c.l. works	ton.	10.00	—
paper, bgs, c.l., works	ton.	12.00	—
Opium, USP, cns	lb.	19.20	-19.45
gran., USP, cns	lb.	21.65	-21.90
powd., USP, cns	lb.	21.65	-21.90
Orange, cadmium, lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.52	- —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn. and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.31	- —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Dinitroanilin toner	lb.	1.30	—
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.2210-	—
Molybdated, bbls	lb.	.44 -	—
Orthonitroanilin toner, kgs	lb.	1.15 -	—
Persian, bbls	lb.	.65 -	—
Orange flowers, bls	lb.	.55 -	.56
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls.	lb.	.11 -	.14
sweet, bls	lb.	.14 -	.16
Oregano, Italian, bgs	lb.	.15 -	.17
Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.15 -	.18¼
Portuguese bgs	lb.	.16 -	.16¼
Orris root, Florentine, bls.	lb.	.20 -	.22
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.25 -	.26
Verona, bls	lb.	.14 -	.15
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.19 -	.24
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.37 -	—
Orthoanisidin, bbls	lb.	.68 -	—
Orthochloroanilin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.65 -	.70
l.c.l.	lb.	.67 -	.72
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works	lb.	1.18 -	—
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., dlvd	lb.	.86 -	—
Orthochlorophenol dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.34½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35½-	—
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C, non-ret., dms., c.l. frt. equald	lb.	.198 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.201 -	—
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.195 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20 -	—
25° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.188 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.191 -	—
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.185 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
24-29° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.153 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.156 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.140 -	—
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.11¾-	.13¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¾-	.14¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10¼-	.11¾
Orthoisopropyl N phenylcarbamate (see IPC).			
Orthonitroanilin, dms	lb.	.50 -	.56
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb.	.20 -	.21
Orthonitrobiphenyl tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13 -	—
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns	lb.	.75 -	—
Orthonitrophenol, bbls. works	lb.	.94 -	—
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11 -	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09 -	—
Orthophenetidin, dms., works	lb.	1.00 -	—
Orthophenylphenol, 6b. dms., works.	lb.	.20 -	.44
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.46¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.41¾-	—
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22 -	—
Osage orange, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.40 -	—
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.19 -	—
Orthotolidin (see Tolidine Base).			
Ouabaine, USP, bots	gram.	3.00 -	4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. or more	lb.	4.35 -	—
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.75 -	5.00
smaller lots, works	lb.	5.28 -	5.38

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Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots.	lb.	5.50 -	6.00
Pancreatin, USP, bots	lb.	2.50 -	3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust.	kilo.	90.00 -	—
Papain, powd., African, dms	lb.	7.00 -	7.25
Ceylon, dms	lb.	5.75 -	6.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz., lots	oz.	5.00 -	—
smaller lots	oz.	5.05 -	5.20
Sulphate, cns	oz.	7.10 -	7.35
Para-anisidin, dms., works	lb.	.88 -	—
Paprika, Algerian, bgs	lb.	.27 -	.28
Czech, bgs.	lb.	.26 -	.27
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.23 -	.24
Spanish, bgs., new crop	lb.	.33 -	.35
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	17.50 -	21.00
Para-aminophenol, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.97 -	.98
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld., E. of Miss	lb.	.75 -	—
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works.	lb.	1.34 -	1.37
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.73 -	.82
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.34½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35½-	—
Paracresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.49 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.51 -	—
Methylether, cns	lb	2.15 -	2.50
Paracymene, dms., 50-gal. lots or more, works	gal.	2.50 -	—
smaller lots	gal.	3.00 -	—

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Revolutionizing the use of highly popular coffee aroma and flavor in all sorts of products.

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KEEP COMPETITIVE! KEEP PROGRESSIVE! CONSULT FELTON!

Paradibromobenzene, bgs.. 500-lb. lots.	lb.	.55	—
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 120°F, AMP, solid, ctns., bbls., c.l., ref'y	lb.	.07	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.06	—
fully refined, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., rfy	lb.	.0745	—
125°-127°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0745	—
130°-132°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0755	—
132°-134°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0755	—
135°-137°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0755	—
Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l., 7 10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher			
Paraformaldehyde, tech., 91%, powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., trt. alld	lb.	.17	—
flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	—
USP X, fib, dms., c.l.	lb.	.198	—
10,000-lb lots	lb.	.198	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.198	—
smaller lots	lb.	.208	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1385-.1650	
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1495-.1750	
tanks, works	lb.	.1200-.1500	
Paranitroanilin, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.47½	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.50½	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works	lb.	.21	.22
Paranitrophenol kgs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.46	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld	lb.	.36	—
Paraphenetidin, dms., works	lb.	.90	—
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works	lb.	2.30	2.80
tech., redd., dms., same basis	lb.	1.10	1.30
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.37½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	—
Para-tertiary-butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28½	—
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins	lb.	.53	.59
tech., dms., works	lb.	1.50	—
Para-tertiary-amylphenol, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27	—
tanks, works	lb.	.25	—
Paratoluenesulphonamide, flake, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.64	.66
powd., bbls., works	lb.	.70	—
solid, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.61	—
Paratoluidin, flake, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.64	.68
solid, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.61	—
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs.	lb.	.30	Nom.
ground, bxs	lb.	.40	Nom.
powder, bxs	lb.	.43	Nom.
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 25 lbs. or over	lb.	.35	.36
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39	.67
Passion flower herb, bls	lb	.23	.24
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills.	ton.	100.00	Nom.
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls	lb.	2.05	2.06
tech., powd., bbls	lb.	1.50	—
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, bulk, sterile, 1,000,000 units		.11	.13
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units		.12	.15
Sodium, bulk, sterile, 1,000,000 units.		.11	.13
Pennyroyal herb, bls	lb	.45	.50
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	.29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis	lb.	.21¼	—
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.34	.36
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).			
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3.	gal.	12	.13½
Pepper, black, spot, bags	lb.	1.78	1.85
red, Carolina, long, bgs	lb.	.36	.37
Haitian, bgs	lb.	.25	.26
Japanese nontakas, bgs	lb.	.38	.42
birdseyes, bgs.	lb.	.41	.42
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.30	Nom.
Mississippi sports, bgs., source, new crop	lb.	.30	Nom.
Mombasa, bgs.	lb.	.43	.44
Nigerian, bgs.	lb.	.34	.35
Sierra Leone, bgs	lb.	.43	.44
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.27	.28
white, bgs	lb.	1.75	—
Peppermint leaves, USP, bls., dms	lb.	.65	.66
imported, bls.	lb.	1.05	Nom.
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000, bulk	lb.	3.75	3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works	lb.	.11	—
divd. E	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾	—
divd. E	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.10½	—
Peru balsam, dms	lb.	1.30	2.15
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.04¾	.05⅜
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.06½	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.03½	.04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06	.07⅛
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.08¼	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04¾	.05⅜
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05	.05⅞
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.06¾	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.03¾	.04⅛
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.06⅜	.07⅛
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.08⅜	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.05⅛	.06
soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06⅝	.07¾
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.08¼	—
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.05⅜	—
snow, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06⅞	.08
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.09⅛	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.05⅝	.06½
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05	.05⅞
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.06⅝	—
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.05⅜	—
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California	bbl.	1.10	2.99
Illinois	bbl.	2.44	2.87
Kentucky	bbl.	2.42	2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.08	2.90
Montana	bbl.	1.28	2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.16	2.65
Pennsylvania lower field	bbl.	3.82	—
Upper field	bbl.	4.25	—
Texas, East	bbl.	2.65	—
Gulf coast	bbl.	2.28	2.93
North, North-Central	bbl.	2.23	2.65
Panhandle	bbl.	2.23	2.65
West	bbl.	2.33	2.65
Wyoming	bbl.	1.28	2.875
Petroleum, fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy, tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.95	2.15
light, tanks, refinery	bbl.	2.00	2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbls.	2.45	—
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.10	—
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.15	—
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.00	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.97	—
N. Y. Harbor	bbl.	2.10	—
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	2.05	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	2.10	—
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.15	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.12	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.00	—
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.0825	.113
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0925	.1025
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.08375	—
No. 3	gal.	.06	—
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2	gal.	.0975	—
group 3, No. 1	gal.	.08	.0875
No. 1, straw	gal.	.09	.09375
No. 2, straw	gal.	.075	.08125
range	gal.	.0875	—
Pennsylvania, western, No.1	gal.	.105	.1135
No. 2	gal.	.1025	.112
No. 3	gal.	.1025	.112
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F., b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.167	.207
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.18	—
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.13125	.13625
toluol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.12125	.12375
Petroleum, mineral spirits, regular, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.147	.157
East coast, tanks N.J., N.Y.	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.175	—
Boston	gal.	.18	—
Buffalo	gal.	.185	—
Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.165	.17
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Providence	gal.	.185	—
Rochester	gal.	.20	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21	—
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.193	—
specially refined, California, tanks	gal.	.182	—
divd., E. of Rockies, tanks,	gal.	.30533	—
tankwagon, f.o.b. Carteret, N. J.	gal.	.336	—
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	—
high flash, 140°, group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.134	.1425
high-solvency, 200-235 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East Coast	gal.	.25½	—
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30½
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.29	—
Petroleum, naphtha, high-solvency, 270-370 b.r., 49°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.32	—
26-27 C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.33
300-400 b.r., 28-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	—
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30½
27° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis	gal.	.34½	—
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks same basis	gal.	.30½	.31½
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y, California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles	gal.	.152	—
Portland, Ore.	gal.	.158	—
San Francisco	gal.	.157	—
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.158	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.17	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.195	—
Newark	gal.	.165	—
New York	gal.	.185	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.180	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.20	—
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.157	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.17	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.157	.197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375	—
Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal.	.17	—

ENJAY

*Trade-Mark

Offers an extensive line of oxygenated solvents and chemicals

Experienced

The solvents and chemicals sold under the ENJAY* Oval Trade-Mark are outstanding for high quality and dependability. Every day more industries are calling on the long experience of the Enjay Company . . . making greater use of the diversified line of solvents and chemicals marketed by Enjay to increase product quality.

Reliable

ENJAY markets this wide range of industrial chemicals:

Petrohol 91 (Isopropyl Alcohol)
Petrohol 95 (Isopropyl Alcohol)
Petrohol 99 (Isopropyl Alcohol)
Secondary Butyl Alcohol
Isooctyl Alcohol
Isopropyl Acetate
Secondary Butyl Acetate
Acetone
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Ethyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether
Diisobutylene
Polypropylenes
Butadiene
Isoprene
Dicyclopentadiene
Aromatic Tars
Vistanex
Naphthenic Acids
PARAMINS—Additives for Lubricants and Fuels
Paratone
Parapoid
Paratac
Paranox
Paraflow

Diversified

ENJAY products are marketed in bulk or in quantities to fit your requirements.

ENJAY COMPANY, INC., 15 West 51st St., New York 19, N. Y.

Petroleum Solvent, Stoddard, Tankwagon—Potassium Nitrate

Petroleum, solvent, Stoddard, tankwagon, Boston ..gal. .18 - —
Newark ..gal. .17 - —
New York ..gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia ..gal. .165 - .17
Pittsburgh ..gal. .19 - —
Syracuse ..gal. .21 - —
Sulphonate, 70%, sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works ..lb. .2040- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .2065- —
tanks, works ..lb. .1850- —
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works ..lb. .175 - .20
l.c.l., works ..lb. .185 - .202
tanks, works ..lb. .145 - .185
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works ..lb. .155 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .165 - —
tanks, works ..lb. .125 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. .19 - .20½
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .19¾- .21½
tanks, same basis ..lb. .17¼- .18¾
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .20½
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .19¾- .21½
tanks, same basis ..lb. .17¼- .18¾
39° or above, tar distilled, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .19¼
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .19½- .20
tanks, same basis ..lb. .20¼- .21¾
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .21¾- —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .19¼- —

Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots ..lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .50 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb.. .52 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis, lb. .54 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100 lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots ..lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb. dms., works, lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.10
Phenylalamine dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 27.00 -37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
less than 250-lb. dms. dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..lb. .38 - .41
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .69½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .70 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms. ..lb. 1.20 - 1.45
Phenylethylpheny) acetate, bots ..lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots ..lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
CP, bots., works ..lb. 5.12 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms ..lb. 16.00 -17.75
tech., fib., dms works ..lb. 10.45 - —

Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works ..lb. .27½- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports ton. 40.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis ..long ton. 4.35 - 4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.00 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.00 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 7.00 - —
Finely ground, 65%, b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5, minimum, bulk, c.l., mines ..short ton. 4.92 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5, minimum mines short ton. 5.28 - —
70% b p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines short ton. 5.83 - —
plus or minus usual ponus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c. per long ton higher.
Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines long ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous cs., lb. .46 - .47
dms. ..lb. .44 - .45
yellow, cns. ..lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. ..lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works ..lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., dms., works ..lb. .15 - .16
tankcars, works 100 lbs. .11½- —
Pentasulphide, solid, dms., c.l., works ..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., works ..lb. .13 - .13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .13 - .14

Phosphorous sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works ..lb. .28 - .29
dms., export ..lb. .33½- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works ..lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., works ..lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works 100 lbs. .11½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .21½- —
Bbls., ½c., per pound higher.
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms. works, frt. alld ..lb. .65 - 1.10
Phthalylsulphacetamide, fiber dms., lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Pichi leaves, bgs ..lb. .16 - .17
Picoline (See Alpha, Beta and Gamma Picoline).
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots. oz. 5.25 - 6.22
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials ..oz. 5.19 - 6.20
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs ..lb. .20 - .20½
Jamaica, bgs. ..lb. .28 - .28½
Mexican, bgs ..lb. .15½- .16
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl. c.l., works lb. .0511- —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .0568- —
whse. ..lb. .0678- —
Pinkroot, bls ..lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots., French Codex kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, 95%, dms. frt. equald. lb. 1.65 - 1.93
98% dms., same basis lb. 1.75 - 2.60
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E ..lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms., mc. c.l., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 -10.25
Coaltar, 140°-150° F., m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton. 38.00 -39.00
l.c.l., works ton. 41.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works ..lb. .07¼- .08
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms ..lb. .06¼- .07
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works ..lb. .05½- .06
Tall, dms., works ..lb. .05½- .06
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works ..oz. 90.00 -93.00
Pleurisy root, bls ..lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms ..lb. 13.20 -14.00
Pokeroot, bls ..lb. .22 - .23
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
Tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 20,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .35½- .36
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .36 - .36½
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis, lb. .36½- —
standard, bgs ..lb. .35½- .36
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l., l.c.l lb. .34 - 34½
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l ..lb. .32½- .33
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms., ½c. per lb higher.
Pomegranate root, bark, bgs ..lb. .60 - .65
Poppy flowers, bgs ..lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Seed, Argentine, bgs ..lb. .13 Nom.
Czech, bgs. ..lb. .15½- —
Dutch, bgs. ..lb. .17¼- .17½
Polish, bgs. ..lb. .15½ Nom.
Turkish, bgs. ..lb. .13½- —
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.15 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.875 - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate, dms., works lb. .25 - .28
Acetate, NF, dms ..lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms. ..lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .14¾- .15½
Potassium bichromate in drums ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb. lots ..lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs, lb. .34 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms ..lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms ..lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .10 - .11
powd., dms., c.l., works ..lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .10¾- .11¼
export, dms., 1 to 10 tons, works lb. .13 - .13¾
NF, gran., dms ..lb. .31 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms ..lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms ..lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms ..lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs ..lb. .32 - .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms ..lb. .37½- .38½
powder, dms ..lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms, over 500 lbs., works, lb. .55 - —
under 500 lbs., works ..lb. .57 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works, lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .27 - —
Fluoride, dms., works ..lb. .24 - —
Gluconate, dms ..lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys. lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100 lb. dms 1 to 100 dms. lb. .28½- .33
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib. dms lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms ..lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite gran., dms ..lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms. ..lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .42 - .43
Trona, Cal ..unit-ton. .53 - —
50-51% K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M ton. 25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).

DUVAL
High Grade Muriate of Potash!
DUVAL SULPHUR and POTASH COMPANY
Modern New Plant and Refinery at Carlsbad, New Mexico
Address all communications to:
ASHCRAFT-WILKINSON CO.
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LOCATING THE RIGHT EQUIPMENT
BUYING IT AT THE RIGHT PRICE
GETTING IT RIGHT AWAY

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NEW EQUIPMENT FABRICATED TO YOUR EXACT SPECIFICATIONS

Expedited Delivery Assured By FMC Diversified Engineering

Because our staff has been supplying good rebuilt equipment for over 25 years, the versatile experience gained has given us decided advantages over most fabricators.

The FIRST MACHINERY CORP. has been delivering NEW specially fabricated equipment in Stainless Steel and most other metals in record fast time because of our highly organized specialty divisions.

Each manufacturing Division specializes and concentrates on just those parts and materials for which it is equipped and fitted. Our Engineering Staff supervises not only the individual division but coordinates the process right through the assembly of the component parts into the final machine ready for shipment.

The FMC NEW EQUIPMENT DEPT. has shown a phenomal growth to meet the needs of the times in giving our customers exactly what they need in much faster time than ordinarily anticipated without sacrificing quality. Needless to say both quality and price are highly satisfactory as evidenced by the increased number of orders for FMC specially fabricated units.

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FRED R. FIRSTENBERG, Pres.

AUTOCLAVES (Includes Vulcanizers, Sterilizers, Retorts, Pressure Vessels)

Stock No.	Description
3259-G5	Steel Horizontal Autoclaves or Retorts; 66" dia. x 14'7" long
3490	Climax Rectangular Sterilizer; fully jacketed; 48" x 42" x 96"
R4-228	Steel Jacketed Digester; 2800 Gal. 6'7" x 11'5"
T10-251	Steel Jacketed Rotary Digester; 9'6" x 12'; 100 PSI ASME
T10-250	A.O.Smith Welded Steel (2") Pressure Tanks; 8' x 40' and 10' x 40'
1000C85	Acid Proof Tile Lined Autoclaves; 6'10" x 14' with cone tops and bottoms; 3375 gal. 100 PSI
T11-252	Rubber Lined Steel Pressure Tanks; 40,000 Gal. 11' x 56' 50 PSI ASME
V4-260	Steel Autoclave; 5' x 26'; coil heated with tracks, vac. pump and receiver
R4-226	Steel Autoclave; 6' x 21'; 300 PSI; Jacketed and Agitated
V4-261	Steel Vulcanizer 6' x 26'; 125 PSI with tracks and trucks
V4-262	Biggs Vulcanizer 6' x 14'; 110 PSI, ASME; quick opening door

BALL AND PEBBLE MILLS

3443	International Type X24 Porcelain Lined Pebble Mills; 8' x 8' with 50 HP. gear-motors; also size 6' x 8'
3501	Abbe Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills; 4'6" x 5'; P.D.
3403	Abbe Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills; 5' x 6'
M14-195	Abbe Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mill; 32" x 36" with 2 HP motor
M14-196	Patterson Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mill; 6' x 10' with 10 HP
M14-197	H. K. Porter Porcelain Lined Pebble Mill 5' x 6' with 25 HP
M3-176	Patterson Chrome Manganese Tube Mill; 3' x 10' with air-classifier
M3-811	Allis Chalmers Tube Mill 60" x 22'; silica brick lined
M3-177	Kennedy-Van Saun Ball Mill; 4' x 6' with Herculite liner
M8-178	Hardinge Conical Ball Mill; 10' x 36" with Feedometer, etc.
M8-179	Hardinge Conical Ball Mill; 4'6" x 24" with 30 HP
M8-181	Hardinge Conical Ball Mill; silica block lined; 5' x 36"

CENTRIFUGALS - Suspended Type

3497 S1	Tolhurst 26" Suspended Type Steel Centrifugal; plow discharge
3497 S3	Tolhurst 40" Everdur basket; suspended; plow discharge; 2 speed motor
C4-122	Fletcher Suspended Centrifugal; 40" Steel Basket; plow ; 2 speed motor
C5-100	A.T.& M. 40" Steel Centrifugal; bottom discharge
4 Mc 1152	Bird 12" Rubber and Lead Lined Centrifuge with Imperforate and perforate baskets; 1 HP 1750 RPM
SS177-178	Two Bird Rubber Covered 48" Suspended Type Imperforate Basket; with 40 HP 2 Speed Motors

CENTRIFUGALS - Continuous

C7-127	Bird Continuous Solid Bowl Centrifugal Filter; 40" x 60" line with rubber and hastelloy flights
C7-128	CME Continuous Stainless Solid Bowl conical; 21" x 36"
C7-129	Bird Continuous Rubber Covered 36" x 50" with S/S accessories
C7-130	Bird Continuous Solid Bowl Steel Centrifugal 36" x 72"
C7-131	Baker Perkins Ter Meer Centrifugal HS1600 with 40 HP motor
C7-133	Sharples Stainless Steel Super D-Canter Continuous Centrifuge
C6-125	Sharples Nozzlejector Type DM 204; 7-1/2 HP 4800 RPM
C6-123	De Leval Stainless Multimatic Separator; 48" diameter

CENTRIFUGALS - Batch Type

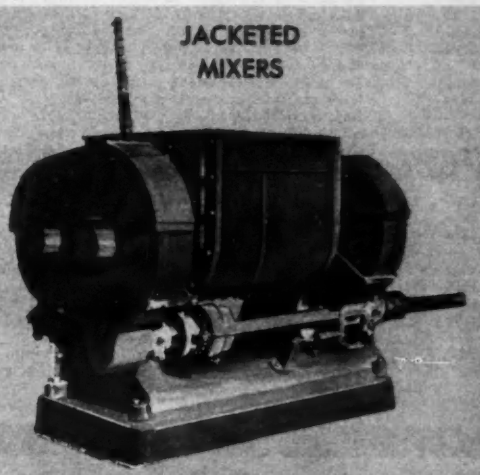
C4-120	Centrifugal Extractor 15" Type 316 Stainless Curb and Basket
2945 M4	Tolhurst 40" over driven self balancing Centrifugal with Copper perforated basket; 7-1/2 HP motor
C4-121	A.T.& M. Type 316 Stainless Centrifugal 60" basket; link suspended; enclosed vacuum and pressure tight hood; 2 speed 15 HP motor
C4-101	A.T.& M. 40" Monel Basket and Curb Centrifugal Extractor
C4-102	Prosperity 40" Stainless Steel Basket Centrifugal Extractor
C4-103	Prosperity 40" Monel Basket Centrifugal Extractor
3240 M3	Sharples Supercentrifuge Type M84-21-IJY stainless with 3 HP
2540 C2	Sharples Steel Centrifuge Type M4P-IJ 15000 RPM
C6-124	Sharples No. 16 Stainless Supercentrifuge Clarifier 2 HP
C6-127	Sharples Jacketed Stainless Supercentrifuge Clarifier 3 HP
C6-126	De Leval Yeast Separator Type OVK 5 with 7-1/2 HP motor
3269	Sharples De-Waxing Centrifuge; Type DM202-23C

COLLOID MILLS (Includes Homogenizers)

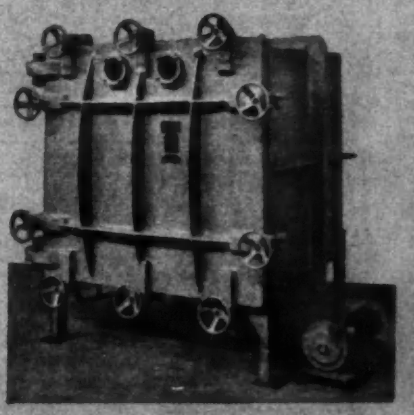
3513	Premier Stainless Steel 3" rotor Type UB5 with 5 HP motor
3397	Eppenbach QV8" Colloid Mill with 5 HP motor
1699	U.S. L2 Stainless Steel 3-1/4" Mill with 2 Motors 3 HP
H2-179	Premier Stainless Steel 8" U4 Colloid Mill with 20 HP
H2-178	Manton Gaulin Stainless Steel Homogenizer with 40 HP
3315 E1	Premier Type U3-10" S.S. Colloid Mill with 30 HP
3272 L1	Premier L 15 ... 15" Colloid Mill with 30 HP motor
H2-181	Premier Type U3 with 10" Stellite Rotor-30 HP motor
H2-180	Premier 15" Ni Resist Colloid Mill with 75 HP motor

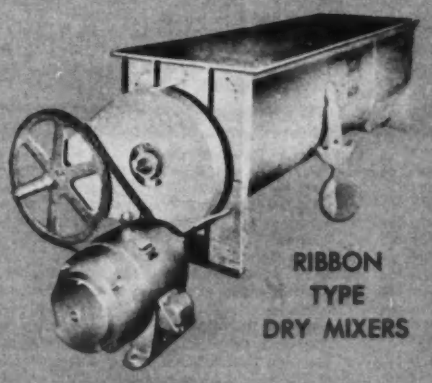
(CONTINUED ON THE NEXT PAGE)

JACKETED MIXERS



VACUUM SHELF DRYERS





RIBBON TYPE DRY MIXERS

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.

157 HUDSON STREET NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

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DRYERS - Tray Type - Steel Tape

3407	Buffalo Vacuum Chamber Dryer; 20 shelves 40" x 42" with vacuum pump, condenser, receiver, etc.
D15-810	Devine Vacuum Chamber Dryer 16 shelf 36" x 36"; condenser
D15-811	Devine Vac. Chamber Dryer 5 shelves 40" x 43"
D15-809	Stokes No. 138 Vacuum Chamber Dryer 6 shelves; 33" x 34"
3389	Stokes 16 Shelf Steam Heated Dryer; 3' x 3'; 6'10" overall
1200U	Koch Tray Type Electric Ovens; 58" x 69" x 72" with controls
3359	Horizontal Dryers 66' x 14'7" long; with tracks; 2-1/2" steam pipe with capstan closing doors each end

DRYERS - Atmospheric

D8-147	Procter & Schwartz Continuous Apron Dryer; 12 sections; 5 passes with S/S woven mesh belt 7'4" wide; 36' overall
3053	Procter & Schwartz Continuous Apron Dryer; 43'6" long, 7'6" wide, 14'6" high; apron width 36"; complete with accessories
1200U1	Procter & Schwartz 12 section Dryer; overall dimensions are 13' wide, 76' long, conveyor belt in Type 316 S/S 8' wide
3418	Adt Class G Rotary Dryer 2' x 15'; indirect Gas heated
3364	Squier Hexagonal Shell Stainless Atmospheric Dryer; 30" x 20'; stainless feed and aerofins
3168	Louisville Counter Current Monel Lined Atmospheric Dryer; 38" x 16'
D11-155-6-7	Louisville Rot. Steam Tube Dryers; 5' x 28'; 6' x 30'; 6' x 35'
D11-154	Davenport Steam Tube Dryers; 5' x 24'
D11-158	Huhn Direct Fired Rotary Dryer 3' x 12' with accessories
D11-159	Hersey Direct Fired Rot. Dryer; 3' x 24' with accessories

DRYERS - Rotary

3102	Horizontal Jacketed Dryer or Cooler; 54" x 16' with agitator
3506	Horizontal Steel Jacketed and Agitated Vacuum Cooker; 4' x 7'7 1/2"
3382	Rotary Vacuum Dryer 52" x 102" with agitator and accessories; 10 HP
D6-144	Stokes Rotary Vacuum Dryer Model 59B; 40" x 15' long
D6-145	Stokes Rotary Vacuum Dryer; 24" x 72"
D6-146	Buffalo Rotary Vacuum Dryer; 5' x 30' with accessories

DRYERS - Drum

1200 MeA	2 Struthers Wells Stainless Drum Dryers 5' x 10' complete with accessories
3026	Buffalo Rotary Vacuum chrome plated Drum Dryer; 5' x 12' with accessories
1100	Buffalo Rotary Vacuum Drum Dryer, bronze, 5' x 12' with accessories
1101	Devine Vacuum Drum Dryer, bronze, 52" x 10'6"
3414	Rotary Drum Dryer with steam heated nickel drum; 48" x 46"
2877	Buflovak Double Drum Dryer; 32" x 72" with accessories
3316	Bagley & Sewell Double Drum Dryer; 28" x 60"
D9-103	American Double Drum Dryer; 24" x 60"
D9-104	Buffalo Double Drum Dryer in Stainless; 32" x 120"
D9-148-149	Buffalo Double Drum Dryers; 42" x 100" and 32" x 120"

EVAPORATORS

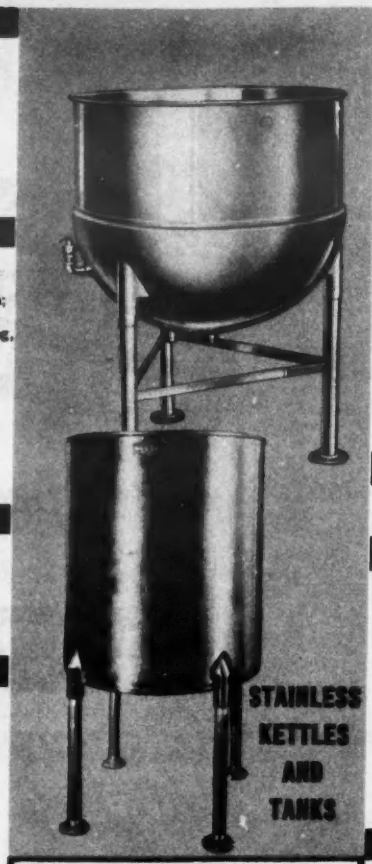
1000 C 102	Goslin Birmingham Steel Sextuple Effect Evaporator complete with accessories; 58,200 sq. ft. heating surface
3274	Swenson Quadruple effect Long Tube Evaporator; vertical film type with 5 vapor heads
1000 C1	Long Tube Double Effect Evaporator with copper tubes, 2000 sq. ft.
1000 C3	Jos. Oates Copper Quadruple Effect Calandria Type; 2085 sq. ft.
E12-105	Buffalo S/S Calandria Type; 90 sq. ft.; 3' x 11' 5"
3475	Zaremba Single Effect Cast Iron Evaporator with 130 sq. ft. copper tubes; 40" x 10'3" overall
2895	Devine Single Effect Calandria Type Evaporator; 28" x 8'
E12-160	Stainless Steel Jacketed Evaporator; 3'6" x 6' ASME Vacuum built with Calandria
487	Zahm & Nagel Continuous Evaporator or Concentrator; 2500 lbs. PH

FILTER PRESSES and FILTERS

F16-176	Ertel Stainless Steel 12" diameter Filter Press; 5 chamber Plate and Frame; with pump
3497-S10	Hormann Bronze 12" Filter Press; 14 chamber recessed
2720 R 1	Ertel Multiple 3 Way Filter with 7 square 12" chambers; and 7 Round disc 12" chambers complete with pump, etc.
3327	A special lot of Filter Press Skeletons or Frames without plates in sizes 18", 24", 30" and 36" ...several types
3215	Shriver 18" Cast Iron 26" chamber recessed press; Open Del.
F16-172	Sperry 18" Nickel Plated Bronze Filter Press; 16 chambers; 3 eyed; closed delivery
F16-173	Shriver 24" Rubber Covered Cast Iron Press; 8 chamber
3328	Albright Nell; 24" recessed 40 chamber Cast Iron Press
3454	Shriver 30" Cast Iron 37 chamber recessed press; open del.
3403 E 8	Shriver 30" Cast Iron 37 Chamber recessed press; open del.
3294	Shriver 36" Rubber Covered Cast Iron; 34 chamber Press; 2 eyed; closed delivery; gear and pinion closing
3103	Sperry 36" Cast Iron Type 41 Plate and Frame 34 Chamber Press; 2 eyed; speed delivery; ratchet gear closing
F16-175	Shriver 36" Cast Iron 48 Chamber P.& F. Press; Open Del.
3168	Sweetland Pressure Filter No. 2; 12 leaves on 3" centers
2535	Sweetland Pressure Filter No. 7; 41 copperleaves; 2" centers
F14-731	Sweetland No. 10 Filter; 19 Copper Leaves on 3" centers
F14-732	Sweetland No. 12 Filter; 48 Copper Leaves on 3" centers
F14-106	Sweetland No. 12 Filter; 36 Iron Leaves
F14-166	Valles No. 49 Filter; 41 leaves; 4" centers; nickel contacts
F14-168	Sparkler 33 D17 Horizontal Plate Filter; 91.8 sq. ft.
F13-164	Sparkler Twin Unit Filter; plastic lined; (2) 50 gal. tanks
F14-165	Sparkler Double Unit Steel contacts; 33/12
3317	Bird Young Rotary Vacuum Filters; 4' x 4'; S/S screens
3515	Eimco 8' x 8' Rotary Vac. Filter; with Nash Pump and complete accessories
2729	Oliver Dorrco Type Rotary Vac. Filter; 6' x 3'; nickel contacts
F15-170	Feinc Rotary Vacuum Filter; string type 4'6" x 6' with Stainless Steel and Aluminim Contact Parts
F15-171	Oliver continuous Rotary Vacuum Filter monel; 3' diameter with pump, receiver and accessories
F15-169	Oliver Dorrco Rotary Vac. Filter; 4' x 1'
1200 U 2	Oliver Rotary Vacuum Filter 11' 6" x 12' complete with accessories
2104	Le Val Stone Filter, acid Resistant; with pump and motor
3294 C7	Industrial Vertical Filter; 35" x 44" with 17 vert. screens

HAMMER MILLS, CRUSHERS, GRINDERS, PULVERIZERS

3427	Jay Bee Type A Hammer Mill, 15" x 24" with 10 HP motor
M10-114	Fitzpatrick Mill Model K with 15 HP AC motor
3293-No.1	Raymond Imp Mill, 9" x 10", complete with accessories
1001-N1	Williams Model NF Hammer Mill, 25" x 14" requires 60 HP
3429-A7	Williams Hammer Mill, 36" x 18", requires 50-60 HP
3429-A6	Williams No. 4 Hammer Mill, 10" x 18", requires 65 HP
3429-A9	Gump Bar-Nun No. 40 Hammer Mill, 12" x 40", requires 60 HP
M10-187	Gruendler Model X Pulverizer and Grinder
M10-188	Jay Bee Shredder Type Hammer Mill with 100 HP
M10-189	Williams No. 40 Pulverizer with 200 HP motor
M10-184	Raymond Model No. "00" Pulverizer, motorized
3383	Raymond Model No. "00" Automatic Pulverizer with accessories
M10-183	Jeffreys Type E Swing Hammer Shredder,42" x 36"
3324-E2	Mikro No. 4 F Pulverizer, 15" x 24", requires 40 HP
M10-186	Mikro Model No. 4 with 75 HP motor



SPECIAL LIQUIDATION

Vulcan Rotary Kiln 8' x 80' with Oil Burner, Comb. Chamber, Feed, etc.

Ruggles-Coles Dryer 3' x 16' with Oil Burner, Comb. Chamber, Dust Col., etc.

Hardinge Conical Ball Mill 10' x 48" with 400 HP motor, classifier and accessories.

Buflovak Twin Drum Dryer, 32" x 72" with access.

Allis Chalmers Cone Crusher with 25 H.P. motor.

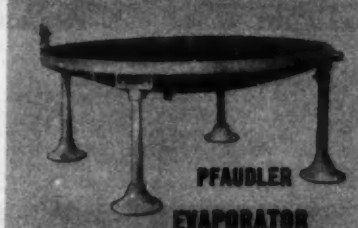
Buflovak Stainless Heat Exchanger; 80 sq. ft.

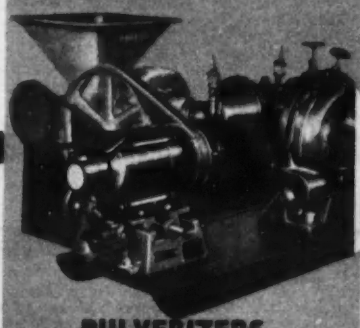
Dorrco Thickeners; 12' x 8'; 24' x 10'; 26' x 10'.

Oliver Rot. Vac. Filters; 3' x 4'; 5'3" x 4'; 8' x 12' complete with all accessories.

Dust Collectors, Rotoclones, Feedometers, Simplex and Duplex Turbo Mixers 5HP to 15HP.

Complete Specifications on Request





FRED R. FIRSTENBERG, Pres.

3315	Williams Ring Roll Mill, ring 10" diameter by 3" face
3120	American Ring Roll Crusher, 30" x 37" throat, 50 HP
3484-A37	Rietz RD18 Disintegrator, Stainless Steel, 30 HP
M10-185	Rietz RD18 Disintegrator, Stainless Steel, 50 HP
3459	Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutter, Model 1-1/2. S.S., 40 HP
3168-05	Stainless Steel Saw Tooth Crusher, 10" x 11" with 2 HP
3447	Sprout Waldron Saw Tooth Crushers, 16" x 16" and 20" x 25"
3227	Robinson Double Runner Attrition Mill, 26", two 10 HP motors
M2-171	Sprout Waldron Double Runner Attrition Mill, 30", 2 - 30 HP
M2-170	Bauer Double Runner Attrition Mill, 36", two 50 HP
1200 V3-4	Fitzpatrick Model "D" Comminutors - with 3 HP motor

KETTLES

3340	NEW Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Kettles in stock; good for 100 lbs. pressure; sizes up to 500 gal.
3496	10 Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Kettles; 30 gal.
3195	50 Gal. Nickel Jacketed Kettle; 31" x 22"
2514 L 7	Dopp Cast Iron 250 gal. Kettle; 60" x 30"
3452	Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Kettles (3) 350 gal.; 54" x 36" complete with agitators
3434	Dopp Cast Iron 650 Gal. Kettles 80" x 67" Jacketed, Agitated
3939	NEW Buflovak 500 Gal. Steel Jacketed and Agitated Kettles; 4' x 5' 2"
3273	Pfaudler Jacketed and Agitated Glass Lined Kettle 47" x 67"
3327	Copper Steam Jacketed 650 Gal. Kettle; 54" x 7'
3424 K 9	Stainless Steel 475 Gal. Jacketed and Agitated Kettle; 4' x 5'

LABELLERS

Always in stock a complete line of fully automatic and semi-automatic spot and wrap around Labellers. Please submit container, size of label and production required.

MIXERS (Powder and Granulars)

3499	NEW steel double ribbon Mixers; 24 cu. ft.; 50, 50 and 70 cu. ft.
3446	NEW Stainless Steel Ribbon Mixer; 24" x 96"; center discharge
3333	Sprout Waldron Double Ribbon Mixers; 283 cu. ft.; 5' x 10'
3102	J. H. Day Ribbon Mixer; Model 3' x 8'9"; with Sifter
3474	Stainless Tumbling Batch Mixer; 25" x 5'9" with Motor
3302	Stainless Tumbling Mixer 5' x 5' with 3 HP motor
3505	Robinson Stainless Mixer; 8" x 24" x 26" with Sifter; 2 HP
M29-207	Essmueller 4000 lb. Dry Mixer; 4' x 12'; 25 HP motor
M29-206	Patterson Conical Blender, 135 Cu. ft.; 15 HP motor
3427-P5	Marquette Paddle Mixer; 24" x 12'
3350	Vertical Powder Mixer, continuous or batch; 40" x 94"
M29-111	J. H. Day Jumbo Mixer; 44" x 78" complete with motor
M29-112	Ransome Rotary Drum Mixer; 9' x 11'6"
M29-205	Sturtevant 2000 lb. No. 3 Blender; 52 cu. ft.

MIXERS (Heavy Duty Do and Mass Mixers)

3295 E 5	J. H. Day Stainless 5 Gal. Double Arm Jacketed Mixer with Vacuum Cov
2601	Baker-Perkins 50 Gal. Double Arm Jacketed Mixer - 15 HP
2337	W & P. type Jacketed Double Arm 100 Gal. working cap. geared both ends; power tilting
M26-202	Baker Perkins JNM Jacketed 100 Gal. Double arm
M26-203	Baker Perkins 150 Gal. Model 16 VII BB Jacketed
M26-204	Baker Perkins size 14 Vacuum Mixers with 30 HP
2530	Readco Nickel Mixer; double sigma arms; 140 gal.
2929	Ross No. 2 Double Arm Mixers; 16" x 12" x 16"; 3 HP
3166	J. H. Day 20 Gal. Jacketed Mixer; cored masticator arms; with 5 HP motor
2109	J. H. Day Jacketed Ribbon Mixer; 175 Gal. 28" x 26" x 70"
2682	J. H. Day Jacketed Egg Clipper Mixer; 20" x 22" x 28"
2986 K6	Savage 200 lb. Marshmallow Beater
3473	No. 3 Banbury Mixer with 100 HP motor
R1 223	No. 9 Banbury Mixer with 150 HP motor
R1 224	No. 11 Banbury Mixer with 600 HP motor
3427	Lancaster Mixer Model EAG4 double muller complete
M13-194	Lancaster Model EAG3 complete with accessories
M13-192	Lancaster Mixer with Pan 29-1/2" x 11"
M13-190	Ross Chaser Mill; 6'
M13-191	Ross Putty Chaser 7'8" with 3 HP motor
1334 M4	Chas. Ross Paste Mixers; 150 Gal. 3' x 3'; 150 Gal. P.D.

REACTORS

3424	S/S Reactor; 24" x 48"; oil heated; agitated
3417	S/S Jacketed Reactor; 24" x 40" with agitator
3168	S/S 500 Gal Jacketed Reactor; 6' x 30"
3320	S/S 250 Gal. Closed Top; 36" x 50" agitated
3424K2	Monel Jacketed and Agitated 250 Gal. Reactor with S/S Condenser, Receiver,
3424 K 9	S/S 475 Gal. 4' x 5' Jacketed and Agitated
3168 D 7	S/S Dopploy Jacketed Reactor; 40" x 8'
3434	Dopp Cast Iron 650 Gal. Full Jacketed Agitated Reactor; 80" x 67"
3939	NEW Buflovak 500 Gal. Steel Jacketed and Agitated Mixing Kettle; 4' x 5'2"
R4-230	S/S 600 Gal. Reactor with Reflux Condenser; 5 HP agitator
3273	Pfaudler Jacketed and Agitated Glass Lined Reactor; 47" x 67"
2834	Steel 400 Gal. Vacuum Receiver; 3' x 7'
R4227	Cast Iron 1000 Gal. Nitre Pot; 6' x 6'; agitated; 5 HP
R4-231	Stainless Reactor; 2800 Gal. 7'6" dia.; 125 PSI internal
R4-229	Steel Reactor 3000 Gal.; 10'5" x 4'10"; Jacketed; Agitated
R4-225	Steel Reactor 3500 gal.; 6' x 16'6"; Jacketed; ASME complete with condenser, pump and accessories
3327	Copper Steam Jacketed Vacuum Reactor; 650 Gal; 54" x 7'
2755	Steel Still 54" x 96" with steel receiver 54" x 96"

STILLS and COLUMNS

E12-160	Stainless Steel Jacketed Evaporator; 3'6" x 6' ASME; Vacuum Built with calandria
E13-161	Harris Stainless Steel Vacuum Pan with Stainless coils 6' x 30'9" overall; with condenser, Vac. Pump, etc.
E13-162	Nickel Clad Evaporator; 6'6" x 10'
9908 H2	Copper Steam Jacketed Vacuum Pan; 38-1/2" x 42"
9908 H3	Aluminum Steam Jacketed Vacuum Pan; 40" x 60"
2755 R19	Steel Still, 54" x 96" with receiver
3470	Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column 16 section; 8-5/8" x 19'
T9-245	Monel Converter 2000 Gal. 5'9" x 12'
C14-135	Fractionating Columnor Tower; 24" x 51'; packed raschig rings
C14-136	HCL Absorber; 15" x 16' 6-1/2"
C14-137	Stainless Steel Hi Pressure Scrubber; 12" x 4'
2018	Monel Water Distillation Apparatus; compression type; 22" x 67"

PACKAGING EQUIPMENT SPECIALS

3387	Resina Double Head Automatic Screw Capper; 120 RPM
3422	Max Ams semi automatic Can Seamer
3041/C1	Stokes & Smith Model G 1 Universal Fillers with or without Vacuum Pack attachment
2246	Stokes & Smith Aut. 2 Station Model G7511 Auger Filler
1100/N2	Richardson Automatic Apron Feed Scale Model J 55
3492	Triangle Semi Automatic Auger Powder Filler Model U
1440/K22	Scott Scale Model C Free Flowing Powder Filler
SPECIAL:	Standard Knapp Automatic Case Packers, Sealers, Printers; state exact requirements for quick quotations
SPECIAL:	Labellers; semi automatic and fully automatic for every type of container and label; please state exact requirements

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.

157 HUDSON STREET NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms...lb. .30 - .32
purified, dms.....lb. .42 - .44
Pentoborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.184.00 - —
ton lots, bbls., ex whse..ton.261.00 - —
less ton lots, bbls., ex whse.ton.266.00 - —
Powdered Potassium pentoborate, $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14½- .15½
Permanganate, tech., dms., works.....lb. .22½- .23½
USP dms., works.....lb. .24¾- .30¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - .22
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works.....lb. .16½- .18½
Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .60 - .63
yellow, dms., ton lots.....lb. .22½- —
smaller quantities.....lb. .23 - —
kegs.....lb. .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs.14.70 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs.15.20 - —
solution, clarified, 29° Be, 1 to 2.5 dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.65
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works..100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.65
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.30
tech., 29° Be, 11:2.5, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l., dms., works..100 lbs. 5.35 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
32.5° Be., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 4.60 - —
tech, 40.5° Be., 1 to 2.0, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.70
l.c.l., 5 dms., works. 100 lbs. 5.95 - 7.85
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 5.10 - 6.35
Silicofluoride, bbls., works... lb. .09½- .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E.. lb. .740 - .796
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90%..ton.36.25 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms.....lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms.....lb. .18½- —
powder, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dm... lb. .82 1 08
tech., works.....lb. .77 - 79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
5-ton lots, works.....lb. .12¾- —
1-ton lot or less, works..lb. .13 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton.16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .35 - .36
Oxalate, bbls., cs.....lb. .85 - .95
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots.....gm. 1.50 - —
Acetate bots.....gm. 1.25 - —
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .55 Nom.
Berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .60 - .61
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 3.40 - 3.75
spot.....lb. 3.40 - 3.75
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots gm. 1 75 - —
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract lb. .60 - —
Propyl acetate, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .125 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .135 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1075- —
Aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Gallate, dms., 2,000 to 100 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.. lb. .0845- .095
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0950- .1050
tanks, same basis.....lb. .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .19½- .20½
l.c.l., dlvd E.....lb. .20½- .21½
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- .18½
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .20¼- .21½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- .19½
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt., equald..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 - —
smaller lots.....kilo.55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs.....lb. .27 - .30
blonde, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
husks, bgs.....lb. .50 - .51
Pulsatilla herb, bls.....lb. .52 - .53
Pumice, com. grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½ 2, 3 bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- .04¼
smaller, lots.....lb. .03⅞- .04½
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bags, ton lots. lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots...lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton. lots..lb. .02½- .04
fine, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .02½- .04
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins bbls. works. lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless basis, bbls., works.gal. 9.75 -10.50
(30 to 1) basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless base, bbls., works. gal.15.75 - —
oleoresin dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works.lb.11.00 -12.00
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.67 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 2.70 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .89½- 1.04½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .90 - 1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites.....long-ton. No prices.
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF.....lb. 3.25 - 3.43
Pyrophyllite, insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.13.00 -13.50
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton.11.00 - —
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.11.50 -12.00
standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.12.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines.ton13.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines.ton.16.75 - —
Standard and No 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs. $2 to $3.50 per ton extra.

Pyroxylin, USP, bots.....lb. 0.59 - —
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works, lb. .15 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works, lb. .12 - —
dense, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works, lb. .14 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .14 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works..lb. .12 - —

Q

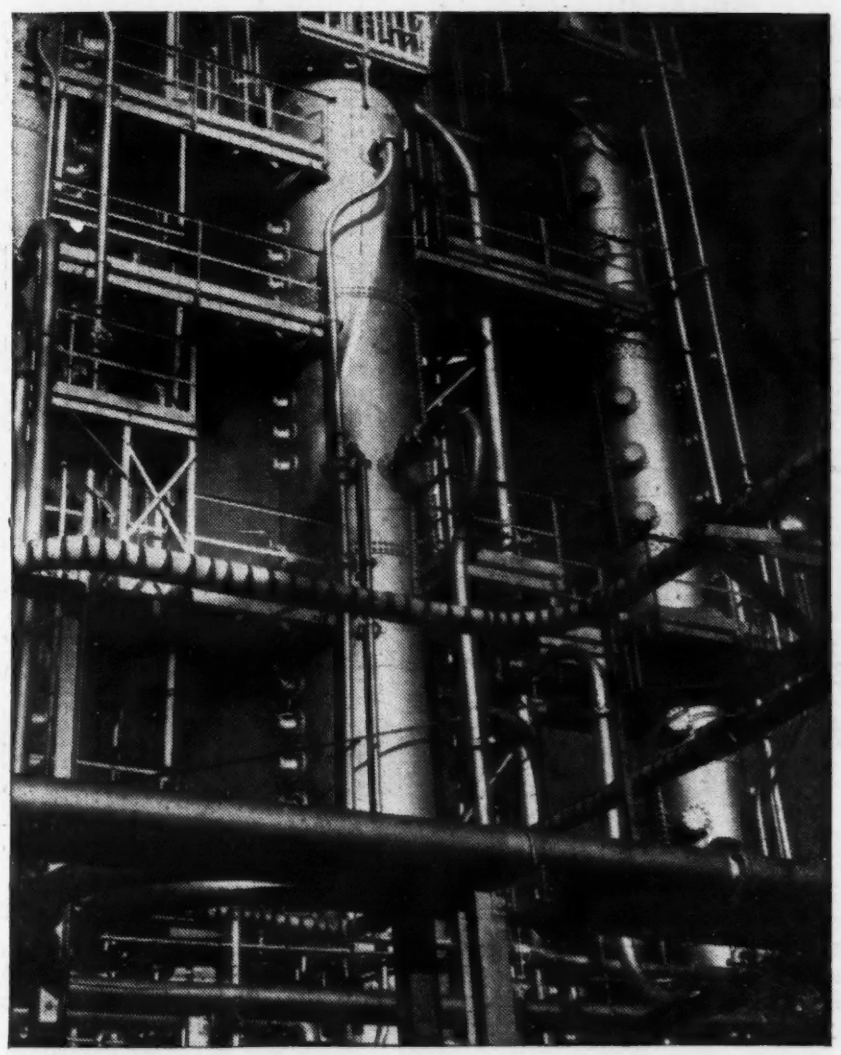
Quassia, chips, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¼- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12½- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 31/64 —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Quercitron extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.... lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver flasks (76 lbs. net) flask..195.00 -196.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. .80 - 1.50
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., ens., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., ens., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, ens., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine, NF, ens., 100-oz. lots oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP ens., 100-oz. lots oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, ens ... oz. .70 - .72
Ethylcarbonate, NF, ens., 100-oz. lots oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, ens. 50-oz. ens. oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride USP, ens., 100-oz. lots oz. .53 - —
Phosphate, NF ens., 100-oz. lots oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF ens., 100-oz. lots oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, USP, ens., 100-oz. lots oz. .56½- —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans oz. .68 - —
Quinolin, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. cs. .60¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .61¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .60 - —

R

R salt, paste, basis, 100%, dms., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
powd., basis, 100%, frt. alld. lb. .88 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Red, BON, arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.60 - —
light medium shades, bbls lb. 2.75 - —
maroons, pure, bbls.....lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —

Potassium Oxalate—Red, Iron Oxide

Red, Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, same basis....lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
medium-light shade, bbls, same basis lb. 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis..lb. NP - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.76 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.61 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.71 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.66 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.57 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine No 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes coaltar).
Eosin toner bbls.. works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12½- —
Iron oxide, pure, 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
natural 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .05¼- —



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HYDROFLUORIC ACID

anhydrous

The alkylation process and the manufacture of organic fluorides are two of the outstanding uses for Anhydrous HF Acid. Pennsalt Anhydrous HF is shipped in tank cars and steel cylinders.

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Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company
1000 Widener Building, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Pennsalt Chemicals
PROGRESSIVE CHEMISTRY FOR OVER A CENTURY

Red, Lake C—Sodium Benzoate

Red, lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol, toner, bbls., works lb. .76 - —
rubin, toner, pure ons., works lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia-type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon tone, BON, arylid, dlvd lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works, lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
MNPT. toner, kgs., works lb. 3.60 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide)
Persian gulf, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
Para toner, bbls lb. .85 - —
Chlorinated, kgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA., kegs lb. 4.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs, lb. 6.35 - —
Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.40 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.40 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25

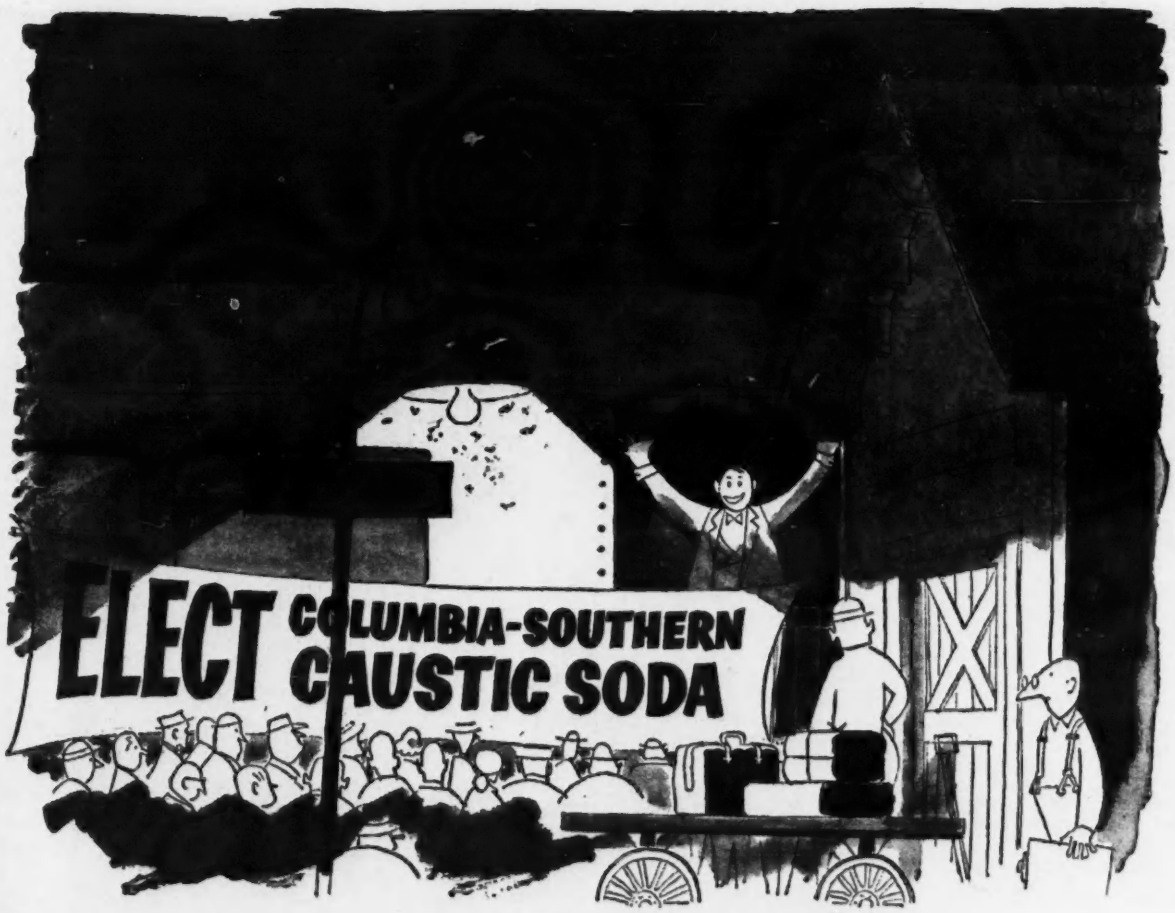
Red, Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .0375
20%, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0450- —
30%, bgs, works lb. .0475- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .05 - —
40%, bgs, works lb. .0525- —
Vermillion, Amer., bbls lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns lb. 3.54 - —
Watchung-type, bbls. lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 4.37 - 4.41
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - —
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .82½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .83½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 40.00 -56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs lb. .85 - .89
powd., bbls lb. .95 - .96
India, whole, bgs lb. .35 - .36
powdered, bbls lb. .40 - .44
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd kilo. 125.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 125.00 - —
Rice bran, concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., c.l. lb. .32½- —
5,000-lb. lots, dms., c.l. lb. .32½- —
smaller lots lb. .33½- .38½
Rose flowers, pale, bis lb. .45 Nom.

Rosemary flowers, bls lb. .95 - .99
Leaves, French, bls lb. .10½- .11
Portuguese, bls. lb. .07 - .07½
Spanish, bls lb. .08½- .09
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb. 20.00 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. 16.50 - —
Rottenstone (see Tripoli)
Rue herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, 25-kilo lots, fib., dms kilo. 27.50 -40.00
10 to 25-kilo lots, fib. dms kilo. 28.50 -40.00
1 to 10-kilo lots, fib. dms kilo. 30.00 -40.00
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works lb. .20 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .70 - —
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .40 - .43
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower, Egyptian, bls lb. .65 - .70
Saffron, Mexican, bls lb. .95 - .96
Spanish, USP, tins lb. 22.00 -23.00
Safrol, dms lb. .72 - 1.35
Sage, Cretan, bls lb. .10¼- .12
Cyprus, bls lb. .09 - .09½
Dalmatian, bls lb. .52 - .53
Greek, bls lb. .10¼- .12
Officinalis, Italian, bls lb. .20 - .21
Spanish stemless, bls lb. .12½- .13
Syrian, bls lb. .12½- .13
Turkish, bls lb. .12 - .12½
Sago flour, raw, bgs lb. .07¼- .07¾
refined, bgs. lb. .08½- .09

Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.05 - —
fib, dms lb. 1.07 - 1.09
Powdered salol, 25c. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. .63 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. .77 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.19½- —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 17.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10-ton lots, 100 lbs. 14.40 - —
smaller tots 100 lbs 14.65 -14.90
powd., bbls, 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.75 —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 -12.50
gran., bbls, 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.75 —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.10 -11.50
NF, gran. dms lb. 09¾ .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East indies, bgs., lb. .65 .66
powd., dms lb. .75 .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 5.50
Santonin, NF, dom., dms., cryst., powd., cns kilo. 260.00 -277.00
imported, cryst., powd., cns kilo. 275.00 - —
Saponin, No. 1, 100-lb. dm lb 2.75 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls lb. .38 - .40
Mexican, bls lb. .22 - .25
Sassafras bark, ord., bls lb. .44 - .45
select, bls lb. .55 - .56
Savory, French, bls lb. .15½- .16
Spanish, bls lb. .08½- .09½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs lb. .32 - .38
Scammony resin, tump, cns lb. 1.95 - 2.20
powd., cns lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Root, bgs lb. .11 - .13
Schaeffers salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
powder bgs., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots. oz. 17.60 -18.30
Hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 84.00 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs lb 30½- —
smaller lots lb. 31 - .32
Selenium, powd. dms., dlvd lb. 3.25 - —
Senega root, bls lb. 2.35 - 2.40
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .22 - .23
sifting, bgs. lb. .18 - .19
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .20 - .21
No. 2, bls lb. .18 - .19
No. 3, bls lb. .14 - .15
powdered, bls., bxs lb. .17 - .18
Pods, bls. lb. .35 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 4.40 - —
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, bgs. lb. .21½- .25
natural, bgs lb. .13½- .14
Turkish, bgs lb. .15 - .15¼
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .49 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots, 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs lb. .33 - .36
No. 2, bgs lb. .30 - .32
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .29 - .30
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .27 - —
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., lll., works ton. 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .28¼
Silver bullion, ingots, cs oz. .83¼- —
Cyanide, 5lb. dms., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .75⅞- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .76⅛- —
500-oz. lots oz. .76⅜- —
100-oz. lots oz. .76⅝- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .53⅜- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .54⅛- —
500-oz. lots oz. .55⅛- —
250-oz. lots oz. .55⅜- —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Simaruba bark, bls lb. .90 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls lb. .50 - .65
Western, bls lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls lb. .60 - —
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton. 7.55 -13.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 19.85 -27.35
Sloe berries, bgs lb. .24 - .28
Smalt, black, ctns lb. .15 - —
Blue, ctns lb. .18 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls lb. .75 - .80
Soapbark, bls. lb. .28 - .30
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .33 - .34
powd., bbls lb. .35 - .37
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.13
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Soda caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 4.95 - 6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
50%, rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.05
Sal, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms lb. .23 - .26
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms lb. .12¾- —
NF, 60%, dms., works lb. .08½- —
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works lb. .54 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½- —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. dms., works lb. .13¾- .14¾
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms. works lb. .14¼ .15¼
solution, dms., works gal. .70 1.10
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .37½ .39
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .44½ .46



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FIRST. Columbia-Southern manufactures Caustic Soda according to highest standards. It ships this product by the most modern methods to protect this quality, and to save you money.

SECOND. Columbia-Southern makes available to you the services of its trained technical staff. We want to share our knowledge in the shipping, handling, storage and use of Caustic Soda.

THIRD. We earnestly desire to serve you and to count you as a valued customer. Columbia-Southern points with pride to its sound business policies that have fostered lasting friendships with its customers for over half a century.

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Soda Ash • Liquid Chlorine • Sodium Bicarbonate • Calcium Chloride • Modified Sodas • Pittchlor • Caustic Potash • Chlorinated Benzenes • Rubber Pigments (Hi-Sil, Silene EF, Calcene TM, Calcene NC) • Muriatic Acid • Perchlorethylene

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CAUSTIC SODA
is produced in Solid, Flake and Liquid (50% and 73% Concentrations)
It is shipped
BY THE DRUM
•
BY TANK CAR
•
BY BARGE LOAD

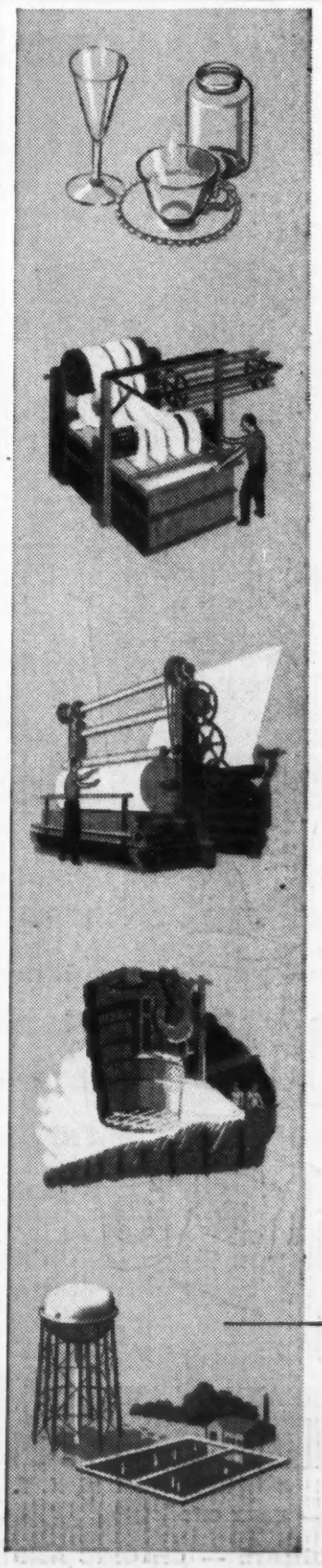
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works ...100 lbs. 3.15 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .11¼- .12
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1375- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1415- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.85
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.65
Bisulphite, anhyd., bgs.,c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solut. 35°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works. lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms .. lb. 8.52 - —
Carbonate, annydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100-lbs. 3.05 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08¾- .09¼
Chloride, tech (see Salt).
USP, dms. ..... lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb. .58 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .25 - .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .13 - .13¼
Citrate, anhyd., dms ..... lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII, gran., dms ..... lb. .22½- .29½
USP XIV, gran., dms ..... lb. .28 - .32
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate dms., 1,000-lb. lots., works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98% dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .168 - —
over 1,000 lbs ..... lb. .178 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .188 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms ..... lb. .14¼- —
anhydrous, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .17¼- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1140- —
95%, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .1125- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1165- —
Fluoroacetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb.12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb.16.50 -21.00
Formate, bgs., c.l., divd ....100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs 8.15 - 8.45
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms..... lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, dms ..... lb. .83 - .85
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l lb. 1.67 - 1.69
smaller lots, divd ..... lb. 1.66 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls ..... lb. 1.85 - 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys ..... lb. 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. 2.40 - 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .25 - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic), NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .18½- .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms, ton lots or less lb. .93 - .98
Hyposulphite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
l.c.l., same basis ..100 lbs. 4.65 - 7.15
pea crystals, bgs ..... 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 5.00 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms ..... lb. 2.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works. lb. .21½- —
60% dms. cbys., works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16½- —
Laurysulphate, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, divd ..... lb. .25 - —
Metabisulphite, see sodium bisulphite
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton.124.50 -129.50
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton.199.50 - —
Metal, tanks, works ..... lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms works ..... lb. .17 - .19
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, annyd., bgs., c.l., works .100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.45
dms., c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 5.30 - 5.55
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works.... 100 lbs. 4.15 - 4.55
dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
Molybdate, crystals, bbls., works lb. .75 - .85
powd., anhy., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.06
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate., monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls ..... lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.l., works. ton.51.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.47.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.57.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..ton.53.50 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .08¾- —
USP, gran., dms ..... lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .104 - —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more. lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 3.05 - 3.40
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots., frt. adjusted. lb. 4.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.30 - 4.75
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26½- .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26 - .28
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23 - .27

Pentachlorophenate 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.

Sodium perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .193 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., divd, E. of Miss lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1910- .2010
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms ..... lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, diabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 8.30
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.45 8.70
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.05 5.30
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.45 8.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls. 40c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10-ton..lb. .13½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.10 00 -10.75
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, works ... lb. .31 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms ..... lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —

Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.....100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.25
zone 2 .....100 lbs. 4.11 - 4.51
zone 3 .....100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.70
zone 4 .....100 lbs. 5.11 - 5.50
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss. south of 31° Tex E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me. N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala. La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W of 96° Kan. Neb. W. of 95°; N. D., Okla. S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.
bbls., c.l. works ..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilacate, anhy., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
hydrated bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.60 - 5.00
Silicate, liquid, 40° 1 to 3.2, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.60 - 2.00
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. .90 - .95
47° turbid., 1 to 2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 -1.90
l.c.l., dms., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.55
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 1.45 - 1.55
52°, turbid., 1 to 2.4, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.85
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
solid, bgs., works ..... ton.52.50 -55.00

Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works.. lb. .070 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .075 - .075
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .660 - .715
Stearate tech., dms., works ... lb. .43 - .44
USP, dms., works ..... lb. .70 - .75
Sulphanilate, bbls., works ..... lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF, VII, dried, gran., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. allowance to $10. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis. 100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.00
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
rayon grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.33.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms ..... lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms ..... lb. .17½- .18
Sulphide, flake bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald ..... ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton.108.00 - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E. frt. equald ton.88.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton.98.50 - —
Sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.73 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..100 lbs. 2.22 - 5.58
regular, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).



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Monochlorobenzene
Ammonium Chloride

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BULLETIN

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No. 6—Caustic Soda
No. 7—Liquid Chlorine
No. 8—Alkalies and Chlorine in the Treatment of Municipal and Industrial Water
No. 9—Analysis of Alkalies
No. 11—Water Analysis
No. 12—The Analysis of Liquid Chlorine and Bleach
No. 14—Chlorine Bleach Solutions
No. 16—Calcium Chloride

Sodium Sulphoricinoleate—Tapioca Flour

Sodium sulphoricinoleate, bbls... lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l. ton.115.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.125.00 - —
liquid 34-40%, 100% basis, tanks, works ton100.00 -117.60
Tetraborate (see Borax)
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¾- —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
5 tons, works lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39¼- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices West of the Rockies are 1¼c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - 8.90
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.90 - 9.30
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 3.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Sodium sulpha, drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, refined, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Bayonne gal. .35 - —
150°F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton-lots to 5 tons, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
less ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk Decatur, ton.81.00 - —
protein chemically isolated 40,000 to 60,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .23½- —
20,000 to 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23¾- —
100 to 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24¼- —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0605- —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0620- —
smaller lots same basis lb. .0635- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns. oz. .85 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls. lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls. lb. .45 - .46
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd. super bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls lb. .45 - .46
Squill red fortified powd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.60 - —
white, bls. lb. .12 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 - .21
St. John's bread edible, bls lb. .10 - 13
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root)
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.44 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 7.41 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.47 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10¾- .11
l.c.l., spot lb. .12 - .14
Rice, l.c.l., bgs lb. .11 - .12¼
Wheat, bgs lb. .0675- .0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. lb. .30 - .31
Stoneroot, bls. lb. .07¼- .08
Storax, USP, cs. lb. 1.25 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .16 - .18
Streptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk gram. .24 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, 92%, dms lb. .23 - —
Chloride, tech., bbls lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., cs., works lb. .10¼- .11
Oxalate, bbls., works lb. No prices.
Salicylate, NF dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Komba, bgs. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans., 100 ozs oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.47 - 1.75
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grd., 100-200-lb. bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulphacetamide, fiber dms lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium, fib. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulphadiazin, USP, microcrystals, dms lb.10.60 -11.10
powder, dms lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, dms lb.11.25 -11.75
micro crystals, dms lb.10.60 -11.10
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, lb.10.65 -11.15
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd. bots., tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, micro crystals, dms lb. 3.85 - 4.15
powder, dms lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton.21.00 -22.00
f.o.b., vessels, Gulf ports, export long ton.25.00 -27.50
domestic and Canada long ton.22.50 -23.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03¼- —
washed, NF, bot lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03¼- —
Dioxide liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works lb. .0533- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - .36
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¼- —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, short-ton.130.00 Nom.
ground, same basis ton.130.00 Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Baltimore unit-ton. .86 - —
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .86 - .88
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .91 - —
Sweet basil, California, bgs lb. 1.05 - 1.10
imported, bgs lb. .48 - .49

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.65 - —
Isopropyl ester dms. c.l., works. lb. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.75 - —
Talc, dom., ordinary, Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -35.00
Vermont off color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -30.00
l.c.l. ton.28.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.27 00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.30.00 -32.00
99.93%, micronized, bgs., works, ton.36.00 - —
imp. Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.15.25 -25.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - —
inedible, extra lb. .05⅞- —
fancy lb. .06¼- —
No. 1 lb. .04½- —
special lb. .05¼- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .06½- .07
50%, dms., c.l. lb. .09½- .10
Tamarind, W.I., bbls lb. .11 - .12
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammo, bulk unit-ton. 7.75 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 8.50 - —
Tansy leaves bls lb. .25 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, ex whse., bgs lb. .13 - .14
medium grades, ex whse., bgs. lb. .12½- .13¼

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The Tulip that Stayed Bright All Night

If you ever were on Main Street late at night, the only lights you saw were the one above the vault in the First National Bank, and the other one over the center of the soda fountain in Newell's Drug Store.

It was made of cloudy pink and green glass, and was shaped like a big tulip bud. John Newell kept it lighted day and night.

A few of the older people remembered when he had it installed over the fountain, in the days when there weren't very many electric lights. But to the young ones it had always just been there.

The soda fountain was a favorite gathering place. Everybody liked John Newell, the kids especially. He was a great one for slipping an extra scoop of ice cream, or a squirt of syrup, into your soda and saying you looked extra hungry to him. He furnished free ice cream for every kid's birthday party he knew about, for years.

When he died, people were surprised at the money he left—they hadn't figured the soda fountain and drugstore were such paying propositions.

Nobody was surprised, though, that he willed most of his money to the town's Boy Scout and Girl Scout troops, without any strings attached. John Newell always did like to help make things more pleasant for people.

• • •

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Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	gal.	.50	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.52	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.40	—
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis,	gal.	.56½	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.58½	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.46½	—
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis,	gal.	.72½	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74½	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.62½	—
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).			
Pine (see Pinetar).			
Tarragon herb, bgs	lb.	.45	.50
Leaves, bgs	lb.	.65	.70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs	lb.	.56	.59
dms	lb.	.57	.60
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	.61	.62
Terpin hydrate con'l bbls., c.l	lb.	.24½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.25	.25½
NF, cryst., fib. dms	lb.	.70	.75
powd., fib dms	lb.	.75	.80
Terpineol, alpha (see A).			
commercial, dms., c.l., South	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., South	lb.	.14	—
extra, dms	lb.	.48	.50
prime, dms	lb.	.36	.43
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.23½	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.25½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22	—
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	.55	.70
prime, dms	lb.	.55	.60
Propionate, dms	lb.	1.75	2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).			
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots.	gm.	1.90	—
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots.	gm.	1.90	—
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works	lb.	.12½	—
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).			
USP, 55-gal. dms., works	lb.	.20½	.21½
smaller, dms., works	lb.	.23½	.25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.71	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.72	—
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., dlvd	lb.	.714	—
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., E	lb.	.57½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.58½	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.56	—
Tetrapotassium phosphate, (see Potassium phosphate).			
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).			
Thalium metal, dlvd	lb.	12.50	15.00
Sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd	lb.	10.50	13.00
Theobromine, fib. dms	lb.	4.50	—
Salicylate, fib. dms	lb.	4.75	—
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms	lb.	3.60	3.65
With sodium acetate, USP, dms.	lb.	4.30	4.35
Theophylline, anhydrous or USP, 100-lb. dms	lb.	4.40	4.45
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms	kilo.	160.00	—
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms	kilo.	160.00	—
Thiocarbanilide, dms	lb	44	51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).			
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.99¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	2.00	—
Thiouracil, dms., works	lb.	5.50	5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.43½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.45½	—
Thorium nitrate, cs, works	lb.	3.60	—
Threonine dextro laevo, bots., 1-kilo lots	kilo.	600.00	—
Thyme, French, bgs	lb.	.20	.21
Spanish, bls	lb.	.08	.08¼
Thymol, fib. dms	lb.	3.25	3.30
Iodide, NF, dms	lb.	6.80	—
Timbo root (see Cube root).			
Tin chloride, stannous, anhyd., dms. works	lb.	.98½	.99¼
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works	lb.	.80¾	—
Metal	lb.	1.21½	—
Oxide, dms	lb.	1.23	1.24
Sulphate, stannous, bbls	lb.	1.09	1.11
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works.	lb.	.89	.90
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21	.21½
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22	.22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21	.21½
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22	.22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21	.21½
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22	.22½
Metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla	ton.	110.00	—
c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y.	ton.	127.50	—
5 tons, same basis	ton.	132.50	—
ton lots, same basis	ton.	137.50	—
(Milled, $7.50 per ton higher.)			
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.23	.23½
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24	.24½
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.95	9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08	.08½
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher, Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd. L.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.			
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45½	
l.c.l., works	lb.	.48½	.56½
tankcars, works	lb.	.44½	—
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs	lb.	1.30	—
Tolu balsam, cns., dms	lb.	4.25	5.90
Toluene (see Toluol).			
Toluol coaltar industrial and nitration tanks, works:—			
Bethlehem, Pa	gal.	.32	—
Birmingham dist	gal.	.30	—
Chicago dist	gal.	.33	—
Cleveland dist	gal.	.32¾	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.26	—
Hamilton, Ohio	gal.	.32	—
Johnstown, Pa	gal.	.30	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.33	—
Lone Star, Tex	gal.	.35	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.31	—
Minequa, Colo	gal.	.32	—
Philadelphia Pa	gal.	.33½	—
Pittsburgh dist	gal.	.30	—
Sparrow's Point, Md	gal.	.32	—
Syracuse, N. Y.	gal.	.30½	—
Terre Haute Ind	gal.	.33½	—
Wyandotte, Mich	gal.	.34¼	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.30½	—
Petroleum, industrial, 2° tanks works:			—
Albany, N. Y.	gal.	.33	—
Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.33	—
Baytown, Tex	gal.	.31	—
Chicago, Ill	gal.	.33	—
Detroit, Mich	gal.	.33	—
Philadelphia, Pa	gal.	.33	—
Providence, R. I.	gal.	.33	—
Wood River, Ill	gal.	.33	—
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls	lb.	.65	.66
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks	lb.	1.75	1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs	lb.	1.00	1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz lots, cns	oz.	.42	—
Toxaphene, dms, c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
truckloads, works	lb.	.23	—
ton to truckloads, works	lb.	.26	—
less than ton lots, works	lb.	.29	—
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.42¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43¾	.45½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.41	—
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.40½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.41½	—
tanks	lb.	.39	—
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.51¾	.63½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52¾	.64½
tanks	lb.	.50	—

Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .73½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .72 - —
Trichlorobenzene dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West 1¼c. higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works lb. .11½ - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
divd. E. lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11½ - —
divd. E. lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10 - —
divd. E. lb. .11 - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret. cbgs., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Tricresyl phosphate coaltar, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .34¾ - —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .35¾ - —
tanks, divd. lb. .33 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .34¾ - —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .35¾ - —
tanks, divd. lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .45½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .43¾ - —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .38½ - —
tanks lb. .36 - —
Phosphate dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., divd. E. lb. .23¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .48½ - —
l.c.l., divd. E lb. .49½ - —
tanks, divd. E lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½ - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .38 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0185 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0175 - —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .24½ - —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80 dms., works lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns. works kilo. 165.00-193.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms., works lb. 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs. lb. .11 - .11½
Madras, bgs. lb. .09 - .09½
Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. 1.00 - 1.10

U

Urethane, USP dms. lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs. lb. 2.53 - —
yellow, kgs lb. 1.63 - —
Urea, dom., 46%, N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton. 142.00 - —
l.c.l., divd ton. 146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va. ton. 120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton. 118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton. 147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls. lb. .10 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls. lb. .40 - .42
Valine dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia, beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., exdock ton. 88.00 - 89.00
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock, ton. 63.00 - 66.00
extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09½ - —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns, contract, works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 2.75 - 3.00
whole, tins lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Tahiti, cs. lb. 2.50 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 6.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25 lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .20¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .19¾ - —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether divinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride, (see Trichloroethane).
Pyridin, ref. dms., works lb. 1.65 - —

Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .033 - —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 100 billion USP units, lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .023 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units. per gm 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B12, crystalline, gm. or 5 gm. vials gram 295.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B12 activity gm. 225.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D2 (see Calciferol).
Vitamin E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K1, 25 gm. bots. gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

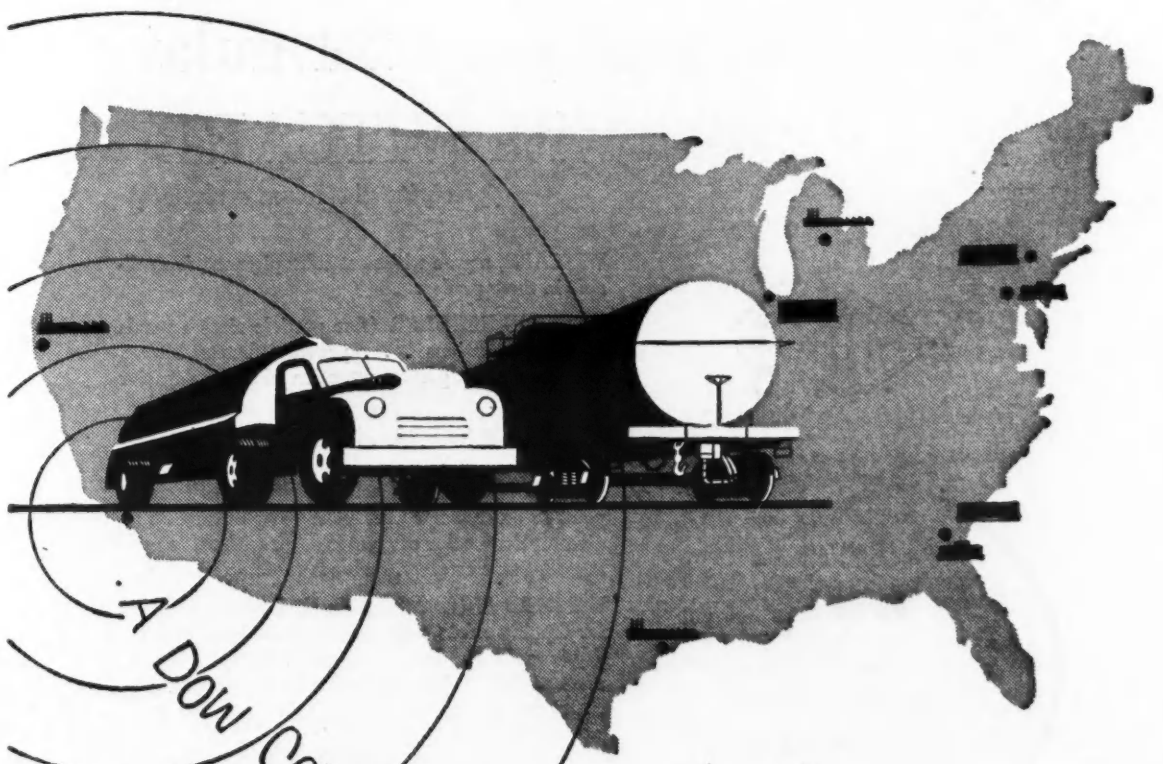
W

Wahoo root bark, bls. lb. 1.80 - 1.85
tree bark, bls. lb. .75 - .90
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb. lots, f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lb. lots, same basis lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lb. lots, cns., same basis lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton. 103.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton. 99.00 - 100.00
extract, liquid 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .10¾ - .11
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra, lb. .11 - —
S. Africa, 62%, tannin, ex-dock, duty extra lb. .11½ - —
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .53 Nom.
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs. lb. .69 - .71
slabs, bgs. lb. .67 - .69
Bees, crude, African, bgs. lb. .48 - .50
Brazilian, bgs lb. .70 Nom.
Central American, bgs. lb. .56 - .57
refined, yellow, bricks, cs. lb. .60 - .62
slabs, bgs. lb. .58 - .60

Tributylamine—Wax, Microcrystalline, 180°-185° m.p. ASTM, Black

Wax, candelilla, crude, bgs. lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs lb. .77 - .79
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. .92 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.00 Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .95 - .97
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.00 - 1.02
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.26 - 1.28
No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.24 - 1.26
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Esparto, African lb. .80 - .82
Japan, bgs. lb. .23 - .25
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000, lbs. group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½ - .12¼
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½ - .13¼
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - .2
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½ - —
less than 20,000 lbs. lb. .15½ - —

how close are you to Los Angeles, California?



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INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Wax, Microcrystalline, 180°-185° m.p., White—Zinc-Calcium Resinate

Wax, microcrystalline, 180°-185° m.p., ASTM, white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs lb. .31 - .32
German, crude, bgs lb. .13 - .14
Ouricury, ref., bgs lb. .77 - .78
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .26 - .29
cakes, cs lb. .27 - .30
Sugar cane, crude, imp lb. .43 - —
ref., dom., works lb. .75 - .80
spot lb. .77¼- .82¼
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .17 - .18
White precipitate, USP powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works, ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works ton.21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. ton.25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ton.35.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bls lb. .17 - .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 - .22
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Indigo root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Yam root, bls lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .19 - .20
Woodflour 40 mesh bulk c.l., works, East ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.36 80 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton.37.00 —
l.c.l., same basis ton.42.00 -55.00
Woodflower, 80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton.45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis ton.51.75 -57.50
Woodflour in bgs extra, returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed American, bgs lb. .14 - .16
Levant, bgs lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls lb. .35 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ret. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .25 - —
45°-47°C, dms. c.l. same basis. lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
fractions, over 7°C, b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - —
Xylenol, meta fraction, over 7°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30¼- —
Chicago district gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .25 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 - .33
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .33 - —
Syracuse, N. Y gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown, O gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .33 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .53 - —
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 200 Int'l B units per gram., 100-lb. dms lb. .86 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .33 - —

Barium chromate yellow price differentia in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls. lb. 2.06 - 2.15
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 1.20 - —

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.

Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .31 - —

Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome lb. 2.15 - —
G, pigment, bbls lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0141- .0250
l.c.l., works lb. .0166- .0275
French type, bgs., c.l. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l. lb. .0165- —
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1025- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 4.15 - —
smaller lots lb. 4.17 - —
Ocher American golden, bgs., works lb. .01¼- .02¼
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
basic, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Yellow dock root, bls lb. .18 - .19
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. .32 - .33
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000 lbs. lots, works lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. to 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate tech, bbls. dms, works. lb. .23 - —
NF VIII, dms lb. .53 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .192 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .202 - —
Carbonate, tech., rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
precipitated, powd., dms lb. .26 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.00 - —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.00 - —
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., over 1,000 lbs., works lb. .523 - —
under 1,000 lbs., works lb. .543 - —
Dust, bbls., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .40 - —
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. lb. .22 - .37¼
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 4.92 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .45 - .46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .13½- .14
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld lb. .23½- —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .36 - —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .1475- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .1575- —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .1475- —
dlvd lb. .1475- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .1575- —
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .1545- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .1645- —
50% ,bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .1575- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .1675- —
French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .1650- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .1750- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
white, seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c higher than bgs.
Phenosulphonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .39 - —
powd., dms lb. .42 - .49
Resinate precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .26¾- —
lb. .26¾- —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12 - .13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
ton, lots lb. .36 - —
less ton lots lb. .39 - —
Sulphate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 7.70 - —
flake, 25½% Zn, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld 100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.95
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.10.00 -10.70
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c higher.
USP, gran., dms lb. .26 - —
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .2530- —
fluorescent, fib., dms., less than 1,000 lbs., works lb. 1.10 - 1.90
phosphorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000 lb. lots, works. lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fib., dms., under 1,000 lbs., works lb. 2.10 - 2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works lb. .1180- .1360
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1220- .1400

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l.c.l.	lb.	.26 -	.41½
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52 -	—
Zircon, (G), granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03½-	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅝-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.03⅝-	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.04 -	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.06½-	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½-	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅝-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.04⅝-	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.05 -	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.07½-	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, ¼c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate 13% sol ZrO., c.l., 30,000 lbs., minimum works	lb.	.23 -	—
Carbonate basic, cake bbls., works	lb	No prices.	
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.50	-10.00
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50	- 7.00
Oxide 98½-99% white grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50 -	—
lump electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44 -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45 -	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45½-	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.48 -	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59 -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.60 -	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.60½-	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.63 -	—
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.32¼-	—

Tungsten Powder Price Relief Procedure Devised

A method of ceiling price relief for certain manufacturers of mixed powders used in the production of sintered tungsten carbide products was provided for in a supplementary regulation to CPR 71 issued by the Office of Price Stabilization to be effective today. CPR 71 establishes dollars and cents ceilings for manufacturers of sintered tungsten carbide products and mixed powders, subject to customary discounts. The ceilings are based on the general level of prices prevailing in the industry.

OPS has determined that at least in one case a manufacturer of mixed powders has customarily charged a higher base price than that prevailing in the industry as a whole but gave a higher discount, which brought his price in line with those of other manufacturers. The result is that such a manufacturer, who must now use his higher customary discounts and the lower base price fixed by CPR 71, is caught in a squeeze and is unable to obtain his normal realization.

The amendment permits such a manufacturer of mixed powders to apply to OPS for an adjustment of his ceiling prices to bring them into line with other manufacturers covered by CPR 71.

RFC Loan Denials to Come Under Scrutiny of New Unit

A three-man committee to review applications for defense loans that have been rejected by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was set up last week by mobilization director Henry W. Fowler. The committee will consist of a chairman to be appointed by Mr. Fowler, a representative of the RFC, and a representative of the agency certifying the loan to the RFC.

Under the defense production act, RFC has authority to make loans for various purposes which have been certified as essential for national defense by either the Secretary of Agriculture, the administrator of the Defense Production Administration or the administrator of the Defense Materials Procurement Agency.

RFC said that it has denied very few defense loans and none on the grounds that they are not essential after having been certified as such. Those that have been denied, it was stated, were because of unsatisfactory financing arrangements. The review committee will consider appeal only from the government agencies, not from the loan applicants.

Refractory Products Get 5 Percent Ceiling Boost

An increase of 5 percent in the ceiling prices for manufacturers of a wide range of refractory products was authorized by the Office of Price Stabilization September 23 in amendment 1 to CPR 125, effective immediately.

Products covered by the order include:—Fire clay brick; silica brick; insulating firebrick; ladle brick and hot top brick; sleeves, nozzles and runners; high alumina brick; basic brick; special refractory brick, and specialties such as mortars, plastic refractories and castables.

The ceiling price adjustment was determined on the basis of an OPS industry study under the agency's earnings standard formula.

Tungsten, Molybdenum World Allocations Set

Fourth quarter allocations of the world supply of tungsten and molybdenum among the free nations were announced by the International Materials Conference September 25.

The tungsten supply was estimated for the fourth quarter at 4,957 metric tons, an increase of 37 percent over production in the last half of 1951, and the molybdenum supply was estimated at 5,680 tons, or an increase of 15 percent. The United States share of these amounts for the fourth quarter was fixed at 2,510 metric tons of tungsten and 4,202 metric tons of molybdenum, both in the forms of ores and concentrates.

Talc Routed to GSA

Release of 20,000 pounds of ground steatite talc from the national stockpile to the General Services Administration was announced September 24 by the Munitions Board. The talc will be used for dusting bales of stockpiled rubber to prevent adhesion. The particular lot of talc being released is no longer suitable for stockpile purposes because the burlap bag containers have rotted and become incapable of withstanding normal handling. The material will be released to GSA next May.

Iran Turns Down Oil Plan, Demands Payment by British

Premier Mohammed Mossadegh of Iran last week formally rejected the joint Anglo-American plan to settle Iran's oil dispute with Britain. In a note to the governments of the United States and Great Britain, Dr. Mossadegh demanded immediate payment by Britain of $137,200,000 to Iran. He gave the British two weeks to consider the demands, and stated bluntly that Iran would make no further proposals if these were rejected. However, the Iranian Premier did not repeat an earlier threat to break off relations with Britain.

Meanwhile, W. Alton Jones, president of the Cities Service Company, New York, said in Paris that American oil operators will buy Iranian oil and accept the accompanying risks of threatened British naval or legal intervention if the present controversy remains stalemated.

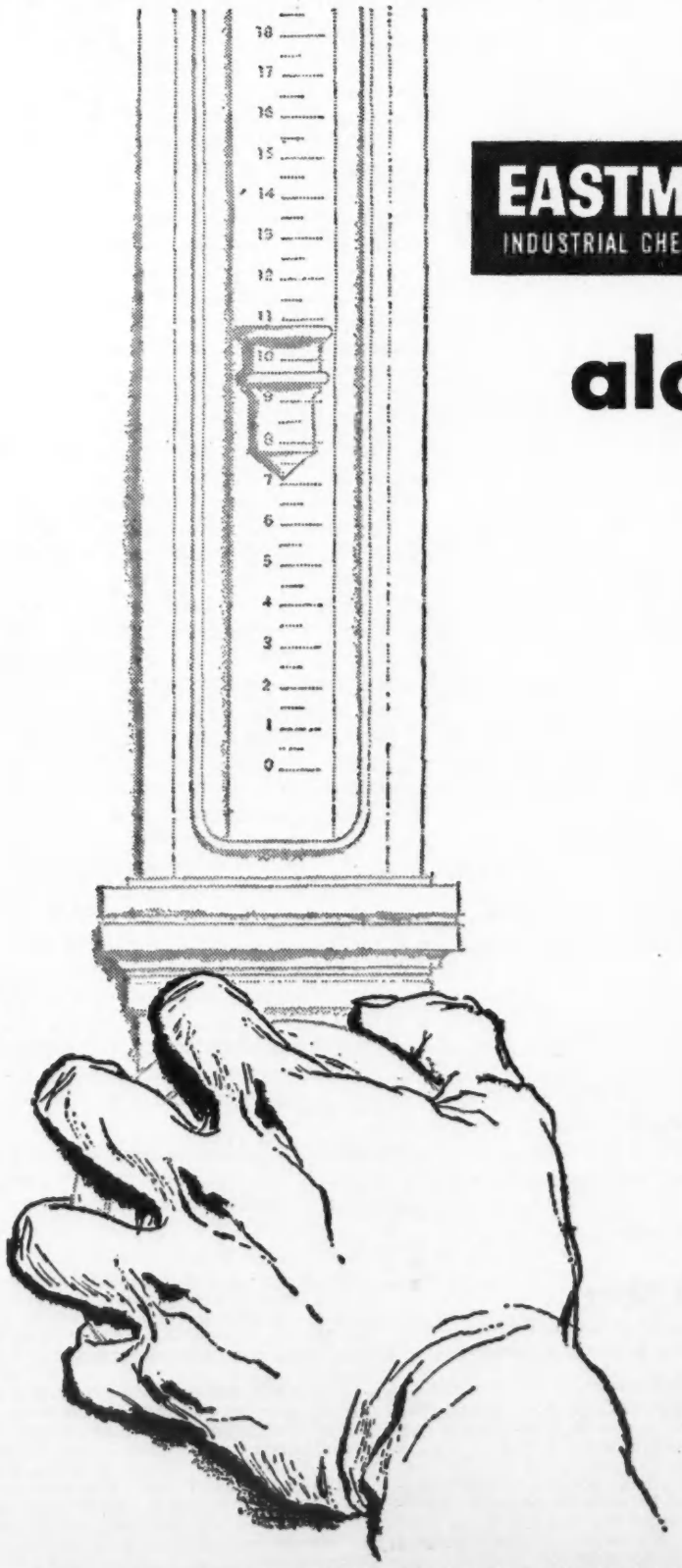
Plant Maintenance Parley To Discuss Chemical Units

The Plant Maintenance Conference, which takes place January 19 to 22 at the Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, concurrently with the Plant Maintenance Show, will have two sessions exclusively devoted to a discussion of chemical plants.

The chemical industry sessions will be round-table discussions and conducted by a chairman and a discussion leader. The first session will be held the afternoon of January 20, and the second the following afternoon. Among other subjects to be discussed at the parley will be preventive maintenance, sanitation, lubrication, and corrosion control.

DMEA Post to Johnson

Appointment of Frank E. Johnson as deputy administrator of the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration was announced September 23 by Under Secretary of the Interior Vernon D. Northrop. Engaged in mining and associated activities for the past thirty years, Mr. Johnson has been special assistant to the administrator of DMEA since its organization in November, 1951.



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Clean-Up Job for Everybody

The period, October 20-26, is being proclaimed as "Cleaner Air Week." The idea is sponsored by the Air Pollution Control Association, with the cooperation of the United States Department of Commerce. It should be supported by everybody; because it is everybody's business—both in cause and in effect.

Manufacturing industry usually gets the larger part of the blame for contamination of the atmosphere. Its contribution is not the largest, and, as a rule, it does more to reduce it than do public utilities, including transportation or those who improperly, and quite often inconsiderately, operate heating and incinerating equipment in dwelling edifices and business buildings, including as marked examples some that are prominent among the members of the pollution-control group. Of course, the stopping of outflows of air-contaminating particulate or gaseous effluents is not effected by even the best of purposes; it takes equipment, and that calls for proper, attentive operation by adequately qualified persons. So, reduced to its lowest denominator, air pollution is a personal matter. That is why every person should support the cleaner air campaign.

Among groups which are trying to solve their problems of air pollution, none are doing a more intensive job than are the chemical and the petroleum industries. The work of the Manufacturing Chemists Association in that direction is particularly outstanding—and the major reason is not that chemical plants are or have been among the worst offenders. The MCA air pollution abatement manual is a model to which all industrial groups could well turn for guidance—and example.

Much is being said in the technically slanted sections of the daily press about the possibilities of substantially reducing air pollution by some one or other of the newer methods which sound so impressive. The trouble is that these methods, particularly the various catalytic ones, are of limited application: they have to do more with fumes than with dirt, and with vapors rather than with gases.

On the odorous side, sulphurous fumes, one of the most injurious, as well as wasteful, effluents from the stacks of the nation, are being controlled by several methods in which catalysts play an important part—and the shrinking supply of sulphur is usefully increased.

Progress is being made in the control and reduction of the more visible—dirtier—effluents (soot, flyash, dusts, and particulate matter in general) by way of mechanical remedying at both ends. Combustion has been improved from stoker to flue, and the collecting of particles by means of glass-fiber, ceramic and other filtering mediums, the application of air currents, and electrical and other precipitation devices has made encouraging progress. In this connection, in fact, in the whole area of air pollution control, it is being found that politics is not an efficient agent in any manner of application.

That is another reason why everybody should pitch in to make Cleaner Air Week mean something—and to see that its observation is not limited to the now popular forty-hour period but goes on and on and on, every hour, every day, every week, every month, every year —and then some, as may be necessary. Cleaner air is better for everything. Get and use a bundle of APCA posters.

New Angle Against Fair Trade

In the fixed philosophy of at least the majority of its members with respect of competition, the Federal Trade Commission has long demanded that competition be free; whether it was even reasonably fair seemingly was of but secondary consideration, at best. Its antagonistic attitude toward statutory permission of restraints to assure even a limited measure of protection against cut-throat practices has been vigorously and persistently manifested throughout the history of the fair-trade campaign. Its endeavors to nullify the protective purpose of the fair-trade laws have been numerous and various. Its latest ventures in that direction are in a new area, and they present a plain threat against the growing trend toward the reduction of costs of distribution by integration of the production-distribution systems.

One of the new-style ventures is but a part of a general allegation of illegal price-fixing. The matter has been brought to a head by a later single change on the new basis.

The commission's new channel of attack upon the use of the fair-trade laws to prevent competition-destroying price-cutting is laid out on the premise that a manufacturer which also owns and operates retail outlets for its products cannot enforce fair-trade restrictions on other retailers because that is horizontal price-fixing. The fair-trade laws do not negate the price-fixing prohibitions of the "antitrust" laws in respect of horizontal agreements; that is agreements at the same level of distribution, but apply only to vertical agreements (those through the successive levels).

If this latest attack of the Federal Trade Commission on the scheme of fair trade is successful, manufacturers will have to go out of the field of distribution if they desire to prevent the destruction of their trade goodwill and the fair evaluation of their products by the public. They could do nothing by endeavoring to confine the supplying of consumers to their own retail outlets: other retailers could get the goods—and price-cutters or bargain-baiters would be willing to pay the full retail price for them—and nothing could be done to prevent their being sold at cut prices.

Competition cannot be both wholly free and wholly fair. Properly to evaluate full freedom and complete fairness relatively on the basis of any economic effects —even though there were no "antitrust" laws aimed in both directions—is an impossibility. So is any attempt statutorily to lay an equitable line of demarcation between protection of the public and preservation of competition. Everybody knows that a properly controlled system of monopoly could reduce the cost of everything made and sold substantially. But, there again, the effecting of proper control would be practically impossible—and very many persons now engaged in all divisions of industry and trade would no longer be required in the system.

All of which is somewhat afield from the philosophy and practicability of fair trade; but is similarly a part of the economic dilemma of freedom or fairness in competition.

For the Bookshelf

THE PRODUCTION OF SULPHURIC ACID FROM CALCIUM SULPHATE. By W. L. Bedwell, B.Sc., Ph.D. Lectures, Monographs, and Reports, 1952, No. 3, the Royal Institute of Chemistry. Paper; 21 pages, 6x9 in. London: Royal Institute of Chemistry, 30 Russell square, W.C. 1. 5s., net.

The use of calcium sulphate (anhydrite) to replace unavailable sulphur or pyrites as the raw material for the production of sulphuric acid has been growing in various parts of the Eastern Hemisphere. Because of the domestic availability of the mineral, its use has been, and is being, particularly furthered in the United Kingdom. This aspect of changes was discussed at the London section of the Society of Chemical Industry last December. Dr. Bedwell's lecture printed in this bulletin has to do with the technical phases; it was delivered before several chemical groups in February, this year.

Data on the world's supply of sulphuric acid and its source materials are in large part contradictory. But, it is quite apparent that the growing demands for the acid lay a heavy challenge on production, and the essential sulphur is being sought in all manner of sources. Because of the availability of gypsum, data on its production and processing are of special interest at the present time.

WORLD WAR AGAINST WANT—The work of FAO 1950-51; Report of the Director-General. Paper; 65 pages, 8½x11 in. Rome, Italy: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations.

This report highlights the practical assistance designed to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living by the increased production of food and forestry products. It covers a year that was hard in demands and needs—a condition that was not eased by the transferring of FAO headaquarters from Washington to Rome. It deals with organized endeavor to meet the grim situation in relation to the world's supply of food and its availability. It has a story which all should know in purpose and development. It tells of a gigantic task in which every person in the world has some measure of necessary part. It provides information and suggestion which all should have.

RECOMMENDED PRACTICES FOR METALLIZING—Part 1B—Application of Aluminum and Zinc for Protection of Iron and Steel (tentative). Paper; 10 pages, 6x9 in. New York: American Welding Society. 50c.

This is a useful contribution to the task of dealing with the universally troublesome problems of corrosion.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

line with the steel wage settlement, but unlike the steel producers, the shipping container makers cannot pass on these labor cost increases.

OPS has been exploring with the manufacturers the possibility of applying the industry earnings standard formula under which an industry is entitled to apply for higher ceilings if its current earnings drop below 85 percent of the average for the best three of the four years of 1946-49. It is difficult to apply this standard, however, because so few of the producers are single line companies manufacturing steel shipping containers only. Most of the container production is by integrated and multiple line companies producing many other products besides containers.

Salary Stabilization

The Salary Stabilization Board has passed up an opportunity to sharply curtail the amount of work that it is up against every month, in spite of the fact that congress has directed that the government end its controls as soon as possible, and has cut the budgets of the various control agencies to sort of nudge them along in this direction.

The question came up before the board recently whether or not controls should be suspended for management employees, but it was decided in the negative. The board adopted the view that equality under the law is basic to our system of government and therefore controls could not be suspended for management employees unless and until they are suspended for wage earners.

Meanwhile, the enforcement work of the agency goes on. In the past month or so 2,139 investigations were initiated and 156 compliance case proceedings were in process. The Treasury itself has a big stake in the enforcement work. One case alone may involve $100,000 in tax disallowances and the aggregate potential runs possibly to several million dollars in payroll disallowances.

RFC Quitting Rubber Business

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is making new plans to get out of the synthetic rubber production business and turn this over to private industry some time next year, if congress gives the okay. Tentative discussions already have been held on getting an appraisal of the plants started, and further discussions are expected.

The setting of a valuation figure on the rubber plants so that the government will have some bench-mark to work from in negotiating the sale of the plants, is going to be a sizable job for some engineering firm. There are twenty-six plants involved in the rubber program which will have to be given a valuation figure. Engineering firms interested in undertaking the work should get in touch with Morton E. Yohalem, special deputy for rubber facilities disposal.

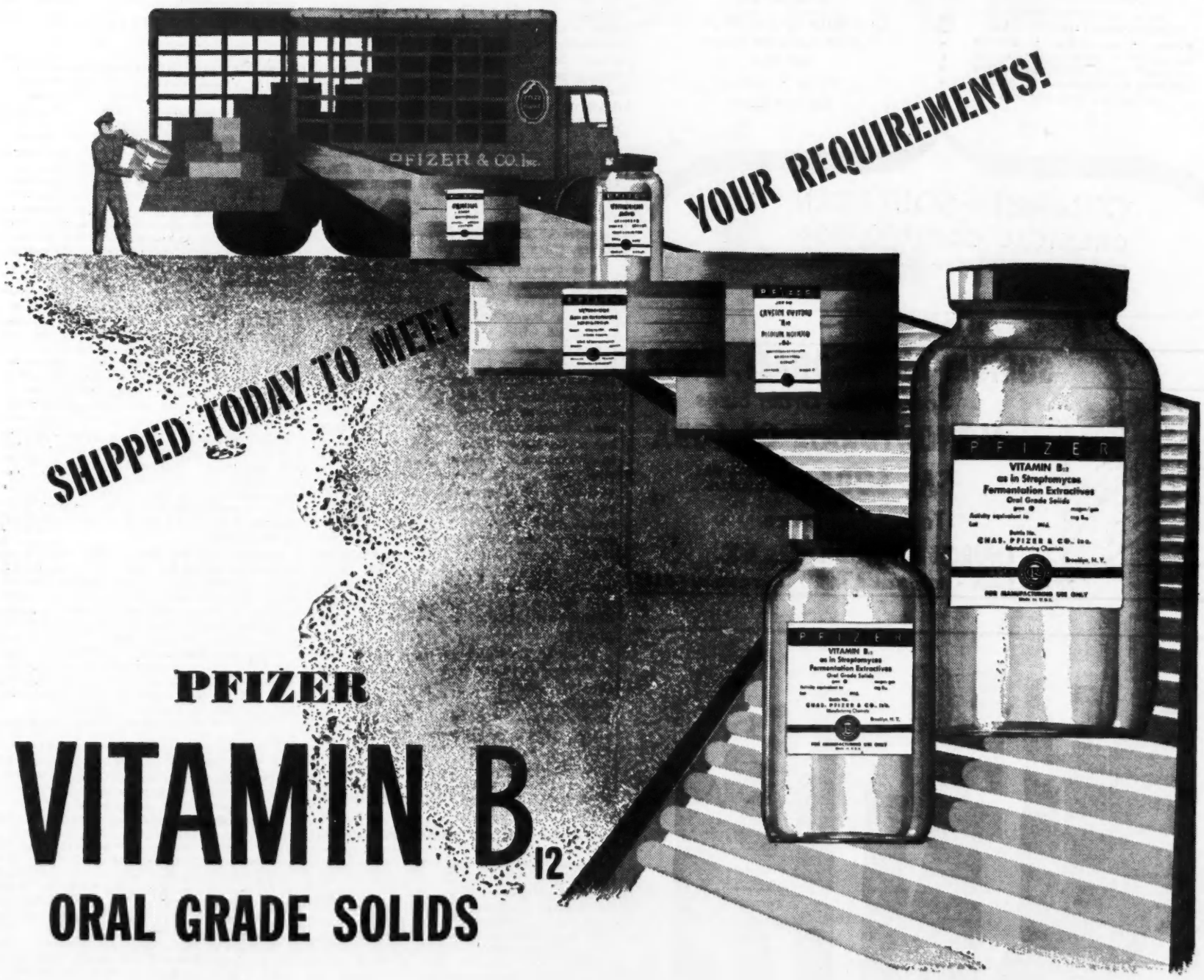
The facilities consist primarily of a number of copolymerization plants, butadiene production facilities, a styrene plant, and several related facilities. The plan for the disposal of the facilities is due to be submitted to the President by March 1.

OPS and Export Trade

The export industry advisory committee of the Office of Price Stabilization held a meeting recently—the first since it was reorganized—and even if nothing else ever comes of it, the members can get a measure of satisfaction out of knowing that there are a lot of people in the government that are interested in the exporters' problems.

The exporters committee consists of nineteen members, which is about as large as any committee yet set up by OPS. But the interest of the government was even larger. When the meeting was called to order, members found themselves outnumbered by "government" men almost two to one. About every division of OPS was represented, and even some of the out-of-town officials had been called in.

Most all the OPS industry advisory committee meetings are well represented by OPS officials, but never in such large numbers as this. The thing that the meeting talked about mostly was over-invoicing with the exporters defending this practice and OPS officials indicating skepticism.



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Price trend was slightly upward last week. The index recorded 95.13, compared with 95.07 in the preceding period. An advance in spot quicksilver more than neutralized a decline in prime western zinc. The uplift in quicksilver was attributed primarily to a shortage of spot material as there was no appreciable expansion in consumer demand. Competitive influences accounted for the decline in zinc and left a split quotation at the close of the week. Considerable lead was purchased during the last half of the month for storage-battery use. Prices have remained steady. It was asserted, however, that the European market has dried up which offers an opportunity for Canadian and Mexican producers to compete for U. S. trade. N.P.A. has ruled that owners or generators of aluminum scrap are no longer required to report to the agency when they deliver aluminum scrap in quantities greater than 20,000 pounds. The action will eliminate "considerable paperwork" for both Government and industry, N.P.A. officials stated.

It is generally conceded that the tonnage movement of heavy chemicals during September exceeded that of August. Sales for immediate shipment have predominated which would seem to indicate consumer stocks are low and that inventories are being kept at working levels. The overall supply position remained good with only two or three tight spots. Labor difficulties at some of the alkali plants have temporarily disrupted production but so far have caused no serious scarcity in either caustic soda or soda ash. Chlorine, while a bit spotty, has continued available. Muriatic acid was in shorter supply at the close than at the start of the month but is expected to regain a normal condition when the DDT and other insecticide plants resume full operations. There was plenty of sulphuric acid around. No excess stocks of hydrofluoric acid at present. It was stated that a lot of this acid is being channeled for government use.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 84.0 percent for the week ending Sept. 20, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 86.1 in the preceding week and 99.8 for the corresponding week in 1951.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated are from the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission.

Acrylonitrile — Production is finding a steady outlet thereby preventing excess stocks. Makers of synthetic rubber, textile fibers, chemicals and intermediates have all shown interest in this market. Former prices have remained current. Increased production is expected to reach the market some time in 1953.

Calcium Chloride—Seasonal demand has featured the market during September. The inquiry for ice control has started although it is stated that actual sales have not been made. Most of the producers are comfortably supplied at the present time while prices have continued firm but unchanged.

Carbon Bisulphide—Supply comfortable but not as free at the close as at the beginning of the month. June production was placed at 37,183,413 pounds, compared with 39,243,739 in the preceding month and 39,774,058 pounds in June, 1951.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Consumers have not experienced difficulty in securing stocks throughout the past month. June production amounted to 13,932,986 pounds, against 19,777,897 in May and 18,879,329 pounds in June last year.

Chlorine—Stocks have continued available over the past month. Demand showed some improvement at the close and supplies were a bit more spotty for prompt shipment. Production has been affected by current labor difficulties but not too serious to date.

Cobalt Carbonate—Gross production in June was placed at 13,217 pounds, against 13,043 in May by the Bureau of Mines. Output for the first 6 months amounted to 83,778 pounds. Total production in 1951 was 153,308 pounds. June shipments were placed at 6,586 pounds and stocks on June 30 amounted to 20,599 pounds, compared with 13,968 on May 31.

Copper Sulphate—Demand for agriculture continued quiet. There appears to be enough stocks in the citrous area to last for a few weeks but the long range outlook is considered favorable. Industrial demand is well up to normal. Export sales for South American countries are increasing. Overall supply position described as comfortable with immediate shipments available.

Fluorspar—Production and shipments of fluorspar of domestic origin of all grades were 15,511 and 13,495 short tons, respectively, in June, decreases of 54 and 59 percent from May, states the Bureau of Mines. Of the shipments of metallurgical-grade fluorspar in June, 2,400 tons were from the Illinois-Kentucky district and 888 tons were from Nevada and Utah. Of the shipments of fluorspar of domestic origin from Illinois and Kentucky, 622 tons were shipped by barge on the Ohio River, compared with 9,322 tons in May. Imports of fluorspar in June were 32,243 tons, compared with 30,308 tons in May; the June imports came from Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Mexico, Spain, and Union of South Africa.

Nickel Sulphate—Supply conditions have not improved during the past month. End use has been broadened to some extent but platers have not been able to level off requirements. In one producing quarter it was stated that the supply situation was tighter at the close than at the beginning of the month.

Potash Caustic—Sales have shown a moderate pickup for the month compared with August. Most of the trading was in small lots representing the actual wants chiefly for soap and textile use. A comfortable supply position has kept immediate shipments available.

Potassium Carbonate — Followed along the lines set by caustic potash to a large extent. Slight pickup from glass plants and other consumers during the month. No shortage of stocks at the close.

Potassium Chlorate — Match factories took on a little more stock late in the month to bring up inventory working levels. Demand was not of a character to make much impression on the comfortable supply situation. Perchlorate has moved almost entirely for government use.

Soda Ash—Demand was broader at the close than at the beginning of the month. Plant output has been cutback at some points as a result of strikes, and this has added pressure for shipments to other producers. There appeared to be no serious shortage of stocks to date, although it was admitted that a prolonged strike might pinch supplies temporarily.

Soda Caustic — Buying interest has shown improvement but not to the same extent as in soda ash. While labor difficulties have forced a cutback in production, consumers have not experienced difficulty in covering requirements. There did not appear to be much concern over the supply outlook regardless of the prevailing strikes.

Sodium Chlorate — Market conditions continued relatively quiet over the last half of the month owing to the passing of the weed control season. Meanwhile, the supply situation has improved and immediate shipments are now available.

Sodium Nitrite—Gradual improvement featured demand during September. Small lots commanded the most attention. Meatpackers and petroleum refiners appeared to lead in purchases, with some moving for use in the manufacture of azo dyes.

Sulphur—Slow but persistent improvement in supply conditions is taking place. No easement in consuming demand could be noted, although there seems to be plenty of sulphuric acid around at present.

The Sulphur Mine Operators' Association, Taiwan (Formosa), states that production of sulphur totaled 2,585 metric tons in the first half of 1952. Output in June was 550 tons.

Finland produces a limited amount of sulphur from domestic pyrites and waste gases from copper smelters. The domestic output is used in the production of sulphite pulp and sulphuric acid. All imported sulphur goes into the manufacture of sulphite pulp and rayon. Imports of

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
Quicksilver, $2 per flask.

Prices Reduced
Zinc, prime western, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 28, 1951
95.13	95.07	94.77	96.12

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

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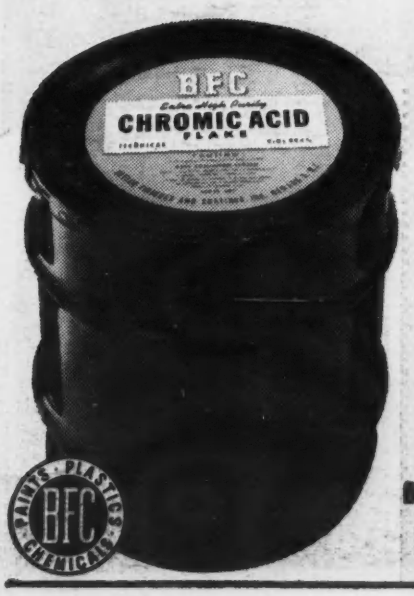

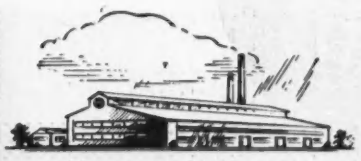

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sulphur totaled 29,700 long tons in 1951, according to the Finnish Cellulose Union.

Acids

Acetic—Glacial commanded more consumer interest during the past month owing to increased activity at textile mills. Supply situation remained comfortable at the close. June production of synthetic acetic acid amounted to 26,169,647 pounds, compared with 24,519,081 in May and 37,669,074 pounds in June 1951. The natural output was 1,810,000 pounds in June, against 2,016,000 in May and 1,788,928 pounds in June last year.

Formic — Some increase in sales this month compared with August. Supply position comfortable. June production was placed at 959,001 pounds, against 1,016,517 in the preceding month.

Muriatic—Supply conditions have tightened appreciably during the month owing to cutback production of byproduct acid. This is the only tight acid in the heavy chemical classification.

Oxalic—Slight gain in small lot sales during September. Stocks still plentiful for immediate shipment. June production totaled 1,308,469 pounds.

Sulphuric—No shortage of this acid at the beginning or at the close of the month. Buying interest has shown some improvement with stocks readily available in most areas.

A process for the conversion of calcium sulphate into sulphuric acid, using anhydrite as the raw material, has been in continuous operation at a plant in Billingham, United Kingdom, since 1930. Annual output is about 100,000 long tons of sulphuric acid. Production costs are lower than for acid made from sulphur or pyrites, but the capital outlay is greater. It is considered essential that such a plant be located near sources of calcium sulphate, states a review of the process given before the Royal Institute of Chemistry.

Nonferrous Metals

Cobalt—Reported exports of cobalt in June were 1,001,611 pounds (gross weight) of metal (including scrap and alloys) and concentrates, compared with 253 pounds in May. The bulk of the reported exports in June was cobalt concentrates shipped to Belgium for refining, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Copper—Shipments of copper and copper-base alloy castings during July dropped sharply to 64,832,000 pounds from 75,359,000 pounds in June, and 80,036,000 pounds in July, 1951, according to the Bureau of the Census. Total shipments in the first seven months of this year amounted to 570,847,000 pounds, compared with 721,234,000 pounds in the corresponding period of last year. Unfilled orders for copper and copper-base alloy castings at the end of July totaled 74,741,000 pounds, versus 70,797,000 pounds at the close of June, and 85,837,000 pounds at the end of July, 1951.

Lead—Decreased activity was reported in all phases of the secondary lead industry in June, according to the Bureau of Mines. Receipts, consumption and stocks of both lead-base and tin-base scrap dropped below the May level and recovery of 37,160 short tons of usuable metal was 14 percent under the average monthly recovery in 1951. Smelters have reported 244,819 tons of lead, tin and antimony reclaimed in the first 6 months of 1952 (of which about 225,000 tons is estimated to be lead) compared with 268,063 tons reclaimed in the first half of 1951 (252,000 tons of lead). Smelters' receipts of battery-lead plates decreased for the fifth consecutive month to 19,089 tons—the lowest since April, 1950. Plates accounted for 51 percent of total lead-base scrap receipts of 37,388 tons which was 18 percent under smelters' intake of scrap in May. Slight increases in receipts of common babbitt, antimonial lead and slag were more than offset by reductions in all other scrap items. Consumption of all types of lead scrap totaled 45,056 tons in June, a decline of 8 percent from the preceding month.

Lithium—United States interests have taken an option on lithium property in western Quebec, Canada. An entire township is reported to have been staked.

Molybdenum—Domestic production of molybdenum concentrates was 10,253,200 pounds (contained molybdenum) in the second quarter of 1952, an increase of 15 percent from the first quarter of 1952, according to the Bureau of Mines. This is the highest quarterly figure since 1945. Domestic shipments of concentrates in the second quarter comprised 8,400,200 pounds, and shipments for export 1,091,900 pounds, compared with 9,281,000 and 1,101,400 pounds, respectively, in the first quarter of 1952. Molybdenum concentrates were produced in 6 states in the second quarter; Colorado led, followed in order by Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, California, and Nevada. Consumption of molybdenum concentrates in the second quarter of 1952 was 7,995,900 pounds (contained molybdenum) compared with 7,991,200 pounds in the first quarter of 1952. Stocks of molybdenum concentrates held by industry were 5,415,700 pounds (contained molybdenum) on June 30, 1952, compared with 3,971,800 pounds (revised figure) on March 31, 1952.

Production and shipments of molybdenum products were 7,942,000 and 7,112,200 pounds (contained molybdenum), respectively, in the second quarter of 1952, compared with 7,890,900 and 8,045,800 pounds in the first quarter of 1952. Shipments of molybdenum products in the sec-

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ond quarter comprised 6,477,700 pounds to domestic consumers and 634,500 pounds for export, compared with 7,627,500 and 418,300 pounds, respectively, in the first quarter of 1952. (All data refers to contained molybdenum). Stocks of molybdenum products held by producers were 3,712,200 pounds (contained molybdenum) on June 30, 1952, compared with 2,882,300 pounds on March 31, 1952.

Quicksilver—Priced higher on spot as a result of short supplies developing at the close of the month. Regular customers appeared to be receiving stocks but additional offerings for immediate shipment were definitely tight. Sellers named $195 to $196 per flask as a final quotation. There was no appreciable increase in demand.

Silver—Mine production of recoverable silver declined 7 percent to 2,974,190 ounces in July, 1952, compared with June, and on a daily average basis was 10 percent less, according to the Bureau of Mines. The change in the production rates of the principal silver producing states showed a wide variation. Outputs in Arizona, California, Montana, Nevada, and Utah dropped 20, 23, 3, 7, and 21 percent, respectively; while those in Colorado, Idaho, and New Mexico rose 18, 1, and 7 percent, respectively. The drop in Arizona was caused by less production of copper ore containing byproduct silver due to closing of mines in the Bisbee district two weeks for the usual summer vacations. The decrease in California reflected a lower grade of ore mined at properties in Inyo County. The decline in Nevada was caused largely by lower yield from the mine in Esmeralda County. The drop in Utah resulted from labor strikes at some of the important silver producing properties of the state. The gain in Colorado reflected increased output in Eagle, San Miguel, Mineral and San Juan Counties.

Tin Scrap—Reductions in receipts, consumption and stocks of tin-base scrap at smelters amounted to 28, 5 and 1 percent, respectively, in June states the Bureau of Mines. Use of 482 tons against receipts of 462 tons made necessary only a 20-ton withdrawal from stock. Of the 1,694 tons in inventory on June 30, 719 tons were solid metal scrap and 975 tons were residues and dross.

Tungsten — Consumption of tungsten concentrates in the second quarter of 1952 was 2,022,900 pounds (tungsten content) compared with 2,577,000 pounds in the first quarter of 1952, according to the Bureau of Mines. Stocks held by consumers and dealers were 2,206,000 pounds (tungsten content) on June 30, 1952, compared with 2,914,500 pounds on March 31, 1952. Consumption in June was 547,200 pounds; this was the lowest consumption recorded since monthly data became available in April of 1951.

General imports of tungsten ore and concentrates in the United States were 4,072,193 pounds (tungsten content) in the second quarter of 1952. This quantity represents the ore and concentrates received in the United States irrespective of ultimate disposition; 26 percent of these imports entered bonded warehouses. Bolivia (851,706 pounds), Portugal (844,361 pounds), Republic of Korea (688,159 pounds), Burma (490,773 pounds), Spain (298,378 pounds), Thailand (265,995 pounds), and Australia (201,282 pounds) supplied 89 percent of the total receipts. There were no exports of tungsten ore and concentrates in the second quarter of 1952. The tungsten-molybdenum committee of International Materials Conference announced the following allotments (metric tons of tungsten contained) for tungsten concentrates: Argentina 0.3, Australia 20.2, Austria 5, Belgium-Luxembourg 5, Canada 70, Chile 0.2, France 363, Germany 435, Italy 49, Japan 84, Netherlands 9, Spain 20, Sweden 118, Switzerald 5, United Kingdom 950, United States 2,335.

Zinc—Priced lower in one quarter last week and unchanged in others, leaving a split price range from 13½c. to 14c. per pound for prime western. According to trade reports, government stockpiles were interested at the lower figure named although GSA made no announcement. The quantity involved was said to be 5,000 tons.

Trade Briefs

F. Stewart Stranahan has been named associate chief counsel in the Office of Price Stabilization.

Mrs. Chase G. Woodhouse has resigned as special assistant to the director of the Office of Price Stabilization.

Claude W. Courand has been appointed director of the Defense Materials Procurement Agency's new Region II office in Lima, Peru.

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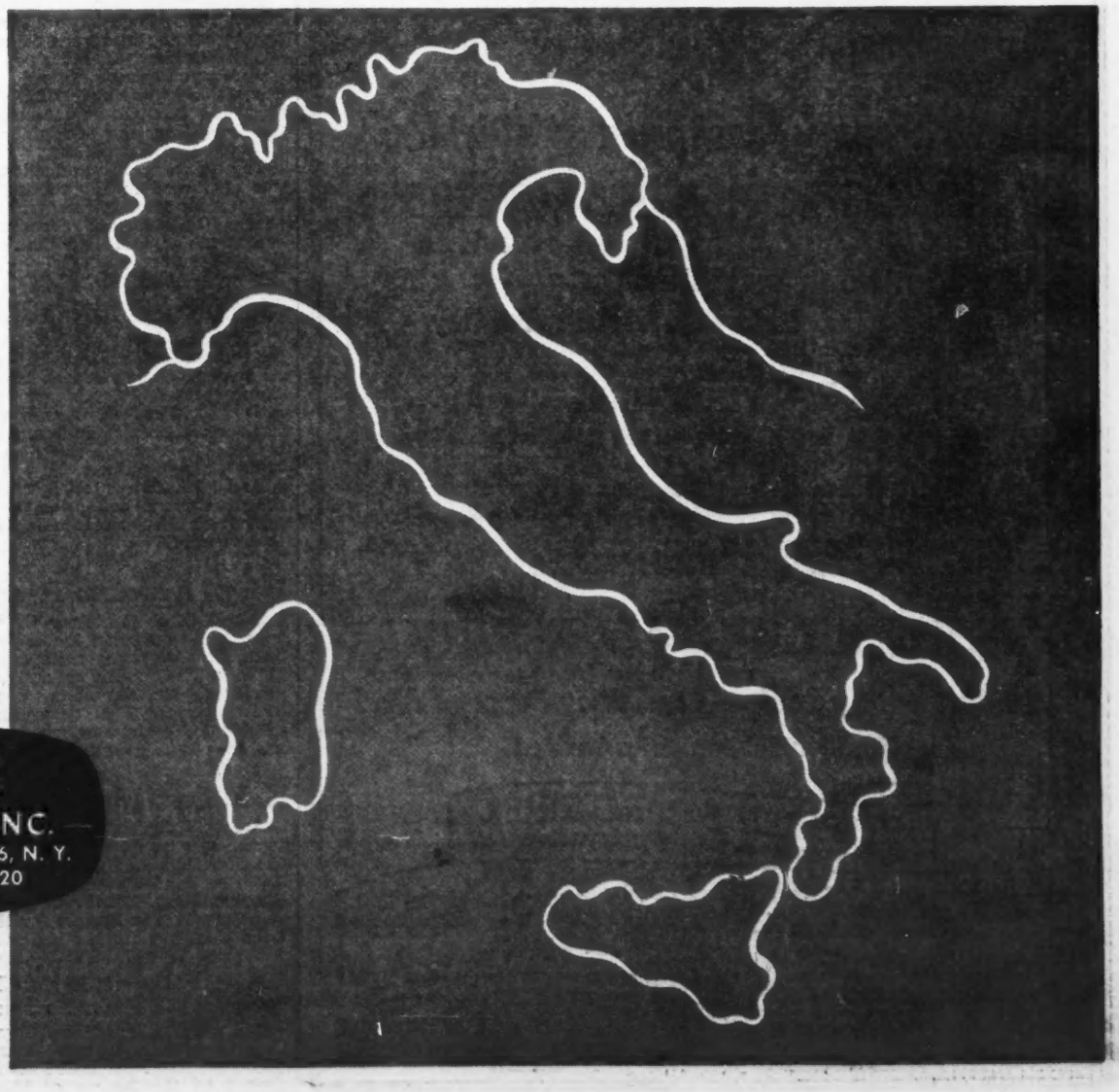

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CHEMISTS • ENGINEERS

GSA Changes Manganese Ore Buying Specifications

The government will accept shipments of manganese ore at its purchase depots at Wenden, Ariz., and Deming, N. M., with a high lead and zinc content, provided such ore can be nodulized and upgraded to meet specifications, the General Services Administration announced last week.

Government specifications call for ore with a maximum copper-lead-zinc content of 1.0 percent, of which not more than 0.25 percent may be copper. Under amended regulations issued last week, ores with a higher lead and zinc content will be accepted if such ores can be nodulized and up-graded to meet these specifications. The shipper will be charged $2.25 per long ton for high lead and zinc ores to cover costs of nodulization, GSA said.

Purchasing of manganese is handled by the Emergency Procurement Service of GSA for the Defense Materials Procurement Agency. EPS also operates manganese depots at Butte and Philipsburg, Mont., as well as a nationwide program under which producers may deliver specification ores in carload lots at any rail point.

AEC Releases 26 More Patents for Public Use

Descriptions of twenty-six patents owned by the US government and held by the Atomic Energy Commission have been transmitted to the Patent Office for registry and listing in the official register of patents.

The commission will grant non-exclusive, royalty-free licenses on the listed patents, as part of its program to make non-secret technological information available for use by industry. Commission-held patents and patent applications released for licensing now total 485.

Applicants for licenses should apply to the chief, Patent Branch, office of the general counsed, Atomic Energy Commission, Washington 25, D. C., identifying the subject matter by patent number and title. Copies of these patents may be obtained from the Patent Office.

Sulphuric Acid Production In Italy Reported for 1951

Italian production of sulphuric acid during 1951 amounted to 2,170,350 metric tons, according to figures released by the Italian Central Institute of Statistics. Italy's annual sulphuric acid production capacity is approximately 2,300,000 metric tons, and its 1951 output compares with the 1949-50 average of slightly more than 1,800,000 metric tons.

The increase in production last year was attributed mainly to the higher demand from manufacturers of superphosphates, the steel and chemical industry, and in minor part from the artificial textile fiber industry.

Chemstrand Shifts Roberts

Chemstrand Corporation, Decatur, Ala., has transferred Dr. Bruno R. Roberts from its Dayton, Ohio, research laboratories to the research and development department at Decatur. Dr. Roberts, who was engaged in fiber research at Dayton, will continue his work in research and development of synthetic textile fibers. He was a research scientist for Monsanto Chemical Company for nine years, and prior to that maintained his own research laboratory firm in New York.

Inland Appoints Two

Inland Steel Container Company, Chicago, has announced the appointment of John H. Strome as sales manager, and Thomas T. Crowley as assistant to the president. Mr. Strome has been with the company since 1950 as assistant to the president. Mr. Crowley, who succeeds him, has been with Inland since January.

N. E. Lead Names Smith

Arthur E. Smith, jr., has been appointed to the new position of sales manager of the Buffalo, N. Y., office of the New England Lead Burning Company, North Woburn, Mass. Mr. Smith had been sales representative in Buffalo for the National Lead Company for the last five years.

Lead-Zinc Deposit in New York Described in Mines Bureau Report

An investigation of the Guymard lead-zinc deposit in Orange County, N. Y., about six miles north of Port Jervis, conducted by the Bureau of Mines as part of its efforts to increase the nation's reserves of strategic minerals, is described in a report released recently by Under Secretary of the Interior Vernon D. Northrop.

In April and May, 1949, and March, 1950, the bureau diamond drilled four holes, aggregating 2,090 feet. Core recovery was high. Maps, sampling records and assay results are included in the report. A free copy of "Report of Investigations 4909, Guymard Lead-Zinc Deposit, Orange County, N. Y.," by G. L. Neumann, bureau mining engineer, may be obtained from the Bureau of Mines, publications distribution section, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa. It should be identified by number and title.

Trade Briefs

Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company's industrial division has added thirty-four sales engineers to its field sales force.

General American Transportation Corporation, Chicago, has named Emerson J. Lyons general manager of its turbo-mixer division.

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Laros Chemical Manager

Dr. George O. Rudkin, jr., has been appointed manager of the chemical division of the R. K. Laros Company, Bethlehem, Pa. Dr. Laros was recently associated with Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., in its research and development division.

Italy Reports Exports

The Italian Central Institute of Statistics has released figures on that country's major exports during the first half of this year. Among the items in the area of the chemical industry, the following were reported in metric tons:—

Aluminum and alloys	6.324
Chemicals	209.564
Fertilizers	63.488
Gasoline	346.676
Metallic minerals	47.518
Olive oil	4.958
Petroleum	143.463
Petroleum residues	444.813
Pharmaceuticals	63.488
Quicksilver	447
Sulphur	36.787
Zinc	3.501

Victor Appoints Stoskopf

Appointment of Louis Stoskopf, jr., as credit manager of Victor Chemical Works, Chicago, has been announced by Rothe Weigel, president. Mr. Stoskopf was formerly credit manager for the Mall Tool Company, Chicago.

Antara Publishes New Brochure

Antara Chemicals Division of General Dyestuff Corporation has published a new brochure, "Trouble Shooting with Blancol," which describes the use of "Blancol Concentrated Powder" and "Blancol Concentrated Fine Powder N" in processing pulp and paper. Copies of the publication are available by writing the division at 435 Hudson street, New York 14.

Metals Disintegrating Fetes Chemist

Elvin P. Carney, chief control chemist of Metals Disintegrating Company, Elizabeth, N. J., was the guest at a recent dinner in celebration of his twenty-five years of service with the company. Prior to his joining Metals Disintegrating, Mr. Carney was a chemist for a number of years with the National Lead Company.

Continental Names Wallace, Buys Nebraska Plant Site

Continental Can Company, New York, has announced the appointment of J. R. Wallace to the position of district sales manager of the Boston district sales office of the metals division. Mr. Wallace replaces Bruce Petersen, who has been transferred to the central metal division. Mr. Wallace has been with Continental Can since 1934 and prior to his present assignment was a salesman at the Syracuse, N. Y., district sales office.

The company has also purchased a forty-acre site in Omaha, Neb., on which it will start construction in November of a one-story plant for the manufacture of metal containers. The plant is expected to be built and in operation by 1953.

Phelps Dodge Unit Elects

Phelps Dodge Copper Products Corporation, fabricating subsidiary of the Phelps Dodge Corporation, New York, has elected Howard T. Brinton president. Vice-president since 1937, Mr. Brinton fills the post left by the late Whipple Jacobs who had been president three years. W. J. Palmer was made vice-president in charge of manufacturing and John J. Conlon was promoted to general superintendent at the Bayway, N. J., mills.

Monsanto's Education Program Includes 17 Undergraduate Grants

Seventeen undergraduate scholarships to be administered by colleges or universities are included in the 1952-53 Monsanto Chemical Company program of aid to scientific education announced recently by Dr. Carroll A. Hochwalt, Monsanto vice-president. Also included in the program are thirteen graduate fellowships, one graduate scholarship, and seven grants-in-aid to various schools.

The undergraduate scholarships, which are new to industry, as well as to Monsanto's program this year, have been granted for the most part to chemical engineering schools. They are to be awarded to outstanding seniors on the basis of merit. The scholarships will be in an amount that essentially will cover tuition at the respective schools.

Harshaw Issues New Booklet

Harshaw Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has issued a new booklet entitled, "Harshaw Chemicals for Industry and Laboratory." The publication gives a complete word and picture story of Harshaw's activities in the chemical field. It is available on request to the company at 1945 East 97th street, Cleveland 6.

Trade Briefs

"Cleaner Air Week" will be observed October 20 to 26.

Merle Thorpe, jr., has been named associate general counsel and Harry W. Frazee assistant general counsel of the Pertoleum Administration for Defense.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Price trend was downward again last week, the index recording 113.53, against 113.57 in the preceding period. The markets for dried blood and tankage were lower at primary sources in Chicago and were soft but unchanged in New York. The relaxation in stockfeed demand accounted for the declines. There were no other revisions in packing-house byproducts and the entire market situation was a quiet affair. Limited offerings of castor pomace were absorbed quickly for fertilizer use. Fish meal held steady with the menhaden fishing season nearing its close.

DDT was priced lower with stocks plentiful and current demand depending mostly on government and export account. BHC and the other synthetics remained quiet and unchanged in price. Ammonium sulphate was in tight supply with heavy backlog orders awaiting to be leveled off. Domestic potash moved steadily against contracts with Japan a heavy buyer of foreign muriate from European supply sources. Superphosphate was not in free supply but available and triple was priced higher at East Tampa, Florida. There appeared to be plenty of sodium nitrate to meet requirements.

Fertilizer tax tag sales and reports of fertilizer shipments in the 15 states currently reporting these statistics reached a new high in the fertilizer year ending June 30, 1952, according to the National Fertilizer Association. Reports of shipments and tag sales from 11 southern states, 3 midwestern states and California indicate that the equivalent of 12,700,000 tons of fertilizer were sold in these states during the 12 months ending June 30, 1952. This is a 5.5 percent increase over the equivalent 12,000,000 tons sold during the preceding like period.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission.

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulphate—Coke-oven material is moving out as rapidly as produced and the supply situation remained tight with no nearby indication of easement on account of the accumulation of backlog orders. It was stated that occasional lots of synthetic have been available for export.

Austria produced 33,185 metric tons of ammonium nitrate in July, 1952, and 1,810 tons of ammonium sulfate. Exports of ammonium nitrate during the month went to Syria, Italy, and South Korea and totaled 9,505 tons; 500 tons of ammonium sulfate were shipped to South Africa.

Bone Meal—Feed interests continued to take on domestic steamed meal at $75 per ton bagged at works. The raw variety was neglected.

Calcium-Ammonium Nitrate—Imported material was available at $51.25 per ton f.o.b. cars.

Dried Blood—Absence of important buying interest lowered the price to $7.50 at Chicago. New York sellers named $8 per unit of ammonia but there were no buyers at that figure.

Fish Meal — Menhaden holding at $135.60 per ton for 60 percent protein. The fishing season is expected to end next month. Most of production is under contract.

Phosphate Rock—High grade Florida rock remained in tight supply. Low grade was about in balance. It is expected that Japan's requirements over the first quarter of 1953 will run from 120,000 to 140,000 tons.

Tunisia's production of phosphate rock totaled 194,715 metric tons in July, 1952. Exports of this material amounted to 94,495 tons. Italy was the principal purchaser, followed by the United Kingdom, Greece, and Spain. Production of hyperphosphate (finely-ground phosphate rock) totaled 9,845 tons in July; exports were 13,200 tons, chiefly to Brazil.

Potassium Muriate—Domestic production is heavily sold against contracts and is moving out steadily. It was stated that 11 cargoes of foreign potash have been purchased by Japan. The suppliers were East and West Germany, Spain and France. The average price was 66c. per unit of K_2O bulk.

Sodium Nitrate—Demand has not exceeded the seasonal limit. Stocks meeting requirements without difficulty.

Superphosphate — Domestic production of superphosphate during the month of July totaled 745,203 short tons for normal, 73,097 tons for concentrated, and 4,196 tons for wet-base goods, according to the Bureau of the Census. In comparison with last month's output, these figures show a decrease of 2 percent for normal and an increase of 4 percent for the concentrated grade. Production for normal and concentrated superphosphate totaled, respectively, 12 and 22 percent more in July, 1952, than in July, 1951, while quantities produced for the seven-month period January through July 1952, increased 3 percent for normal and 14 percent for concentrated from the corresponding 1951 seven-month totals.

Shipments of normal superphosphate totaled 304,949 tons, 1 percent less and concentrated 75,071, 26 percent more than the amount for June. Quantities shipped during the period January through July, 1952, were 2 percent less for normal and 13 percent more for concentrated than for the corresponding seven-month period of 1951. During the month, stocks on hand for normal increased 13 percent to 1,155,480 tons, while stocks of concentrated and wet-base goods decreased, respectively, 3 and 4 percent. The quantities held on July 31, 1952, were greater for both normal and concentrated than the amounts held on the same date of 1951. Triple is priced higher at 91c. per unit of a-p-a, East Tampa, Florida.

Tankage—Priced lower in Chicago at $8.50 per unit of ammonia. The decline was attributed to absence of buying support. New York was unchanged at $7.75.

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—Blood meal was slightly easier at $6.25-$6.50 per unit of ammonia. Tankage continued available at $6 per unit. Ammonium nitrate—$85.30 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $86.84 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Pesticides

Market situation continued quiet at the end of the month. There was a fairly good export inquiry and it is expected the government will take on some of the surplus material. DDT was priced lower at 32c. per pound by some of the producers with reports current that stress sales had been made below this figure. BHC was inactive and unchanged. The amendment to NPA order M-99 does not permit consumers of cryolite for insecticide use to increase their inventories of this material during the last quarter of 1952 and the market remained seasonally quiet and unchanged, although aside from aluminum, other users can increase their inventories up to 125 percent of their first quarter consumption.

BHC—Lower production was recorded in June. The total stood at 8,593,271 pounds, against 9,877,836 in May and 11,926,536 pounds in June, 1951. The gamma isomer content in June was 1,354,464 pounds, compared with 1,463,504 in the preceding month and 1,758,741 pounds in June last year.

Cube Root — Peru's exports of dry cube root totaled 1,238 metric tons, valued at 3,613,345 soles (1951 rate for United States dollar exchange certificates averaged 15.08 soles in 1951. The United States took all but 64 tons which went to the United Kingdom. Exports of powdered roots amounted to 994 tons, valued at 4,288,230 soles. The United States purchased all but 26 tons shipped to the United Kingdom.

DDT—June production was placed at 9,917,571 pounds, compared with 11,595,017 in May and 9,163,776 pounds in June last year.

2,4-D—Output in June amounted to 3,758,996 pounds, against 3,550,907 in the preceding month and 1,783,385 pounds in June, 1951.

2,4,5-T — A slight increase in production was noted in June. The total amounted to 249,632 pounds, compared with 234,052 in May.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Superphosphate, triple, 4c. per unit of a-p-a.

Prices Reduced

Blood, dried, Chicago, 50c. per unit of ammonia.
DDT, 1c. per lb.
Tankage, Chicago, 50c. per unit of ammonia.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 28, 1951
113.53	113.57	113.63	113.19

(For Current Prices see page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

USDA Develops Modified 2,4-D for Use on Tomatoes

2,4-D, the successful chemical weed-killer, has now been modified so that certain forms of it are beneficial to tomato plants, according to preliminary tests announced recently by the Department of Agriculture. Ordinary unmodified 2,4-D harms tomato plants, curling the leaves, stopping growth, and even killing some of the plants. Modified 2,4-D caused fruit to "set," and tomatoes developed without pollination. These tomatoes were of increased size and excellent quality.

Dr. G. E. Hilbert, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, emphasized that work thus far has been done under controlled greenhouse conditions, and that further studies, including field tests, are necessary before there can be applications of commercial value. Scientists of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering are cooperating in the research.

The weed-killing type of 2,4-D is very potent, destroying not only weeds, but also some cultivated plants, it was pointed out. This limits its usefulness. By modifying the original 2,4-D by chemical combination with certain amino acids prepared in the laboratory, USDA chemists and plant physiologists, it was said, were able to produce the modified 2,4-D which helped the tomato plants.

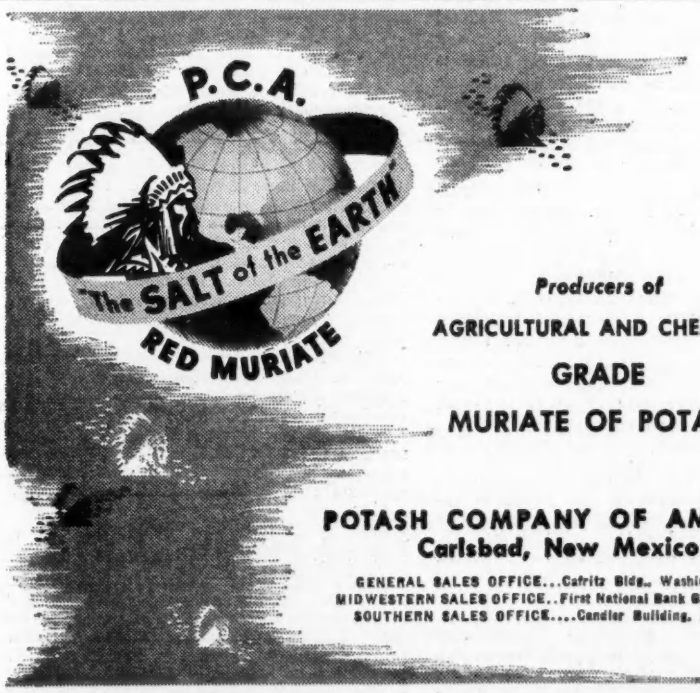
Fertilizer Plant Projected

M. T. Reed Construction Company, of Jackson and Belzoni, Miss., will construct a $20,000,000 nitrophosphate fertilizer plant at Pascagoula, Miss., Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi announced last week. Reed has organized a subsidiary to operate the plant, to be known as the Gulf Improvement Company.

Trade Briefs

Leather Industries of America has named Clayton F. Van Pelt president.

James Totman, assistant treasurer of Summers Fertilizer Company, Baltimore, Md., has returned from a trip to France.



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Petroleum Derivatives

Although no price changes were made during the week, the tendency in the petroleum market was toward a price strengthening in areas where there had been signs of weakness previously. Demand for microcrystalline and paraffin waxes was stepped up and this discouraged the price shading that had been encountered in sales of these materials earlier. The price situation in regard to the liquefied petroleum gases also was firmer. An increase in demand for these gases was foreseen by dealers in most areas and price shading seemed a thing of the past.

Aromatic solvents were in their usual position of active consumer interest. Toluol was reported in tight supply so that some consumers found difficulty in filling their orders. Xylol was none too plentiful, although manufacturers felt reasonably assured of satisfying consumers' needs. A comfortable balance was maintained between production and demand for intermediate aromatic solvents. They were reported in sufficient supply to satisfy all normal requirements although manufacturers were not overstocked. Higher boilers were bought at a moderate rate and were available in ample amounts for those interested.

Production of benzol in recent months has been reported higher. Trade sources felt that the increases were the manufacturers' response to the current good interest shown by consumers. Crude oil production was increased slightly, the indications being that the recent tendency toward weekly production increases would continue in coming months. Demand for mineral oils and petrolatum was no greater than usual, with consumer needs met easily by current production.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—The industry as a whole reported consumer interest as active as in past months and apparently increasing. Production was well maintained to meet these extensive customer demands. Prices were stable, as they have been for a considerable period of time.

Production of petroleum benzol for June was 1,780,775 gallons, well above the May production of 1,595,312 gallons. The figures were reported by the Tariff Commission and include all grades of the product other than motor fuel.

Cleaners' Naphtha—The usual steady pace of this market was unchanged during the week, as no unusual amount of buying interest was noted. Production was considered ample to satisfy all consumers promptly and sales were made at the prices prevailing previously.

Mineral Spirits—An active consumer interest was maintained and was met satisfactorily by current production. Several manufacturers, however, reported that they were not far ahead of their customers' demands, though there was no danger of unfilled orders at the present time. Stable prices were maintained during the week.

Rubber Solvent—This material was reported to be in moderate demand. The interest of consumers was at about the level of recent weeks and offered no difficulty to manufacturers in filling orders. Production rates were maintained evenly and would not be altered, it was said, in the immediate future. There were no changes in the price picture.

Solvent Naphtha — Consumer interest remained good for all grades, with particular interest being shown in the 150° material. As a result, the quantity of the material in current demand was greater than the amount available from production. The makers met this situation of shortage by allocating their production so as to guarantee as equitable a distribution as possible. This grade and the 100° material were priced at the same rates as in past weeks. Consumers of the 100° material found the supply situation more favorable, with production sufficient to fill most orders.

Toluol—The tight supply situation that has characterized this material for some time showed no signs of easing. Government demands for aviation gasoline and for nitration material accounted for a large part of current production. Demands of a military nature were not likely to drop off without warning, it was thought, for these orders were generally placed for a six month period of time. No changes were made in prices.

Xylol—Production has been cut back slightly by some manufacturers, it was reported, so that facilities can be turned to a greater production of toluol. A somewhat tight supply situation has thus been created, even though consumers' demands have not increased. Indications were that an actual shortage was not likely. Prices remained unchanged during the week just past.

V.M.&P. Naphtha—Consumers of this material were in a favorable position, as supplies available were ample to fill orders promptly. The prices current during the past week were unchanged. Manufacturers reported that demands remained on a par with those of the past months, with no change likely in the immediate future.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—High inventories in most areas made the supply picture favorable for consumers, who could obtain their requirements easily, and for dealers as well, who had few unfilled orders to concern them. Supplies might tighten up in a matter of weeks, however, it was pointed out by observers, if cold weather arrived. This possibility was particularly true in the south, where frequently in the past storage facilities have been inadequate to maintain sufficient inventories throughout the winter. In the north and midwest, adequate supplies throughout the winter were expected. There were no price changes made during the week.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—The wax market was due to enter the fourth quarter in better shape than it showed in the third. Microcrystalline waxes were in increased demand with consumers, who were placing orders, according to manufacturers' opinion, at a rate that would continue until the end of the year. Price quotations were unchanged and there seemed to be little, if any, shading of these prices. Customers found no difficulty in filling their orders, for production was ample to cover their present needs.

Paraffin—Demand was reported to be good for all grades. Whereas in past months stocks had gradually built up, demand now reached the point where manufacturers reported that they were shipping a much larger portion of their production. They added, however, that an increased demand could be satisfactorily met. Prices remained stable.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Imports of crude oil and petroleum products fell slightly for the week ended September 13, during which the American Petroleum Institute reported the total as 860,600 barrels daily. The average during the four week period ended September 13 was 879,700 barrels per day.

Kerosene—Prices fluctuated in several states, but the changes, both increases and decreases, were slight and appeared to be unrelated. They were insufficient to change the week's price index. A slight kerosene stock increase in the East and Gulf Coast areas of 315,000 barrels was reported by the Bureau of Mines for the week ended September 13. Indications were that kerosene would remain in ample supply for at least the immediate future.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month
103.20	103.20	103.41

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended September 13 totaled 264,350,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 265,665,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 1,315,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 941,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 374,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Standard Oil Development Gives Research Titles to 3

Continuing its six-year-old policy of recognizing technical contributions by the individual members of its staff, Standard Oil Development Company, central research and engineer affiliate of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), Linden, N. J., has awarded the title of senior research associate to Maury Lapeyrouse and the title of senior engineering associate to Dr. Frank T. Barr and Carl E. Kleiber.

Mr. Lapeyrouse, of its research division, joined the research and development department of the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana in 1928 and became a part of his present group four years later. He is a specialist in the field of product quality. Dr. Barr, of its development division, also began his career with Louisiana Standard's research and development department, and was transferred to his present assignment in 1936. He is an authority in the field of synthetic and substitute fuels. Mr. Kleiber, of its Esso engineering department, joined Jersey Standard in 1926 and became a member of his present organization in 1928. He has been a leader in the field of translating research information into the design and operation of successful commercial cracking plants.

Pennsylvania Crude Oil Ceiling Increase Denied

The petition of the Pennsylvania oil producers for an increase in the ceiling price of Pennsylvania crude has been denied by the Office of Price Stabilization.

Price director Tighe E. Woods, in a letter September 19 to R. J. Brennan, general chairman of the Pennsylvania Oil Producers Committee, stated that the evidence submitted with the petition did not justify an increase, but he left the door open for further consideration of the question if additional data can be supplied by the committee.

Oil Industry Information Committee Elects Smith Nat'l Chairman for '53

Stanton K. Smith, president of Smith Oil & Refining Company, Rockford, Ill., will be the national chairman of the Oil Industry Information Committee in 1953. Mr. Smith, who will succeed Charles Z. Hardwick, vice-president of the Ohio Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio, was elected to the chairmanship at a recent meeting of the committee in Chicago.

Philip C. Humphrey, manager of public relations for the Texas Company, New York, and William N. Finnegan, jr., assistant to the president of Humble Oil & Refining Company, Houston, Tex., were re-elected vice-chairmen. Two new vice-chairmen named were W. J. Loufman, president of Fleet Wing Corp., Cleveland, Ohio, and C. Haines Finnell, director of public relations and advertising for the Union Oil Company of California, Los Angeles. John S. Cooke, of Hoboken, N. J., was re-elected secretary for the sixth consecutive year.

Tide Water Associated Completes New Oil Well

Tide Water Associated Oil Company, New York, as operator for itself and Atlantic Refining Company, Ohio Oil Company and Columbia Carbon Company, has announced the completion of a discovery well in the Saskatchewan portion of the Williston Basin. The well, known as the Eastend Crown No. 1, was drilled to a total depth of 7,458 feet and plugged back and seven-inch casing run and perforated opposite the Jurassic lime interval 4,740 to 4,818 feet.

Although lack of sufficient storage has prevented an extended production test, the well was swabbed and flowed at a rate of approximately 800 barrels per day without lowering the fluid level below 300 feet. This discovery well is located thirty-two miles north of the international boundary line and sixty-two miles east of the Alberta boundary line on a block of eight sections of Crown Reservations being explored by the above group. Plans are already prepared to drill additional wells nearby.

Shell Oil to Open Office In New Orleans January 1

Shell Oil Company, New York, has announced plans to open an office in New Orleans, La., January 1. The new office will serve as headquarters for distribution of the firm's products in an area including Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas, part of Tennessee and part of Florida. Office space and facilities are now being planned in the Pere Marquette Building.

Heading up the new operation, which will be called the New Orleans market division, will be James M. Parks, sales manager of Shell's Atlanta, Ga., division. C. W. McDowell, also a sales manager in Atlanta, will be sales manager in the new office. Operations manager will be W. J. Hannan, now operations manager in Shell's Albany, N. Y., division. Treasury manager will be G. M. Price, now assistant marketing accounting manager in New York.

Trade Briefs

T. V. Warren, manager of the Peoria, Ill., sales field of Standard Oil Company (Indiana), has retired after forty-seven years of service.

Robert L. Kiehn has been named maintenance supervisor and Charles W. Harrison shift superintendent at Deep Rock Oil Corporation's Cushing, Okla., refinery.

Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has taken options on about 900 acres of land at Mandan, N. D., as the site for a new 15,000-barrel-a-day oil refinery.

H. H. Anderson, vice-president and general manager of Shell Pipe Line Corporation, has resigned to assume a similar position with Trans Mountain Pipe Line Company.

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700	190/195	5 max.	2 to 2½	Nil	Nil
1035	195/200	2 max.	2 to 2½	Nil	Nil
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Coal Chemicals

The price of divinylbenzene was reduced last week. The change only affected the 40 to 50 percent material. There were no other changes in the price schedules reported in this market.

No further changes were reported in the schedules for the tar acids, but other producers were expected to go along with the previous week's changes soon. There have been slight increases in demand noticed in the markets for cresylic acid and the cresols. Some of the interest in lower boil cresylics was due to use of tricresyl phosphate in gasoline. Phenol was just about the same as it has been since the end of the steel strike, there has been slightly more activity, but not too much.

The light oils continued to demonstrate strong activity. Benzol demand was said to be increasing. Toluol was already tight, and getting tighter as government and industrial demands were increasing. Xylol was riding along in a balanced position, with respect to supply and demand.

Producers of phthalic anhydride reported that there was a little more business in this market than was originally estimated for this month. Naphthalene was just about the same as it has been for some time. Crude material was moving much slower than it did last year at this time. Refined material has perked up a bit in the past few weeks. Importers agree that hot-pressed material was not moving in the volume they would like to see, but some said that there was a small pickup. Pyridin remained in tight supply.

The American Iron and Steel Institute announced that the operating rate for the industry during the week ending September 27, was estimated at 102.3 percent of theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to 2,125,000 tons of ingots and castings, compared to actual production of 2,121,000 tons the previous week, and actual production of 2,069,000 tons one month ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—Producers reported that there was quite a pickup noticed in this market last week. It was felt that this latest increase in the tempo of activity in the benzol market was probably coming largely from moderate-sized consumers who are fortifying their inventory position for the last quarter's business. The larger consumers who were able to weather the long steel strike without apparent harm, were still believed to be in a satisfactory inventory situation to meet increases in demand anticipated between now and the end of the year without a rush of buying. One source stated that there has been some increase in consumption since the steel industry got back into operation, however the pickup due to consumption has been slight, thus far. Most of the buying has been for inventories, which were cut down during the strike.

Suppliers said that they were currently moving all of their output, and they expected to continue doing so for the next two months. Prices have remained at their old levels.

According to the Tariff Commission, production of all grades of benzol, other than motor grade, by tar distillers and petroleum operators was 6,864,460 gallons in June. The production figures for cokeoven operations for that month were not available. Total production of all grades, except motor grade, in May was 19,478,884 gallons. This figure included cokeoven operators' output as well as tar distillers' and petroleum operators'.

Creosote—There have been no particular changes in the levels of demand for this material. Producers continued to report that the market was relatively steady. Prices have held to previously established levels. There was no real problem in the supply picture.

June output of creosote by tar distillers was 6,644,490 gallons, compared to 9,504,598 gallons in May, according to the Tariff Commission report. June output by cokeoven operators was not available at the time of this report. Cokeoven operators produced 3,788,501 gallons in May.

Cresols—Another producer announced a change in cresols last week, following the trend set by several producers the previous week. This latest reduction brought the tankcar price of metaparacresol down to $1.10 per gallon.

Producers reiterated that there have been some slight increases in the demand levels of these tar acids, however the pickup was not easily noticeable unless monthly sales were compared. The present supply was sufficient to accommodate current demand.

Figures for cokeoven operations and tar distillation production of meta-para and ortho-meta-para isomers were not available at the release-time of the Tariff Commission's report on June output.

Cresylic Acid—The price schedules of domestic material remained at the levels established the previous week, with the range of quotations unchanged. Other producers have not met the competitive price yet, but were expected to soon.

The levels of activity for domestic cresylic have increased slightly during the past two months, it was said. However, the changes have been gradual and were not yet sufficient enough to alter the supply position of this market.

Some interest has been developing in the market for the lower boiling cresylics for the production of tricresyl phosphate, which is being tested for use in aviation gasoline. It was said, that the addition of tricresyl phosphate to the fuel increases the efficiency of tetraethyl lead and also allows less lead to be used.

One source reported that there was more action in the market for ADF acid during the past week. It was said that good quantity orders were already booked and some sizeable orders were on the market. Although some other importers did not report any significant pickup, it was said that they were looking for more activity soon. One reason given for this optimistic tone was that inventories have been steadily cut down during past months. Most importers have depleted those inventories which were accumulated late last year, and earlier this year. Consumer inventories have likewise been cut. "Perhaps this latter fact is most significant," it was said, "since consumers have long been buying for immediate use only." It was felt that some of the buying now would be in anticipation of future activity in the market.

Naphthalene—There was no significant change in this market last week. It was said that there was still a pretty good demand for refined material. The number of calls for crude naphthalene have dropped off somewhat from former levels, but producers were not particularly concerned because they felt that a certain amount of strength was still evident in the market. There was some crude material available, however there was not enough to cause any storage problems.

There was a slight bit of variation in the description of the activity in the market for imported naphthalene. Some importers stated that conditions had not changed. Very little material was moving. Other suppliers said that the 78-degree material was moving just a little bit better, however it still wasn't moving in the volume that importers would like to see. Prices were reportedly still within the 4½c. to 4¾c. range. One supplier said that there were many offers around the market, but not much material being moved.

The report from the Tariff Commission on June production showed that tar dis-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
Divinylbenzene, 40-50%, 17c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 28, 1951
113.56	113.58	113.63	111.97

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Coal Chemicals

Total estimate of chemical recovery cokeoven operations in the week ended Sept. 27, indicate the following output of chemicals from that source:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	902,246
Ammonium sulphate	lbs.	25,343,832
Benzol	gals.	3,505,995
Coaltar	gals.	15,755,684
Creosote oil	gals.	652,933
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,512,393
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	29,808
Toluol	gals.	687,005
Xylol	gals.	184,538

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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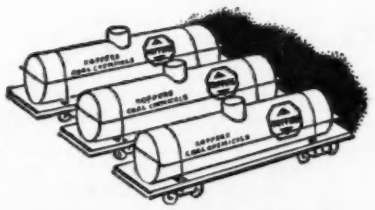

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tillers put out 17,141,255 pounds of crude in that month, compared to 19,480,704 pounds in May. Cokeoven operators also produced 10,183,530 pounds of crude in May, however the total for their June output was not available at this time.

Tar distillers produced 5,963,239 pounds of refined material in June, as against 6,131,058 pounds in May.

Phenol—There was no real change in this market during the past week. Prices were stable. Supply was ample for current levels of demand. Producers have said that there was a small pickup in demand, but not of any proportion. It was anticipated that there will not be too much change in this market until more demand comes from phenolic resins and adhesives.

Pyridin—While some producers were still recovering from the effects of the steel strike, production will be slightly lower for some producers and a little better than normal for others this month and next. It was said that some of the variation comes from the fact that a certain amount of crudes were locked up during the strike and were subsequently released when the picket lines were taken away at settlement time. Some of the crudes happened to reach producers at the proper moment to bolster the month's output. Other producers may have had a particularly satisfactory run, and output was again increased. At the same time, other producers were still having trouble getting enough crudes to keep production going at a high level. And some production was being lost through damaged equipment as a result of the strike.

The overall outlook was that some of the gains achieved from the rapid recovery of production schedules in the steel industry would be lost by drops felt in other areas. Nothing has happened to change the short supply position. Producers anticipated that pyridin will finish out the year in tight supply. Some producers do not expect to work down their backorders for a couple of months.

Toluol—There was no real relief in sight for this market. Producers reported that toluol was very tight, and the pressure was increasing all the time. There has been some increase in industrial demand noticed lately. However, the big factor keeping this solvent in tight supply was direct defense uses, which promoted government buying. The requirements for nitration have been sufficiently stepped up to make that grade material hard to obtain. Large amounts of coaltar and petroleum material were going into aviation gasoline production, and still more was wanted.

The current report from the Tariff Commission showed that June output of toluol by all sources other than from cokeoven operations was 4,886,385 gallons, compared to 3,619,838 gallons in May. Output by cokeoven operators was 2,651,792 pounds in May, but the amount produced from these operations in June was not available.

Xylol—There was scarcely any change in this market. It was said that the amount of xylol moving just about balanced with the amount which was produced. Producers felt that this solvent would probably keep this balance for the rest of the year. Prices have remained steady.

Intermediates

Acetanilide—According to the report from the Tariff Commission, total output of technical and USP grades was 224,898 pounds in June, compared to 439,400 pounds in May.

Anilin—The latest reports from the Tariff Commission, showed that total production of anilin in June was 6,959,838 pounds, compared to 6,589,359 pounds in May, and 7,796,186 pounds in April.

Divinylbenzene—The price schedule of this material was reduced last week. Current quotations of the 40 to 50 percent material were 17c. less for carlots, and 12c. less in smaller lots. Current schedules were $1.00 per pound in carlots, and $1.15 per pound in less than carlots. The 20 to 25 percent material remained 19c. per pound in tankcars, 20c. per pound in drum carlots, and 21c. per pound in less than carlots.

Monochlorobenzene—Producers reported that there was no particular change in this market. It was said that monochlorobenzene was in free supply. Prices have remained at their old levels. No changes in price or demand were expected in the immediate future.

The latest Tariff Commission report showed that total output of monochlorobenzene was 23,441,367 pounds in June, compared to 28,733,607 pounds in May.

Phthalic Anhydride—Producers have reported that some pickup has been noticed in this market recently. The change has not been enough to alter the current conditions in the market, however, there has been enough of a pickup to indicate a better trend. One source

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stated that this month was going to turn out better than was anticipated earlier. Another producer said that orders for October were about 5-10 percent above previous months. Prices were steady. Supply was good.

The latest figures from the Tariff Commission show that total production of phthalic in June was 19,225,439 pounds, as compared with 21,263,375 pounds in May.

Styrene—Producers said that the market for the monomer was very good. All of the major outlets seemed to have shown an increase in demand. It was said that the market was approaching a good balance between supply and demand.

Production of styrene by government and privately owned plants was 52,988,690 pounds in June, compared to 53,942,778 pounds in May.

Chemicals Pricing System

—Continued from page 7

courage benzene output from petroleum sources," Mr. Tracy stated.

Turning to naphthalene, he declared, "When a situation similar to benzene develops, in which demand substantially exceeds supply, and price justifies more expensive recovery, then the production from petroleum of naphthalene and more orthoxylene may be expected. It may happen sooner than we now think."

However, Mr. Tracy admitted that there is a new factor in the future situation—coal hydrogenation. "This," he said, "has the possibility of materially altering the supply picture for naphthalene, orthoxylene and several other aromatics."

Coke Capacity Increase Need

Charles W. Connor, head of the Defense Solid Fuels Administration, told the institute that an increase of about 10,000,000 tons in coke capacity over the 1951 level will be needed to achieve the Defense Production Administration's coke expansion goal. DPA, he pointed out, has called for the expansion of the capacity of coal chemical cokeovens to 84,000,000 net tons by the end of 1953, which capacity, he added, together with the production provided by beehive ovens, will be sufficient to supply the coke needed for making pig iron, ferroalloys, castings, and other uses.

"Meeting the expansion goal for a net increase in coke capacity of 10,000,000 tons is especially difficult," Mr. Connor pointed out, "because of the need to reconstruct a large part of existing capacity. A large number of slot-type ovens in operation at the beginning of this year were twenty or more years old. The ovens in this category, as a matter of fact, constituted 52 percent of the industry's capacity. It is clear, therefore, that the reconstruction of these overage ovens is a necessary part of the overall coke program. While DSFA has recommended accelerated tax amortization for reconstructed ovens, the percentage recommended, under a policy adopted in April this year, has averaged about 45 percent instead of the relatively higher percentages for facilities providing new capacity." As of September 1, 1952, he said, 104 applications, totaling about $677,000,000 have been received for accelerated amortization of coke plants and related facilities.

Capacity Gain This Year

Mr. Connor stated that it is expected that the gain in capacity of coal chemical cokeoven capacity this year is now estimated at about 1,342,000 tons, which means a total capacity for slot-type ovens of about 75,570,000 tons. "We had hoped," he said, "that during 1952 the capacity of coal chemical cokeovens would be increased by about 2,600,000 tons, reaching a level of about 76,828,400 tons by January 1, 1953.

"However, cokeoven construction work was virtually halted during the steel disputes and the shortage of steel during the current period has slowed work on some projects. We estimate, therefore, that as a result of slippages incident to the steel dispute, projects expected to contribute about 1,258,000 tons of additional coke capacity will be delayed and will not enter operation this year as expected." At the end of this year, Mr. Connor declared, the nation will be 8,430,000 tons short of the expansion goal of 84,000,000 tons.

Fstimate for 1953

"During 1953," he went on, "we expect a net gain in capacity of about 3,677,000 tons, a considerable advance above the 1951 and 1952 gains. Our total capacity, however, will still be about 4,753,000 tons short of the expansion goal on the present target date of January 1, 1954."

Despite the fact that it now appears unlikely that the coke program will reach its expansion goal, Mr. Connor pointed out that it does not follow as a matter of course that the nation will be faced with shortages of coke for essential uses. "The coke expansion program," he explained, "is designed to support the new requirements created by the blast furnace expansion program, and a shortage of coke will develop only if blast furnace capacity expands more rapidly than our coke capacity. So far the cokeoven construction program has not only kept pace with the blast furnace construction program, but at last report was well ahead." However, he admitted the possibility of an upset in the presently balanced coke supply situation next year "when a relatively large number of blast furnaces will come into operation."

Construction Program Summarized

Summarizing the cokeoven construction program, Mr. Connor said, "Of the seventy-seven projects which have been approved to date by DSFA, work has started on fifty-seven, including twenty-three reconstruction projects and thirty-four completely new projects. The supply of silica brick which has been a limiting factor on the number of ovens which can be built each year is expected to increase in 1953, so it is possible that starts will be made on additional projects in the next six months and the rate of progress toward the expansion goal will be accelerated."

Pitts. Coke Farm Chemicals Research Post to Williams

Gordon M. Williams has been appointed assistant supervisor in the agricultural chemicals research section of the Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company research and development department in Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Williams was associated for seven years with the Imperial Paper & Color Corporation, Glens Falls, N. Y., in its organic research division, and was more recently associated with the Holland Coke & Chemical Company of Holland, Mich., as assistant to the technical director.

Int'l Dyeing Group Formed

The Association Internationale de la Teinture Textile has been established in Paris to promote personal contacts among member associations, exchange experience, and safeguard the interests of the dyeing industry at the international level. Employers' organizations in the following countries have joined:—Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, and Switzerland. Paris will serve as headquarters of the new group for the first two years. Pierre Baumgartner has been elected the first president of the association.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Consumer demand showed steady improvement thus far this month, though bulk of trading was mainly for prompt requirements. Market remained on a steady basis, and there was less disposition by sellers to shade quotations. Higher prices were noted for Dutch potato starch and shipments were raised fractionally. The spot market also was higher due to smaller stocks and the increased cost of replacements of both domestic and foreign starch. Trading in tapioca flour continued light and was restricted by holders of supplies to their regular customers. Quotations continued nominal on spot and for shipment from primary sources. Sago flour was weaker in the Far East and offerings were reduced fractionally for prompt shipment. Demand for shipment or stocks on spot continued slow. Improved trading was reported in corn dextrin and starch for prompt delivery.

Cattlehide leather production in July was estimated at 1,610,000 hides against 1,827,000 in June, according to the Tanners Council. Calf and whole kip skins output totaled 685,000 skins, compared with 769,000 in June; goat and kid skins, 2,606,000, against 2,417,000 and sheep and lamb skins, 1,911,000 against 2,315,000.

Price controls on shoes were lifted, September 23 by the Office of Price Stabilization. The suspension applies at the manufacturing, wholesale and retail levels. It affects all types of shoes and slippers, except manufacturers' ceilings on all-rubber shoes.

Footwear output in July, totaled about 39,000,000 pairs, some 3 percent above July, 1951, total of 33,000,000 pairs, but 3 percent less than the June, 1952, output of 40,000,000 pairs, according to the Census Bureau. Men's shoe production in July, 1952, and 1951 approximated 7,000,000 pairs each month, but was 12 percent under 8,000,000 pairs produced in June, 1952.

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Production in June was indicated at 31,944,490 pounds compared with 31,536,150 pounds in May and 32,968,020 pounds during June last year, according to the U. S. Tariff Commission. Moderate sized quantities were taken against contracts, while new business was reported spotty.

Bichromates — Steady consuming demand was reported for delivery against current contracts. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Chromium chemicals are used principally in Argentina by the tanning industry. A small plant attempted to manufacture sodium bichromate during the first Five Year Plan, but was not successful; it makes a small amount of chromic acid. Annual requirements of bichromates are estimated at about 2,000,000 pounds of sodium bichromate and 320,000 pounds of potassium bichromate; the tanning industry uses 80 percent and 30 percent, respectively, of these amounts. The United States was the principal supplier of bichromates to the Argentine market until 1947, but has not regained that position, chiefly because of the dollar shortage.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Demand was restricted to actual requirements. Stocks were adequate to cover current needs. Quotations were unchanged and well held.

Sulphonated Oils—Buying interest continued fair, mostly for immediate delivery. Prices were unchanged, except castor oil which declined fractionally.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Demand for albumin was equal to the present level of production and makers are in a position to make prompt deliveries. Prices were unchanged at 70c. to 80c. per pound, according to quality and quantity. Buying interest for soluble dried blood continued slow and available stocks were liberal. Prices were without change, ranging from 17c. to 18c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Business was more active as users absorbed larger quantities for prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged and steady for all grades. Gum was quoted at $9.10 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York; canary, $8.84; dark, $8.94, and white, $8.68, same basis. Less carlots, 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch—Volume of trading has been stepped up for immediate and later delivery. Market was steady and quotably unchanged. Pearl was quoted at $7.29 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and powder at $7.41 per 100 pounds, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply finally showed an increase and mounted 135,000 bushels to 13,993,000 bushels for the week ending September 19, compared with 29,358,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen—Moderate consuming demand was reported for immediate delivery. Market was steady at the recent decline for flake, which was held at $2.39 to $2.41 per pound, as to quantity. Powdered also was unchanged at $2.43 to $2.45 per pound, same basis. Technical was in fair request and maintained at $1.03 to $1.08 per pound, depending upon quantity and seller.

Egg Yolk—Supplies were not liberal and well held at $1.09 to $1.11 per pound, as to quantity. Trading was fairly active for prompt requirements.

Potato Starch—Foreign starch was firmer and shipments were advanced fractionally. Offers from Holland were increased to 8.85c. per pound, jute bags and to 8.90c. per pound, paper bags, carlots, duty paid New York for prompt shipment. Domestic starch supplies were smaller on spot and higher, ranging from 12c. to 13c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon sellers ceilings and quantity. Offerings from Maine were light and quoted nomally at 10¾c. to 11c. per pound, f.o.b. mills. New crop Idaho starch was unchanged at 8½c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills. Trading was still spotty, chiefly for actual needs.

Sago Flour—Shipments were easier and reduced to 5¾c. per pound, carlots, basis New York for September-October shipment. Buying interest lagged for shipment and stocks on the spot. Prices for material on spot were unchanged. Raw was held at 7¼c. per pound, and refined, 8½c. to 9c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour — Dwindling stocks on spot stiffened nominal quotations fractionally and prices ranged from 13c. to 14c. per pound, according to sellers ceilings and quantity. Demand was fairly active. Offers of shipments from Brazil continued scarce and the market was merely nominal at 12½c. per pound, carlots, New York.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract — This market was strong, as a result of tightening of available supplies. Demand was active and exceeding current production. Prices were unchanged and firm.

Cutch—Buying interest was quite active. Offers for shipment were maintained at 8¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Mangrove Bark—Trading was reported slow, but quotations were unchanged, reflecting the steadiness of primary markets. South American bark was held at $60 per ton, exdock and African, $78 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans — Inquiry for replacement was reported quiet. There was no change in quotations for all grades. Ordinary JI's were held at $45 per ton, exdock and assorted at $48 per ton. Crushed were quoted at $65 to $66 per ton, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—This market continued firm at current quotations. Buying interest was fairly active for prompt shipment. Solid ordinary was quoted at 11 31/64c. per pound, carlots, exdock, and clarified, 12 3/16c. same basis.

Valonia — Primary market remained steady, despite quiet trading for replacement. Cups were offered at $65 per ton, exdock and beards, $89 per ton, same basis. Extract was offered at 9½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—Tanners showed a good inquiry for prompt shipment, but trading was light and spotty. Fair average bark was quoted at $103 per ton, and merchantable, $99 to $100 per ton, exdock. South African extract was held at 11⅛c. and East African, 11c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Potato starch, spot, 1¾c. per lb.
Tapioca flour, spot, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Oil, castor, sulphonated, ½c. to 1c. per lb.
Sago flour, shipment, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 28, 1951
104.09	104.08	104.07	99.00

(For Current Prices see page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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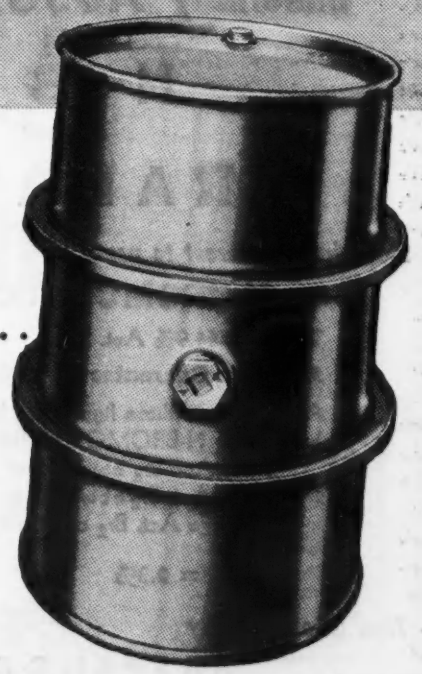

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Price movements in this market last week were all downward. Butyl acetate and normal butyl alcohol were reduced in price by producers of both fermentation and synthetic material during the week. The alcohol was reduced 2 cents per pound and the acetate 1¼ cents. Feed grade molasses was off ½ cent per gallon at most gulf points, but tended to hold on the East Coast. Secondary butyl alcohol and acetate were unchanged in price.

Antibiotics, such as penicillin and the streptomycins, were moving in a market very weak from a price point of view. Isoniazid was still in the process of undergoing price declines as a result of the market's highly competitive nature which results from production capacity being far in excess of immediate potential demand.

The alcohol market was weak, and while there were no reductions in established price schedules, price shading was occurring, and was being met competitively wherever it developed. The glycerin market was regarded as strong, and refiners looked for a strong market during the balance of the year. This tended to lend some strength to the market on other polyols such as pentaerythritol and sorbitol.

Business volume in ketones was indicating some pick-up as a result of better operations in the adhesives, plastics, synthetic resin, and protective coatings industries. The gain in solvent business generally has been slight, September being somewhat better than October. However, the fourth quarter was expected to be slow, but better than the third quarter. No great upsurge in business anywhere along the line was expected.

Business in pharmaceuticals generally was off, a continuation of the normally slow Summer period, but the feeling that a definite improvement would be noted in November was generally held. Vitamin business was said to be good, particularly in synthetic materials, and there was a sustained interest in vitamin and antibiotic feed supplements.

Acetanilide—Most demand was for the technical material, although there was still some USP grade being manufactured. Chemical intermediate end uses for the technical grade led to a sustained demand for the item, and in the long run were felt to more than compensate for the ground which the USP material has lost to other analgesics. Production in June of this year totalled 224,898 pounds, as against the May output of 439,400 pounds. However, these comparative figures, viewed from the standpoint of annual output were of little significance because the history of the item has always been one of considerable fluctuation in production from month to month. Prices remained unchanged.

Acetone — Supplies were said to be quite comfortable, and in part this was due to the lull in business volume during the Summer months. However, with vacation shutdowns over for this year and with the plastics industry definitely on the upgrade, a pick-up in business on acetone was said to be indicated. Not much increase in orders in September over August was reported, but some producers felt that the trend was definitely upward. A well sustained demand was accordingly expected for the balance of the year, but nothing spectacular was hoped for since the chemical industry generally seemed to feel that the fourth quarter would be relatively slow.

The production figures reported by the Tariff Commission for June 1952 showed the output of acetone to be 21,754,935 pounds, compared with the May production figure of 20,447,016 pounds.

Aspirin—The demand was felt to be slightly stronger with the approach of the Fall months, as compared with the low volume of business in Summer. Supplies were said to be quite adequate to meet all needs, and no pinch in supplies were expected because raw materials such as phenol were quite readily available.

The combined production of all grades in June 1952 amounted to 957,139 pounds as against the May output of 1,108,585 pounds.

Borax — Freight rates on borax and boric acid are being reduced, effective November 1. The reduction will amount to $5.93 per ton in the territory east of Chicago, including reduced transportation tax. In the territories west of Chicago and in the New England states, the cuts will be slightly less.

Butyl Acetate — Prices on both fermentation and synthetic normal butyl acetate were dropped 1¼ cents per pound last week. And since most fermentation producers were already losing money on the item at its former price level the decline came as a surprise. The new price schedule lists tankcars at 13c. per pound, drum carlots at 14¾c., and less than carlot drum quantities at 15½c.

Butyl Alcohol—Normal butyl alcohol of both fermentation and synthetic production was reduced 2c. per pound last week. This brought the new price schedules down to 13c. per pound in tankcars, 14¾c. in drum carlots, and 15½c. in less than carlot drum quantities. Accordingly, both butyl alcohol and butyl acetate were priced at the same level, whereas heretofore the alcohol had been priced ¾c. per pound higher than the acetate.

Most fermentation producers did not welcome the price drop, which they had to meet competitively, because at the former price of 15c. per pound in tankcars, they were already losing money. The feeling was expressed that the price reduction would not lead to the sale of any additional butyl solvent volume.

Castor Oil—The price of beans remained nominal at $170 per long ton. Arrivals of beans at Philadelphia and New York ports last week amounted to 1,424,550 pounds, as compared with none the previous week, and 2,934,600 pounds during the corresponding week of last year. Imports of castor oil at these ports last week totaled 915,600 pounds, as against the 750,800 pounds brought in during the previous week, and the 226,800 pounds imported during the corresponding week of 1951.

Total imports of beans so far this year at Philadelphia and New York amounted to 94,108,100 pounds, compared with 119,728,450 pounds during the corresponding period of 1951. Total oil imports at these ports so far this year amounted to 54,373,350 pounds, as against the 45,799,929 pounds brought in during the same period of last year.

Ethanolamines — The market was described as relatively slow on mono-, di-, and triethanolamine. Prices held firmly to former levels in effect over recent months. Producers looked for a gradually stepped up demand over the balance of the year. Tariff Commission reports indicated that the combined output of all three amines amounted to 3,686,280 pounds in June, as against 3,334,385 pounds in May.

Ethyl Acetate—The Tariff Commission reported production for June of this year at 5,872,938 pounds, as against the revised figure for May of 4,204,255 pounds, on an 85 percent basis. Demand for ester solvents in general, and ethyl acetate in particular has been off during recent months, resulting in an abundance of supply. Some improvement in demand was expected to develop next month and business volume was likely to be better for the balance of the year, but at no time was any marked upswing in orders felt apt to occur during the balance of the year.

Ethyl Ether—Supplies were quite plentiful, especially on the solvent grades of material. Demand for anesthesia ether was reported as steady, but the general industrial slump during the Summer months led to a relatively low business volume on the industrial grade. Demand for the latter, however, was said in some quarters to be better than in August, and a somewhat better market picture was said to be in prospect for the balance of the year. The Tariff Commission reported June, 1952, output at 2,745,740 pounds, compared with May at 3,159,341 pounds.

Ethylene Oxide—In general, it was the feeling of producers that the supply and demand on ethylene oxide were rather well balanced. Different producers might lean a bit to one side or the other of balance, but overall it was a balanced

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Alcohol, butyl, normal, fermentation, 2c. per lb.
synthetic, 2c. per lb.
Butyl acetate, fermentation, 1¼c. per lb.
synthetic, 1¼c. per lb.
Dihydrostreptomycin, 3c. per gm.
Molasses, New Orleans, ½c. per gal.
Streptomycin, 3c. per gm.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 28, 1951
94.12	94.35	95.75	100.77

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

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market. Prices were firm at levels which have long prevailed, and no change was expected in the immediate future.

Ethyleneglycol—The supply and demand relationship existing in the current market on this item was described as essentially one of balance. No upset in the current balance could be seen in the weeks immediately ahead. Prices were firm and held to levels in effect over recent months. The Tariff Commission reported June production as 64,918,629 pounds, compared with the May output of 68,200,683 pounds.

Ethylenedichloride — The business volume on this item was relatively low, but this slow business condition represented no change over what had been characteristic of this market over recent months. Prices still held to the level of 10c. per pound, delivered in the East, and 1c. per pound higher in the West.

Formaldehyde — On a 37 percent by weight basis, June, 1952, production stood at 64,843,063 pounds, compared with the May output of 66,708,768 pounds. Demand was still far under production capacity, and stocks were plentiful as a result of the Summer slump in the synthetic resins, plastics, and adhesives industries. However, these industries were definitely showing some Fall pick-up in business, and this was eventually expected to be reflected in a strengthening of the currently weak formaldehyde market. The weakness in formaldehyde that has long prevailed was naturally reflected in a lesser demand for methanol.

Glycerin—Refined prices held firm at levels prevailing over recent months, and there was no immediate prospects of a price change, despite the fact that domestic crude suppliers had price ideas regarded as high. There were still ample quantities of crude being imported at prices lower than the domestic crude, and most crude purchases were accordingly being placed abroad.

From a consumption standpoint, demand was strong and the feeling was expressed that it would continue so for the balance of the year. However, this strong tone to the glycerin market did not mean that there currently existed any indication of a shortage in the near future. The feeling seemed to be general that supplies would be adequate for all consumers in the foreseeable future.

Stocks were not regarded as too low and some quarters would prefer to see stocks higher than present levels. Those intimately concerned with glycerin supply and production, in looking into the future market trends concern themselves less with the immediate stock position, than they do with the rate of disappearance of inventories supplemented by current production.

Isobutraldehyde — Prices currently on the market were variously quoted some on an f.o.b. works basis, and some delivered in l.c.l. drums anywhere in the United States and Canada, at 50c. per pound.

Isoniazid—Price quotations on the current market stood at $42 per kilo in lots of 25 or more kilos, while smaller lots were quoted at $48 per kilo. Acutely competitive conditions led to a series of recent price declines. There were no changes in raw material prices, however.

Methanol — Production of synthetic methanol reported by the Tariff Commission for June 1952 amounted to 78,888,022 pounds, compared with the May output of 87,054,551 pounds. Natural methanol production amounted to 1,162,000 pounds in June and 1,334,640 pounds in May.

The methanol market was set back somewhat during the Summer months because of the slump in the formaldehyde industry resulting from slow business conditions in the plastics, synthetic resin, and adhesives industry. While these industries are currently showing a Fall

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pick-up, this gain has not as yet filtered back via formaldehyde to the methanol market. What the antifreeze demand for methanol will be this season was a matter for conjecture, because the glycol supply position was reportedly rather good, and just what the methanol antifreeze carryover in stocks amounted to was still uncertain. Nevertheless, producers felt that increased methanol demand for the balance of the year was relatively certain so far as industrial consumption was concerned.

Milk Powder—Spray process and roller process powdered non-fat dry milk solids were unchanged in price last week. Department of Agriculture purchases amounted to 2,109,795 pounds of spray process material for the week ended September 17. This brought the total USDA purchases of spray process material so far this year to 32,081,335½ pounds, while roller process purchases amounted to 273,270 pounds. Market conditions were reported as steady with offerings quite ample and buying interest spotty and largely confined to immediate needs.

The USDA reported the total 1951 production of skimmed milk powder as 702,465,000 pounds, off 20 percent from the 1950 level. Of this total spray process material accounted for 546,439,000 pounds, 12 percent under the 1950 output. Roller process production was off sharply by 40 percent under the 1950 output. In 1951 dry whole milk production totalled 131,017,000 pounds, 5 percent more than was produced in 1950.

Milk Sugar—The 1951 output of crude milk sugar was 50,156,000 pounds, an all-time high record, and a gain of 28 percent over the preceding year. Supplies were said to be quite adequate. Prices were unchanged from former levels.

Molasses — The blackstrap molasses market for feed use weakened a bit last week, being off ½c. per gallon at New Orleans, and most other shipping points. Demand in the Gulf area was said to be off slightly from the previous week, but still fairly well sustained on the East Coast. Current New Orleans prices ranged from 12½c. to 13c. per gallon, while New York prices were unchanged at 15c. to 16c. per gallon, most volume moving at the lower figure.

Penicillin—This material at the bulk quantity sales level has for several months been extremely competitive. In fact the market has been so competitive that some producers have dropped out of penicillin manufacture, and others have abandoned unlabeled bottle business, offering penicillin only in bulk quantities or in their own labeled vials in distributive channels. This was done because penicillin prices had sunk so low that manufacturers of unlabeled vials found themselves largely in the business of selling glass bottles, rubber stoppers and foil caps.

Heretofore, OPD had quoted the last established price schedules of leading producers, but these have become so unrealistic that beginning with this issue, OPD price quotations will reflect only the bulk prices, and these at a range in which most of the trading appears to fall. Accordingly, since in current penicillin bulk markets, competitive prices are being met, and each individual sales negotiation tends to seek its own level. A more realistic price indication as of last week found sodium and potassium crystalline penicillin moving in bulk at 11c. to 13c. per million units. Procaine penicillin in bulk appeared to be moving mostly in the range of 12c. to 15c. per million units.

The June 1952 production of penicillin and its salts amounted to 29,572,163 million Oxford units, as against the May output of 28,766,558 million Oxford units.

Pentaerythritol — Demand for this polyol was said to be steady at a fair rate but not as yet much better than August. The Fall months were expected to see a definite pick-up which was expected to be well sustained for the balance of the year. The fact that glycerin was expected to present a strong market for the balance of the year, was an indication that better strength was to be looked for in the market for other polyols such as pentaerythritol and sorbitol.

The Tariff Commission reported June 1952 production at 3,331,607 pounds, as against the May output of 3,288,784 pounds.

Perchloroethylene — Prices were firm at levels prevailing over recent months. Demand during the Summer was off from former levels, but with the approach of October was felt in some quarters to be strengthening. The Tariff Commission reported June, 1952, production as 6,513,166 pounds, compared with the May output of 6,109,143 pounds.

Phenobarbital—Price schedules ranging from $4.50 to $4.70 per pound for this seditative and its sodium salt were well maintained. Demand was not brisk, but held to a fair level. Supplies were quite plentiful. Production in June was reported as 27,691 pounds.

Propyleneglycol—Supplies were regarded as adequate but not excessive in the current market. Demand was well sustained, particularly from the antifreeze trade. The Tariff Commission reported June, 1952, production at 7,973,458 pounds, compared with May output at 8,826,353 pounds. Prices were unchanged.

Rutin—Revised lists in category 3 of the Bureau of Customs regulations, according to the July 8, 1952, Supplement No. 2 of Circular Letter No. 2785, provide that Korean and Chinese Saphora Japonica, including rutin made therefrom, cannot be brought into this country.

Streptomycin and Dihydrostreptomycin—Present market quotations on these antibiotics at the bulk level stood at 24c. per gram. Supplies were quite abundant, and the market was generally soft. While conditions in the streptomycin market were not as bad as in the penicillin market described above, prices were soft to the point that quantity brackets were no longer a factor in pricing, and over a period of weeks the price at which most bulk sales were made had declined from 27c. to 24c. per gram.

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Further information on kitol can be found in Journal of the American Chemical Society, *65, 910 (1943).*

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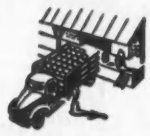

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FDA Announces Drug Seizures During August

Ninety-eight shipments of food were seized in August, the Food and Drug Administration Agency reported, September 24. Of the 446,744 pounds of filthy and decomposed foods removed from consumer channels, 58 percent was in good condition when it was shipped but spoiled or was contaminated by rodents and insects during storage.

No cars of "pink wheat" have been encountered since August 20, FDA said. From June until that time fifty carloads totaling 4,500,000 pounds were seized. The wheat was contaminated with a poisonous mercurial compound used to treat seed grain. When weather conditions prevented planting as much as planned, some of the seed wheat was mixed with good wheat and shipped for food use.

Twenty shipments of food were seized because of misleading labeling as to contents or shortages in weight. Also seized were thirteen drugs and devices that were below the strength or quality claimed or were mislabeled with false and misleading curative claims.

Vitamin B_{12} Measurement Test Developed by Pfizer

Two research chemists of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., have developed a new method of determining vitamin B_{12} concentration in fermentation broths. The new development, which is said to be more accurate and less costly than the current assay method, makes possible chemical analysis of vitamin B_{12} with a spectrophotometer, it was said.

The test developed by the Pfizer scientists involves addition of sodium cyanide to the broth. The mixture is allowed to stand long enough for the vitamin and drug to interact. Thereafter the spectrophotometer measures the difference between the visible spectrum of the vitamin and the spectrum of the dicyanide complex formed by interaction of B_{12} and sodium cyanide. Hitherto determination of B_{12} in broths and crude concentrates has been by biological assay.

BIMS of Boston Holds Year's Last Golf Match

BIMS of Boston held its final golf tournament of the season September 16 at the Nashua (N.H.) Country Club.

Golf prizes were won by the following:—R. P. Cupit, Dewey & Almy Chemical Company; Arthur B. Morganstern, Verney Corporation; H. C. Milton, American Cyanamid Company; James A. Farley, Commercial Solvents Corporation; Charles T. Hoye, Rexall Drug Company; E. W. Norton, United-Carr Fastener Corporation, and E. C. Richardson, U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company. Door prizes were won by A. A. Lawrence, Dow Chemical Company; Gerald D'Amico, Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., and Joseph J. Flanagan, Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation.

Abbott Fetes E.L. Drach

Directors of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., last week honored Edmund L. Drach, vice-president and director of purchases, on his fiftieth anniversary with the company. Mr. Drach became associated with the company's founder, Dr. W. C. Abbott, when a three-story building in suburban Ravenswood, on Chicago's north side, provided all the space needed for extracting alkaloids from crude drugs. He was placed in charge of purchasing in 1914, made a director in 1930 and a vice-president in 1947. A pioneer and active member of the Chicago Drug and Chemical Association, Mr. Drach served as its president in 1933 and 1934.

Arner Elevates Sanders

Roy Y. Sanders, jr., vice-president in charge of sales of the Arner Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has been named vice-president of the Arner Company, Ltd., of Canada, Ft. Erie, Ont. He assumes the same duties as with the Buffalo headquarters plant. He is also a director of both companies. Mr. Sanders joined the sales department in 1942, became assistant sales director and was elected vice-president in charge of sales in 1949.

Angelica-Lactones Reported Available

Delta 1 and delta 2 angelica-lactones are now available for the first time commercially in research quantities, according to Techniservice, New York. This organization, made up of chemists and associated scientists who are pooling their part-time technical services, will make available on request other compounds which are not usually stocked because of rapid deterioration, it was announced. The address of the organization is Box 1226, G.P.O., New York 1.

Smith, Kline & French Labs Pharmacology Post to Mattis

Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia, has named Dr. Paul A. Mattis, former assistant professor of pharmacology at Western Reserve University School of Medicine, head of its pharmacology section. The firm has also announced the addition of Dr. Helen E. Duell, former assistant professor of biology at Alfred University, to its research staff as literature scientist.

Trade Briefs

Southwestern Drug Corporation, Dallas, Tex., has opened its eighth drug distributing point in Texas.

T. J. Hargrave, chairman of the board of Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., this month celebrates his twenty-fifth anniversary with the company.

The American Hospital Association will receive an award from the National Safety Council for service to safety at the council's congress in Chicago October 20 to 24.

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NPA Has New Priorities Assistance Application Form

The National Production Authority announced a new application form last week to aid business and government in obtaining special priorities assistance needed to expedite production. The new form, NPAF-138 revised, is now available for immediate use.

To obtain special priorities aid, applicants must clearly demonstrate that the assistance is needed for the manufacture of a product or the rendering of a service essential to (a) a military or Atomic Energy Commission contract or program, or (b) to prevent serious delay in the completion of an important industrial, public utility or construction program, or (c) to carry out a program or activity essential to the health, safety or welfare of the community, or (a) to overcome an unreasonable exceptional and proved hardship.

The effect of the action, NPA said, is to make available, for the first time, a standard form on which an individual, firm, institution or unit of government may apply for priorities assistance to meet a special situation in which there is urgent need for delivery of material or equipment at a date earlier than is possible under normal delivery schedules.

Lead Output, Use Estimates For 1975 Sharply Criticized

Estimates on the supply and consumption of lead made by the President's Material Policy Commission drew sharp criticism last week from Andrew Fletcher, president of St. Joseph Lead Company, New York. Mr. Fletcher, who spoke before the annual meeting of the American Mining Congress, took strong exception to the commission's report that US lead consumption by 1975 would be 1,950,000 tons and domestic production from mines and scrap would be only 1,050,000 tons, a deficit of 900,000 tons that would have to be made up by imports. The commision figured on a US mine output of 300,000 tons in 1975 and 750,000 tons recovered from scrap lead.

Mr. Fletcher estimated that 1975 lead consumption would be about 1,420,000 tons figured on a per capita consumption of fifteen pounds and the 193,000,000 population anticipated by the commission by that year. He went on to say that US lead production by 1975 would total about 1,225,000 tons, 375,000 tons from domestic mines and 850,000 tons recovered from scrap. That would be a deficit of only 200,000 tons as compared with the commission's estimate of 900,000 tons, he pointed out.

Pharmaceuticals Wanted For Formosa Shipment

The Emergency Procurement Service of General Services Administration is asking for bids on a world-wide basis on a large order of medical and pharmaceutical preparations for shipment to Formosa under Mutual Security Agency financing. Bids will be accepted on the basis of f.a.s. vessel, either United States or foreign port, or f.o.b. carrier's conveyance at shipping point of origin in the United States. Procurement has been authorized by procurement requisition No. 84-370-99-990-3516.

Items wanted are contained in MSA small business circular No. 472. Partial bids will be considered. Suppliers interested in this procurement should obtain full details from the procurement officer, Dorothy Queen, room 7109-C, GSA, Seventh and D street, SW, Washington 25, D. C. Telephone number is REpublic 75000, extension 3926. In making requests, identify this procurement by giving the number 84-370-99-990-3516-OSB. Requests should reach the procurement officers no later than October 2. The closing date will be fixed by the procurement officer and will be shown on the invitation.

Parke, Davis Ups Rawlins

Appointment of Albert L. Rawlins as director of products development of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., has been announced by Dr. L. A. Sweet, vice-president and director of research. Mr. Rawlins' responsibilities will include conversion of medical agents from experimental stages to forms suitable for production and use; and development of improved forms of already-established products.

Corncob Product Data Offered

Agri-Indus Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio, has issued a circular describing the applications of "Cocob," made from corn cobs, in the chemical, soap, rubber and other industries, for drying, polishing, cleaning and degreasing. Copies of the circular may be had by writing the company offices in the Huntington Bank building.

Schering Appoints Pikor To International Unit Post

The appointment of Adam J. Pikor as manager of the production control department, in the international division of Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., has been announced by Dr. John N. McDonnell, Schering vice-president. Mr. Pikor will be in charge of the establishment and supervision of manufacturing operations in foreign markets in liaison with the production division and the foreign operations anaylsis department. He had been a research chemist with British Celanese, Ltd., and Celanese Corporation of America.

Heyden Shifts Balgley

Ely Balgley, who has been in charge of applications research for Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, has been transferred to the market development department and assigned to the promotion of new products.

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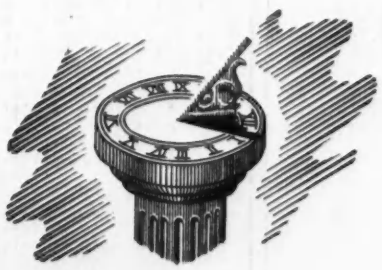

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Copper Allocation Quotas For October Are Lower

October allocation quotas for refined copper to industry for production of controlled materials are less than the monthly average for the third quarter of 1952, the National Production Authority announced September 25.

The decline is due to a decrease in availability of both domestic and foreign refined copper, NPA explained. Copper or copper base alloy scrap allocation quotas for October were unchanged from the August and September levels, however. The October allocation of both domestic and foreign copper was as follows:—56,667 short tons for brass mill products, 56,667 short tons for copper wire mill products and 5,147 short tons for foundry and powder mill products. The monthly average for the third quarter was 59,099 short tons for brass mill products, 60,485 short tons for copper wire mill products, and 5,425 short tons for foundry and powder mill products.

Sterling Drug Advances Goodchild, Briton, DeLuca

Sterling Drug, Inc., New York, has announced the election of Charles E. Goodchild as assistant comptroller and Howard Briton as assistant treasurer. John H. DeLuca has been made assistant manager of manufacturing operations and purchasing agent at the Phillips milk of magnesia plant at Gulfport, Miss.

Mr. Goodchild has been associated with Sterling since 1946 as an internal auditor and cost accountant. Mr. Briton was administrative assistant to the treasurer; having joined the company in 1936. Mr. DeLuca had been personnel manager of the Phillips plant in Glenbrook, Conn., since joining Sterling in 1946.

Aluminum Scrap Filing Eased

The National Production Authority last week amended its aluminum scrap order by eliminating one of the reporting requirements in the distribution of aluminum scrap. Under the amendment to NPA order M-22, which governs distribution and use of aluminum scrap, owners or generators of aluminum scrap no longer are required to file form NPAF-152 with NPA when making deliveries of quantities of scrap totaling 20,000 pounds or more. NPA explained that the action eliminates considerable paperwork for the government and industry.

Soil Conditioner Licenses Granted to 7 by Monsanto

Seven companies already have been licensed to sell soil conditioners for use under patents issuing to Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., it has been announced by John L. Gillis, vice-president of the company and general manager of Monsanto's organic chemicals division. The licensing program was first announced earlier this month (OPD, 9/8/52).

Companies already licensed include American Chemical Paint Company, Ambler, Pa.; Associated Sales and Supply Company, St. Louis; Quinn Drug & Chemical Company, Greenwood, Miss.; Shelby Agricultural Chemical Company, Shelbyville, Ky.; Tennessee Corporation, New York; Thompson-Hayward Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., and Wyandotte Chemical Company, Wyandotte, Mich.

Under the licensing program, formulators will use their own brand names but may make statements on labels to the effect that they are licensed under soil conditioner patents issuing to Monsanto.

Distillers Dried Products Granted Ceiling Increase

Ceiling prices about 6 percent higher than the level of current selling prices were established for distillers' dried products used as feeds for dairy and beef cattle in Ceiling Price Regulation 172, issued by the Office of Price Stabilization, to be effective October 1.

The order establishes dollar and cents ceiling prices at the processors' level according to the standard of protein content of the material and by basing points within the three areas. The new ceiling prices are as follows:—Light grains, 21 percent protein content, $65 a ton at Peoria, Ill., $69.50 a ton at Louisville, Ky. and $63.25 a ton at Kansas City, Mo., and Omaha, Neb.; dark grains, 24 percent protein content, $67, $71.50 and $65.25, respectively; soluble, 30 percent protein content, $84, $88.50 and $82.25, respectively.

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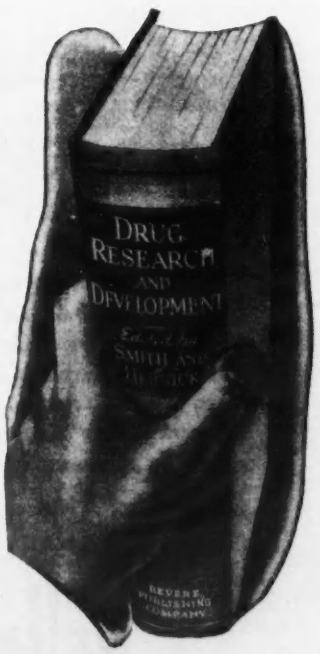

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Bjorksten Research Found. Non-Profit Group, Formed

The incorporation of a non-profit foundation for scientific research in pure and applied science has been announced by Dr. John Bjorksten, president of the Bjorksten Research Laboratories, Madison, Wis.

"The Bjorksten Research Foundation," reports Dr. Bjorksten, "has been formed to explore and develop findings which do not have an immediate commercial application, but which, rather, strike at fundamentals. The biochemical changes observed in the aging of living tissues, for example, will be among the problems scheduled for foundation study."

A secondary purpose of the new foundation is to help provide the means by which scientific discoveries, inventions, and processes may be developed, applied and patented, and their public and commercial uses determined or developed. In this connection, the foundation will accept assignments of inventions or interests in them, gifts, bequests, and it will enter into contracts or trust agreements with inventors, patent owners or applicants.

Four classes of foundation membership have been set up:—(1) Sustaining members, (2) life members, (3) corporate members, and (4) honorary members. The admission fee paid by each member may be considered a "loan" by the foundation, and will be repaid on a regular basis from the foundation's net earnings. Corporations as well as individuals are eligible for membership, Dr. Bjorksten said.

Trustees of the Bjorksten Research Foundation, in addition to Dr. Bjorksten, are Luther L. Yaeger and John B. Eisen, research executives at the laboratories; John H. Stephan, vice-president of the First National Bank, Madison; Rolph Darbo, Darbo Company Real Estate Enterprises, Madison; Prof. John D. Ferry, University of Wisconsin, and Durward O. Guth, Guth Products Company, Elmwood Park, Ill.

Mellon Institute Sets Up New Microbiology Division

Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., has established a division of microbiology that will function in the department of analytical chemistry. The new unit will be available to research departments and fellowships of the institute for specialized advice and short-time studies in bacteriology and for assistance in investigations concerning yeasts and molds. William W. Leathen, a fellow of the institute since 1946, will head the division.

Obituaries

Clarence M. Hyland

Dr. Clarence M. Hyland, founder and chairman of the board of Hyland Laboratories, died August 28 in Apple Valley, Calif., it was reported last week. He was sixty-six years old.

Known for his research in blood chemistry and in the development of blood plasma, Dr. Hyland was cited for his services to the armed forces in World War II. Under Dr. Hyland's direction, his laboratory was reportedly the first to make plasma commercially available to the medical profession.

Donald A. Rankin

Donald A. Rankin, superintendent of the Shadyside Research Laboratory of the Barrett Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, Edgewater, N. J., died September 19. He was forty-six years of age.

Mr. Rankin began his career with E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. He joined the Barrett Division in 1934 and in 1944 was made superintendent of the Shadyside Laboratory.

Charles Boorman, western New York state representative for Benjamin Moore & Co., New York, died September 16 in Buffalo, N. Y. He was sixty years old. Mr. Boorman took over the territory for Benjamin Moore twenty-four years ago, after having been associated with Schuele & Co., Buffalo, for about eight years.

Otho J. De Lon, a salesman in the Chicago district of the industrial chemicals division of the American Cyanamid Company, died September 19 at Kokomo, Ind. He was fifty-eight years old. Mr. De Lon had been with American Cyanamid since 1929, the year that concern acquired the Kalbfleisch Corporation.

Boris Dembo, a New York importer and exporter who specialized in petroleum products, died September 23 in New York. He was fifty-seven years old.

William J. Ennis, an employee of the Bayway Refinery of the Esso Standard Oil Company in Linden, N. J., died September 21 in Elizabeth, N. J. He was fifty-four years old.

Arthur L. Haggard, executive vice-president of the Time Oil Company, Los Angeles, died in Vancouver, B. C., recently while inspecting facilities there.

John D. Lorimer, a director of May & Baker (Canada) Ltd., Montreal, died September 15 in Toronto. He was thirty-nine years old.

Arthur F. Losaw, former purchasing agent for the Sherwin-Williams Company in Newark, N. J., died September 23 in Irvington, N. J. He was seventy years old. Mr. Losaw had been with the company for forty-three years before retiring five years ago.

Walter Rowlan, a former executive with the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation in Hopewell, Va., died September 25 in Petersburg, Va. He was eight-two years old.

Frank G. Weinberg, founder and president of the Daw Drug Company, died September 22 in Rochester, N. Y. He was forty-eight years old.

Richard P. Yeatman, who had been associated with the Texas Company for thirty years, died September 22 in New York. He was fifty-eight years old.

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ARABIC GUM—150 bgs, Bank of N Y, Port Sudan
129 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
707 bgs, Brown Bros, Port Sudan
101 bgs, First National Boston, Port Sudan
37 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Port Sudan
506 bgs, Port Sudan
BARIUM SULPHATE—80 cks, H A Gogarty, Hamburg
BASIL OIL—3 dms, Lubricol Co, Hamburg
BAUXITE ORE—4,460 tons, Aluminum Import Corp, Georgetown
BAYBERRY WAX—80 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Buenaventura
BEESWAX—37 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Valparaiso
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111 bls, J H Schroder, Lisbon
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11 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Puerto Plata
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141 bgs, Lisbon
103 bgs, Santiago
BERYL ORE—348 bgs, Wm H Muller, Rio de Janeiro
BONE—732 bgs, E J Lang, Montevideo
BRUCINE—10 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Glasgow
CADMIUM—50 cs, Metal Transport Corp, Antwerp
CALCIUM CARBONATE—300 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Avonmouth
CANANGA OIL—5 dms, Internatio-Rotterdam, Inc, Djakarta
CARDAMOM—10 cs, G T German, Stockholm
CASEIN—3,840 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
2,000 bgs, Thos J Kane & Co, Buenos Aires
300 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Montevideo
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1,000 bgs, American-British Chemical Supplies, Buenos Aires
3,500 bgs, N Y Trust Co, Buenos Aires
96 bgs, Pan American Trust Co, Ponta Delgada
300 bgs, National City Bank, Bordeaux
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—214 tons, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Cochin
130 dms, Jacques Missir, Cochin
CASSIA—200 bls, First National Boston, Hong Kong
CASTOR BEANS—904 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Jacmel
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OIL—14 dms, Hans Tobeason, Rio de Janeiro
163 tons, Woodward & Dickerson, Santos
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CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Trieste
3,983 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
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1,000 bgs, Naples
2,000 bgs, Leghorn
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25 dms, P R Dreyer, Keelung
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CLOVE OIL—10 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, London
SPICE—41 bgs, Marseilles
COALTAR DYES—16 cks, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
COCHINEAL—154 bgs, H Kohnstamm Co, Callao
13 bgs, Inter Gulf Chemical & Supply Co, Antwerp
COCONUT OIL—300 tons, Bank of California, Zamboanga
CODLIVER OIL—148 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Gothenburg
186 dms, Danca Export Import Co, Gothenburg
150 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Hamburg
COPAL GUM—145 bkts, Bank of Manhattan Co, Macassar
23 bkts, Guaranty Trust Co, Macassar
COTTON LINTERS—234 bls, Santos
CREAM OF TARTAR—103 bbls, F H Taussig, Genoa
250 bbls, Bank of N Y, Barcelona
100 bbls, Barcelona
CUTTLEFISH BONE—70 cs, Bordeaux
DAMMAR GUM—3 cs, Joosten & Jensen, Hong Kong
DERRIS ROOT POWDER—197 bgs, Callao
DIACETYL—8 cs, Dorf Intern Corp, Rotterdam
DIVI DIVI—1,125 serons, Porcella Vicini & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
EPHEDRINE HYDROCHLORIDE—16 cks, Tuteur Biochemicals Inc, Antwerp
EPSOM SALT—350 bgs, Fleischman Burd & Co, Hamburg
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FUEL OIL—103,531 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
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10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
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GALL, OX—3 dms, Merck & Co, Dublin
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GELATIN—25 cs, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
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GENTIAN ROOT—36 bls, Meer Corp, Marseille
GERANIUM OIL—1 dm, Marseille
GLUE—200 bgs, H Rothschild, Antwerp
STOCK—164 bls, H Remis & Co, Puerto Plata
GRAINS OF PARADISE—13 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Lagos
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
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GYPSUM—10,275 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
10,050 tons, National Gypsum Co, Dingwall
2,440 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Walton
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HYDRAZINE HYDRATE—21 dms, Henley & Co, Rotterdam
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IODINE, CRUDE—510 kgs, International Fertilizer & Chemical Corp, Yokohama
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LOCUSTBEAN GUM—100 bgs, Innis Speiden, Genoa
200 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Genoa
100 bgs, Bank of N Y, Barcelona
958 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Rotterdam
198 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Genoa
MACE—10 cs, Kellys American Ltd, Rotterdam
10 cs, Corn Exchange Bank, Macassar
14 cs, Public National Bank, Macassar
MANGANESE ORE—700 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, London
MANGROVE BARK—1,084 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Bahia
1,197 bgs, M S Kattenhorn & Co, Tumaco
3,250 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Tumaco
4,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Tumaco
3 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Cristobal
EXTRACT—2,030 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Sandakan
1,021 bgs, C M Loeb Rhoades, Singapore
MARJORAM LEAVES—49 bls, Wm E Martin, Marseille
MENTHOL—4 cs, Henley & Co, Hamburg
MILK POWDER—1,000 bgs, D L Sterling, Gothenburg
MISTLETOE HERB—20 bls, S B Penick & Co, Genoa
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4,264 tons, American Molasses Co, Boca Grande
4,184 tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, San Pedro de Macoris
MUSTARD OIL—8 cs, Schimmel & Co, Hamburg
SEED—600 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Hamburg
61 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Valparaiso
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NAPHTHALENE—1,125 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
1,244 bgs, Wm D Neuberg, Avonmouth
NICKEL CHLORIDE—5 cks, Hudson Shipping Co, London
NUTMEGS—66 bgs, Littlejohn & Co, Semarang
66 bgs, Public National Bank, Macassar
OLIBANUM GUM—134 bgs, Max van Pels, Bombay
134 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
67 bgs, Norwalk Mills, Bombay
OLIVE OIL—100 dms, Old Monk Olive Oil Co, Marseille
125 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Marseille
100 dms, B M Reeves Co, Marseille
99 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Malaga
246 dms, Schroeder Bros, Malaga
173 dms, Pastene & Co, Malaga
150 dms, Antonio Corrao, Palermo
ORANGE OIL—1 dm, Manufacturers Trust Co, Puerto Plata
PALM OIL—852 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
170 tons, Hasselman Seaman De Ryss Inc, Hamburg
PARSLEY SEED—30 bgs, Meer Corp, Marseilles
PATCHOULI OIL—2 dms, Huxley Westfried Corp, Belawan Deli
PEATMOSS—2,000 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
2,200 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
4,000 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
400 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,000 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
1,800 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
12,475 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—221 bgs, C M Loeb Rhoades, Singapore
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152 bgs, Hamburg
80 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
80 bgs, A G Dunn, Bombay
RED—220 bgs, Louis Furth, Vera Cruz
WHITE — 1,064 bgs, Internatio-Rotterdam, Inc Singapore
278 bgs, U S & Indonesia Trading Co, Singapore
48 bgs, International Fertilizer & Chemical Corp, Singapore
48 bgs, Fehr Bros, Singapore
48 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Singapore
80 bgs, J Berlage, Singapore
160 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Singapore
14 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Singapore
168 bgs, A C Israel, Singapore
28 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
140 bgs, W L Willner Co, Beirut
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—109,773 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
100,979 bbls, California Oil Co, Las Piedras
117,429 bbls, California Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
246,305 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
202,307 bbls, Phillips Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
POLLACKLIVER OIL—225 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
100 dms, Maxim Chemical Co, Yokohama
200 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
100 dms, Transocean Commerce Inc, Yokohama
40 dms, Lind Fors Chemical Co, Yokohama
50 dms, H A Gogarty, Yokohama
50 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
POLYVINYL ACETATE—20 bbls, Lloyd Ass Ltd, Bremen
POTASSIUM METABISULPHITE—100 dms, H Reifenberg, Havre
SILICA GEL—8 dms, Sylvania Electric Products, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED—383 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT — 2,510 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—200 btls, J H Schroder, Genoa
100 flks, Chase National Bank, Tampico
250 btls, Hanover Bank, Rijeka
RED EARTH—448 bgs, C J Osborn, Avonmouth
1,120 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Avonmouth
RESIN, SYNTHETIC—5 chts, F L Kraemer, London
ROSEMARY LEAVES—110 bls, Lisbon
OIL—1 dm, America Aromatics Inc, Barcelona
RUE HERB—6 bls, Lisbon
RUTILE SAND—527 bgs, Metallurg Inc, Brisbane
12,030 bgs, J W Hampton Jr, Brisbane
1,000 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
1,500 bgs, Universal Intern Corp, Brisbane
2,000 bgs, Penson & Co, Brisbane
SAFFRON—2 cs, Meer Corp, Leixoes
SAGO FLOUR—276 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Singapore
827 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Singapore
SAPONIN—17 cs, W R Grace & Co, Valparaiso
SASSAFRAS OIL—46 dms, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Rio de Janeiro
SHARKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
4 dms, Transocean Commerce Inc, Yokohama
65 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
25 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Lind Fors Chemical Co, Yokohama
120 dms, Maxim Chemical Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
SOAP BARK—100 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Valparaiso
SODIUM FERROCYANIDE—10 dms, J S & W R Eakins, Antwerp
PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—100 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
PEROXIDE—118 dms, Antwerp
SPERMACETI WAX—200 ctns, Glasgow
STARCH—3,200 bgs, Haberland Mfg Co, Rotterdam
TALC—1,725 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—4 bgs, Geisman & Co, Santos
408 bgs, Geisman & Co, Itajai
3,449 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
4,967 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Itajai
TEAFLUFF—54 chts, A M Goldstein, Liverpool
TEAWASTE—56 bgs, A M Goldstein, Liverpool
18 chts, A M Goldstein, Liverpool
TRAGACANTH GUM—278 bgs, S B Penick & Co, London
TUNG OIL—97 tons, Rio de Janeiro
TURMERIC ROOT—155 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Jacmel
31 bgs, Wm E Martin, Jacmel
UREA—273 bgs, Terra Chemical Inc, Rotterdam
UVA URSI LEAVES—110 bgs, F D Keller & Son, Alicante
VANILLA BEANS—27 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Marseille
12 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Marseille
22 cs, Hunzikers Inc, Marseille
39 cs, Bordeaux
125 cs, Marseille
WHITING—500 bgs, C B Chrystal, Liverpool
1,296 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool
WOLFRAM ORE—640 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Penang
250 bgs, Lisbon
WOOL GREASE—51 dms, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
27 dms, Desco Corp, Yokohama
YLANG YLANG OIL—2 cks, Naugatuck Aromatics, Marseille
ZIRCON SAND—2,000 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Brisbane
5,000 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
10,000 bgs, National Lead Co, Brisbane

Baltimore

CELERY SEED—68 bgs, J Berlage, Bombay
EARTH COLOR—2,210 bgs, American Chemical & Pigment Corp, Rotterdam
MANGANESE ORE—4,103 tons, C G Trading Corp, Bombay
1,000 tons, L J Buck Inc, Bombay
1,100 tons, Bombay
MYROBALANS—800 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Bombay

Boston

GELATIN—400 bgs, Nicholson & Co, Antwerp
MILK POWDER—2,000 bgs, D L Sterling, Rotterdam
NICKEL CHLORIDE—28 cks, Browning Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—300 bls, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Rotterdam
POTATO STARCH—250 bgs, Haberland Mfg Co, Rotterdam

Los Angeles

CASTOR OIL—98 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Calcutta
62 dms, Sarabhai Agencies, Calcutta
147 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Bombay
CELERY SEED—52 bgs, William E Martin, Bombay
68 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Bombay
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Volkart Brothers Inc, Colombo
20 bls, W R Grace & Co, Colombo
COPRA, BULK—500 long tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
500 long tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co, Inc, Legaspi
CAKE—2,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
7,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Cebu
2,240 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila
13,440 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
2,230 bgs, Corominas Richards & Co, Cebu
6,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
6,560 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co Ltd, Manila
MEAL—9,000 bgs, Snow & Co, Manila
COTTONSEED MEAL—7,270 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Buenos Aires
FISHLIVER OIL—30 dms, Transocean Commerce Co, Yokohama
LEMONGRASS OIL—6 dms, Volkart Brothers Inc, Cochin
PEANUTMEAL—3,098 bgs, Mormacgulf, Buenos Aires
PEPPER, BLACK—240 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Djakarta
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—117,289 bbls, General Petroleum Co, Puerto La Cruz
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Universal Foreign Service Co, Yokohama
SEEDLAC—140 double bgs, East Asiatic Co Inc, Bangkok
150 double bgs, Lamont Chemical Co, Bangkok
SHELLAC—50 bgs, Lamont Chemical Co, Calcutta
300 bgs, Calcutta
TANKAGE—2,099 bgs, Tupman Thurlow Co Inc, Buenos Aires
3,436 bgs, Buenos Aires

Norfolk

POTATO STARCH—1,000 bgs, American Key Products, Rotterdam

Philadelphia

CADMIUM—599 cs, Chemical Bank, Davao
10 cs, Lichstein Co, Antwerp
CASEIN—600 bgs, National Casein Co, Oslo
CODLIVER OIL—100 dms, Oslo
CRYOLITE — 2,125 tons, Pennsylvania Salt Co, Ivigtut
GYPSUM—6,233 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MILK POWDER—3,200 bgs, Hobson Co, Gothenburg
2,200 bgs, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—500 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
1,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
WHITING—3,200 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp

San Francisco

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—1,200 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
CASTOR BEANS—334 bgs, Cristobal
OIL—2,719 dms, Calcutta
COPRA CAKE—180 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
HERRINGMEAL—1,230 tons, Wilbur Ellis Co, Bergen
245 tons, Wilbur Ellis Co, Haugesund
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—100 cs, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama
OLIVE OIL—37 dms, Hanover Bank, Marseilles
25 dms, Marseilles
250 dms, Barcelona
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, S H Taylor & Sons, Alicante
100 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Alicante
50 bgs, E C Pauli & Sons, Alicante
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Cochin
240 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—236,111 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
130,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
113,506 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
213,000 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
111,015 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
401,811 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
420,633 bbls, the Texas Oil Co, Sidon
316,592 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
55,468 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
111,791 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Ras Tanura
10,561 tons, Sugani Paking
SODIUM BICARBONATE—1,300 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
VANILLA BEANS—55 cs, Williams Dimond & Co, Papeete
10 cs, H M Newhall, Papeete
19 cs, Paul Rieger, Papeete
WHITING—2,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Liverpool

Bids Wanted

Alcohol, 150 dms., Fed. Security Agency Public Health Service, Procurement Section, Supply Branch, Div. of General Services, Washington, D. C., inv. 3079, Oct. 3; Procurement Div. Supply Service, Veterans Adm. Bldg., Washington 25, D. C., 600 1-gal. cns., denatured alcohol, 465 54-gal dms. isopropyl alcohol, inv. A-133, Oct. 6.

Chromic Acid, 10,000 lbs. Purchasing Officer, Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., inv. 150, Oct. 10.

Dehydrated agent, 33,000 lbs., Purchasing and Contracting Office, Sacramento Air Material Area, McClellan AF Base, McClellen, Calif., inv. 10781-O, Oct. 2.

Di-isopropyl ester of fluophosphoric acid, 2 gms. Chemical Corps Procurement Agency, Army Chemical Corps, Edgewood, Md., inv. 87, Oct. 15.

Drugs and Chemicals, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., B'klyn 1, N. Y., 5,040 bxs. sodium dehydrochlorate injection, 2,592 bxs. testosterone proprionate injection, 5,184 bxs. tetracaine hydrochloride, inv. 351, Oct. 3; Office of Small Business, Mutual Security Agency, 806 Conn. Ave. N.W., Wash. 25, D. C., has announced the issuance of inv. 84-370-99-990-3516 which will be opened by the Procurement Officer, Dorothy Queen, Rm. 7109-C, G.S.A., 7th and D Sts., N.W., Wash. 25, D. C., requests should reach the Procurement Officer not later than Oct. 2, bid opening date has not yet been decided, commodities wanted include 93,750 bots. ammonium chloride tabs., 1,715 1-lb. bots. boric acid powder, 9,800 bxs. emetine hydrochloride injection, 39,300 bots. hexavitamin tabs., 4,080 bxs. hexylresorcinol pills, 20,625 bots. iodine tincture, 9,375 1-lb. jars ammoniated mercury ointment, 144 1-gal. cns. liq. petrolatum, 315 10-lb. cns. white petrolatum, 22,500 bots. phenobarbital tabs., 15,000 bots. potassium permanganate tabs., 10,000 bots. sulphadiazine tabs., 11,500 vials procaine penicillin G crystalline in oil, etc.

Insecticide, 8,000 gals. DDT emulsion concentrate, Purchasing and Contracting Officer, Mallory AF Base, Depot 3300 Jackson Ave., Memphis 2, Tenn., inv. 4-371, Oct. 6.

Oils, Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., 24,750 gals. mineral cutting oil, inv. 66, Oct. 16; 3300 gals. lubricating preservative oil, inv. 67, Oct. 16.

Paint, Contracting Office, Govt. Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 20,000 lbs. varnish, inv. 2505, Oct. 1; Aviation Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa., 1,365 gals. aluminum paint, 40,150 gals. exterior paint, 3,700 gals. wood preservative sealer, 545,000 gals. enamel thinner, 1,375 gals. insulating varnish, inv. B-54,387, Oct. 6; 17,290 gals. syn. enamel, 9,602 gals. interior enamel, 8,000 gals. interior oil paint, 200 6½-gal. pails aluminum paint, 2,000 gals. ready mixed paint, 18,150 gals. primer sealer for plaster and wallboard paint, 1,000 gals. syn. paint primer, inv. B-54,399, Oct. 10; 22,334 gals. enamel and 3,993 gals. paint, inv. B-54388-B, Oct. 10; Purchase Section, Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, Phila. 12, Pa., 1,000 gals. pre-treatment wash primer for metals, inv. 520-581, Oct. 7; 462 gals. gloss enamel, inv. 3G-19121-R, about Oct. 6; 4,775 gals. interior enamel, 144 qts. gloss enamel, inv. 3G-19265-R, about Oct. 6; 2,394 gals. turpentine, inv. 3G-19266-R, about Oct. 6; Purchase Div., Fed. Supply Service, GSA, 250 Hudson St., New York 13, N. Y., 72 gals. latex base paint, 144 gals. red lead base paint, 800 gals. primer sealer paint, inv. NY-3 B-46501, Oct. 6; Purchase Branch Fed. Supply Service, GSA, Fed. Office Bldg., 909 First Ave., Seattle 4, Wash., 488 1-gal. cns. paint, 48 1-gal. cns. enamel, 48 25-lb. conts. putty, 32 1-gal. cns. enamel thinner, 880 gals. turpentine, inv. SE-C-RR-318-1, Oct. 6; 440 cns. paint, 48 cns. enamel, 880 cns. turpentine, inv. SE-C-RR-318-1, Oct. 6.

Paraffin Wax, refined, 360,000 lbs. D A Ordnance Corps, Jefferson Proving Ground, Madison, Ind., inv. 6, Oct. 17.

Paste Wax, 10,000 lbs., Purchase Div., Fed. Supply Service, GSA, 250 Hudson St., New York 13, N. Y., inv. NY-3B-40737, Oct. 6.

Rock Salt, 100 tons, Purchase Section, Fed. Supply Service, GSA, Fed. Office Bldg., 909 1st Ave., Seattle 4, Wash., inv. SE-F-M-6615-1, Oct. 8.

Soda Ash, 2800 lbs., Purchase Branch, Fed. Supply Service, GSA, 7th and D Sts. S.W., Washington 25, D. C., inv. 2B-19418-R, Oct. 13.

Sodium thiosulphate hypo photo, 3,000,000 lbs., Hq., Air Material Command, Wright-Patterson A F Base, Dayton, Ohio, inv. 600-12B, Oct. 20.

Sulfur dioxide, liquid, for water purification, 30,000 lbs., Office of Dist. Engineer, Washington Dist., Corps of Engineers, 1st and Douglas Sts. N.W., Washington 25, D. C., inv. CIVeng-080-14, Sept. 30.

Organic Indicator Use Described

Schuylkill Chemical Company, Philadelphia, has issued a booklet describing the use of its "Murexide," an acid ammonium purpurate, as an organic indicator. The company states that the product can be used as an indicator for the determination of pure calcium salts, besides its already known value for the determination of calcium in water or in blood serum. Schuylkill stated that it has devised a method for the quantitative determination of calcium in milk and that it has found it applicable for the determination of copper, zinc, lead and magnesium.

Penick Vice-President

Joseph A. Velsor has been elected a vice-president of S. B. Penick & Co., New York. Mr. Velsor has been active in the botanical drug business for forty years, and from 1923 headed the botanical drug firm of Peek & Velsor, Inc., New York, as its president and general manager.

Monsanto Division Moves

The address of the organic chemicals division of the Monsanto Chemical Company has been changed to 800 North 12th boulevard, St. Louis 1, Mo. The telephone number is Main 0347.

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Parke, Davis Employment Managership Goes to Earl

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, has announced the appointment of W. Albert Earl as manager of employment and employee services.

Since 1945 Mr. Earl had been with the Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., where he headed the training and publications department. Prior to that he was with Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, Burbank, Calif., Food Machinery Corporation, San Jose, Calif., and General Foods Corporation as midwest division personnel manager.

Sterling-Winthrop Appoints

Dr. Frederick Coulston has been appointed head of the pathology section of the Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute, Renssalaer, N. Y. Prior to joining the staff, Dr. Coulston was associated with the institute of medical research of Christ Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio, as director of the histopathology laboratory. From 1946 to 1948, he was in charge of pharmacology, immunology and parasitology at the E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. laboratories in Wilmington, Del. Dr. Coulston served at the University of Chicago from 1943 to 1946 as research associate in bacteriology and parasitology.

Schenley Labs Names Lanman

Appointment of Dr. B. Marr Lanman as assistant to the medical director of Schenley Laboratories, Inc., New York, has been announced by Dr. Charles E. Dutchess, vice-president and medical director. Dr. Lanman was formerly on the staffs of Bellevue Hospital and Presbyterian Hospital, both in New York.

Trade Briefs

Becton, Dickinson & Co., Rutherford, N. J., has appointed L. W. Frohlich & Co., New York, as advertising agency.

National Chemical Laboratory, Poona, India, is conducting experiments with ethyl alcohol as the starting point for an organic chemical industry.

Dr. Benjamin M. Duggar, of Lederle Laboratories Division, has been awarded an honorary fellowship by the International College of Surgeons.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Declines exceeded advances in the botanical market last week, resulting in a 0.01 point decline in the index and its establishment at 100.29. The market did not lack materials of substantial strength and rising prices but, in the main, the trend of active prices was in the direction of buyers' advantage.

Senega root was prominent for strength on spot as well as in the major primary market where recent events placed the market completely under the control of shippers. Arabic gum was another material of considerable strength, a fact the more evident because of the widening range in the minimum price ideas of suppliers. In condimentals, cloves, red peppers, star anise, most cassias, and Dutch poppy seed were noted for strength. Among drugs, senna was an item of still further strength and fenugreek seed was higher.

Gum karaya was the subject of considerable competition in a falling market to which buyers resorted only in limited numbers. Psyllium husks from India were also down under competition. New crop mustard seed came into the Montana source market at lower quotations. French celery seed was shaded but the produce of India remained unchanged and moderately easy. Dalmatian sage was down conservatively with respect to prompt deliveries and sharply in the case of nearby goods. Black pepper was less active and spots as well as futures were offered much of the time at prices below the close of the previous week.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, ¼c. per lb.
Ginger root, Nigerian, 1c. per lb.
Gum arabic, ¼c. per lb.
powdered, 1c. per lb.
Senega root, 15c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, star, 1c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, 2c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Dutch yellow, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Carolina longs, 2c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, ¼c. per lb.
Sage, Cretan, ¼c. per lb.
Sesame seed, natural, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Ginger root, African, ¼c. per lb.
Gum karaya, N.F., powd., No. 1, 10c. per lb.
No. 2, 5c. per lb.
No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Psyllium seed husks, 2c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cardamom, decorticated, Guatemalan, 10c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia longstick, 2c. per lb.
Celery seed, French, 1c. per lb.
Mace, West Indian, 1c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Montana yellow, ½c. per lb.
Oriental, ½c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black*, spot, 11c. per lb.
red, Mombasa, 1c. per lb.
Japanese, birdseyes, 1c. per lb.
white, 5c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, 1c. per lb.
Greek, 2¼c. per lb.
Italian, officinalis, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 28, 1951
100.29	100.30	100.46	116.79

* Obtained too late for index calculation.

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Balsams

Copaiba—Movement into consumption was fair in volume, steady throughout the past week, and productive of an entirely steady price position in the local market. Also, replacement cables failed to disclose material change in shipment quotations.

Fir—Demand was relatively small but still sufficient to keep prices steady, especially in view of the fact that replacement quotations from the origins failed to move to either higher or lower levels.

Peru—Sellers' ideas on prices were still separated more than might be considered to be normal but the market, basically, seemed to be generally steady at well maintained quotations. Stocks were said to meet all requirements.

Tolu—Inquiry looked up moderately, according to some quarters. Others said there had been little change in quantities taken out of the fair-sized spot stocks. Quotations seemed to be generally steady, though the range in prices was exceptionally wide and difficult to understand.

Barks

Black Haw—The market was definitely firm in all respects and stocks were felt to be rather smaller than would be usual at this season of the year when collection has been all but completed. Demand has yet to broaden but some said there were signs of pending improvement in that aspect of the markets here and at the primary source.

Cascara Sagrada — Reports indicated that when it comes to export business, primary market holders have strengthened their ideas considerably so far as prices were concerned. It may also be said that prices covering bark for domestic consumption have strengthened considerably now that the amount of bark available for the next consuming year has been finally determined with considerable accuracy.

White Pine—Business seems slow in developing larger sales to manufacturing consumers but a pickup has taken place and the gain has been sufficient to disclose the relatively firm to firmer prices both on spot and at the origin.

Beans

Vanilla—Prices were definitely on the firm side in all quarters and that condition of affairs was as evident in Mexican beans as it was in French material. The movement into consumption was said to be very fair in volume and had a steady quality that was highly beneficial to an item that had been notoriously depressed in price when all other merchandise had been advancing steadily and substantially. Sellers in general had a better feeling about the market and expect the improvement be extended considerably further.

Flowers

Chamomile — Replacement quotations showed no easing during the past week and the result was a continuation of exceptionally steady, firm, or strong spot prices, the situation varying in some measure according to the individual position of various suppliers of spot merchandise.

Clover—Some primary market shippers noted a rise in inquiries for goods of domestic origin and in most instances the tendency was to move prices into a firmer if not actually higher position. No oversupply of domestic goods exists.

Elder—Though demand has not pressed substantially for some time past, sellers' price ideas tend to strengthen since collection of the article was subject to considerable neglect in the domestic primary market where other occupations brought higher returns to workers than did collection of botanicals of whatever variety.

Linden—Four bales of recently arrived flowers were detained by the Food and Drug Administration because of quality considerations. Considerable trouble has been experienced in getting goods abroad that will surely be released on arrival in this country. This tends to make released linden flowers somewhat more valuable property.

Rose—The stock of unsold material on this market was relatively small in most quarters and the general tendency was to call the market nominal until such time as goods already bought abroad shall have become actually spot merchandise.

Gums

Arabic—Some idea of the extent to which market undertones have strengthened may be gained from the fact that whereas prices appeared to be minimum at 15½c. per pound numerous quarters were inclined to hold aloof from selling unless they could get at least 16c. per pound for sorts. Furthermore, powdered material ranged rather widely at 19c. to 21c. per pound.

Karaya — Replacement costs have brought more favorable prices to manufacturing consumers. A strictly NF qual-

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended Sept. 19

New York

Anise, 100 bales: filthy.
Cassia, 5 lots, [illegible] bales: filthy.
Chillies, 9 bags: live insects.
Cloves, 80 bales: filthy.
Elder berries, dried, 2 lots, 100 cases: filthy.
Fennel seed, 111 bales: filthy.
Irish moss, 90 bales: filthy.
Lemon peel, 44 bags: filthy.
Linden flowers, 4 bales: filthy.
Marjoram, 60 bales: filthy.
Orange peel, 91 bags: filthy.
Nutmegs, 143 bags: moldy and wormy; live insects.
Pepper, black, 16 lots, 1,132 bags: moldy; added mineral oil.
white, 7 lots, 475 bags: insect infested.
Sage, 116 bags: filthy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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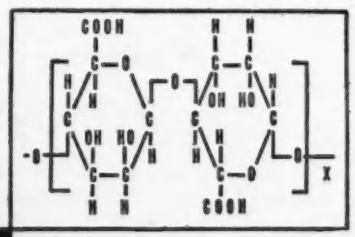

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ity of No. 1 powder was available in responsible quarters at 30c. to 31c. per pound; No. 2, 25c. to 26c., and No. 3, 22c. to 23c. Competition appeared to be quite keen at all times.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—A deal of price stability prevailed in the spot market and a general firming of replacement costs has tended to strengthen the local situation in the recent past. Weather was not too propitious in Europe during the more critical period of crop development.

Buchu—Buyers were disposed to trade rather too closely to actual consuming requirements and it was felt that it would be advantageous if consumers would anticipate their needs reasonably well ahead. Local quotations have developed a rather firmer undertone during recent weeks.

Peppermint—There seemed so be no doubt that stocks would be short throughout the months ahead since supplies of new crop leaves at home and abroad have turned out to be considerably below normal size. Prices had a strong undertone.

Sage—Spot Dalmatian leaves were lower at 52c. to 53c. per pound and some goods practically spot late last week were offered on the basis of 47c. per pound for delivery almost immediately. Cretan material ranged widely from 10¼c. to 12c. per pound, depending on seller and quality. The same price range prevailed on Greek goods. Italian officinalis sage was shaded to the basis of 20c. to 21c.

Senna—Undertones were exceptionally firm. Replacement costs were high and strong at the origins and some said that goods could not be imported to sell at the prices now current for spot goods. The situation in both Alexandrian and Tinnevelly senna was quite strong throughout the entire week.

Skullcap—Collections this year have been disappointing and once consumers begin to cover requirements, fairly extensive price advances would not surprise anyone at this time.

Sweet Basil—Imported merchandise was fairly easy in undertone but lacked actual reduction in open quotations. Californian leaves have been also quite steady since the late crop.

Witch Hazel—Considering the time of year, prices last week appeared to be remarkably steady in all quarters and so far as local offerings were concerned, the market was 19c. to 20c. per pound with little chance of that position being shaded. Source prices were also said to be well held against the development of normal export requirements.

Miscellaneous

Irish Moss—Foreign moss of less than pure quality continued to reach this country and to be detained by the Food and Drug Administration until such time as the alleged filth is removed by recleaning operations. The latest detention totaled ninety-nine bales. Domestic production continued to meet the major part of manufacturing requirements.

Roots

Arrow—Shipments from the origin have been more than sufficient to meet the immediate needs of most users at prices declared to be entirely steady and well stabilized.

Echinacea—Stocks were very small in size and the outlook for a normal reserve was said not to be encouraging regardless of however much collectors at the origin might pay workers. The season is far advanced and the main source of supplies must be the goods actually in hand at this time.

Golden Seal—Those who have been cutting prices sharply have shown less liking for the quotations at which they had been offering untested material. Tested root, on the other hand, has shown considerable price stability for a number of weeks and sellers of such merchandise continued to maintained their price views last week.

Mandrake—The market was fairly easy in most directions but most suppliers felt the worst of the price decline had been experienced. Local quotations were still subject to some unsettlement but they were not reduced further last week.

Senega—Because of the comparative strength of stocks now available in the major primary market, spot quotations continued to advance last week. They reached $2.35 to $2.40 per pound. A year ago at the corresponding time, the market was $2.50.

Seeds

Anise—Chinese anise was firmer and moderately higher at 68c. to 70c. per

—*Continued on page 69*

OUTLINE of the AMINO ACIDS and PROTEINS
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and ELEVEN CONTRIBUTING AUTHORS

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Utilization and Assay of Amino Acids, Melville Sahyun.
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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

A generally healthy tone was featured by the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market throughout the past week. Trading was reported to be rather brisk as consumers began to increase their fall production, mainly in preparation for the winter holiday season. Price changes during the week were more heavily in a downward direction as more and more replacements became available to dealers at favorable costs. Most notable among the reductions were those made in the steadily weakening lemongrass oil as well as in French neroli and domestic spearmint oils. Other declines included those made in the quotations for calamus, cinnamon leaf, copaiba, pennyroyal, Dalmatian sage and turpentine oils. Individual dealers also brought their prices down for native cananga and Bourbon vetiver oils. The tight grapefruit oil was more expensive and upward price adjustments were made in rectified cananga, cardamom and cinnamon bark oils. The price index for the week was 170.40, showing a decline of 3.43 points from the previous week.

Lemongrass oil has now become one of the softest spots in the market. The quotations have been declining steadily and were now at the lowest level in many years. Spot stocks were large and replacements have been coming to this market in huge quantities. The shipping prices were extremely low for both Far Eastern and Central American material. There was a report from Guatemala in which it was stated that the current returns to growers and distillers were no longer profitable in many cases and that many growers have been discouraged from further production. It was further reported that, should the situation continue for any length of time, the Guatemalan growers might turn to other crops and thereby cause a possible shortage of this oil in future years.

A report from France has indicated that the current crop of neroli oil was extremely successful and has provided an oversupply of that material, which was now being offered at a much reduced price, both for shipment and on spot.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Oil, cananga, rectified, 10c. per lb.
Cardamom, $3 per lb.
Cinnamon bark, $3 per lb.
Grapefruit, 25c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Oil, calamus, $10 per lb.
Cananga, native, 25c. per lb.
Cinnamon leaf, Ceylon, 25c. per lb.
Copaiba, 10c. per lb.
Lemongrass, 15c. per lb.
Neroli, French, $54 per lb.
Pennyroyal, 40c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, 50c. per lb.
Spearmint, 25c. per lb.
Turpentine, 11c. per lb.
Vetiver, Bourbon, 50c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 28, 1951
170.40	173.83	173.15	214.36

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Essential Oils

Anise—A high price of $2.25 was quoted for this oil, with other offers ranging down to $2 per pound. There were only small quantities available and the possibility of dealers renewing their stocks seemed extremely slight. Consumer interest remained good for the material that was still available.

Bergamot—The recent easing in the spot prices of the natural Italian oil continued to be in effect. It was possible to buy the oil on spot at $13.50 to $14.75 per pound. A noticeable improvement was seen in the replacement situation as the Consortium was inclined to offer the material more freely to this market, although the next crop does not come due until early next year. The artificial oil market was stable, there being enough of the synthetic article to meet all orders at prices of $2.90 to $5 per pound.

Calamus—Last week brought a sharp reduction in the minimum quotation for this material. It moved down to a new low of $10 per pound, while continuing to range to a high of $20 per pound. A small item, of limited application, there appeared to be enough available to cover the requirements of users for some time to come.

Cananga — While generally in rather tight supply, this oil was priced at a wide variety of prices on the spot market last week. One dealer was able to offer the native oil at a low price of $8.75 per pound, although most of the other offers were made closer to the top of the range, which stood at $11.50 per pound. The rectified oil was firm at $11 to $14.50 per pound. Only a few handlers held any stocks and the replacement market appeared to be rather difficult to track down. Few offers have been made from the origin and dealers have been unable to obtain any firm bids.

Caraway—No change was noted in this market during the past week. The oil has exhibited a good deal of stability for the past several months. Spot offers were made between $3.75 and $4.25 per pound, and ample quantities were available. Replacements were obtainable without difficulty at prices which remained quite firm.

Cardamom—A previous low quotation of $45 has been advanced to $48 per pound for this oil, with a quotation of $60 per pound still remaining in effect as the high range of the price picture. A moderate interest was shown by consumers in this oil and dealers reported no difficulty in filling the orders they were presently receiving.

Cinnamon—The bark oil was quoted at a price of $28 per pound, the low for the past week. This was $3 per pound above the previous low price. Quotations ranged from this price up to $60 per pound. The leaf oil, imported mainly from Ceylon, was available for $2 per pound, a lower price than the former low offer of $2.25. Prices ranged as high as $3.25 per pound for this variety. The market appeared fairly active, as consumers showed a good interest in all grades of the oil.

Clove—The price of this oil has increased greatly and following an additional price rise in the cost of the buds, it was being priced out of the market. The present cost of the oil to the dealer has risen to almost double their ceiling prices. New ceiling prices are therefore considered by dealers to be necessary, but there were no indications that ceiling adjustments would be made in the near future. In the meantime, dealers reported that they were making few, if any, sales. Clove leaf oil was available, however, and helped to ease the situation wherever its use was applicable.

Copaiba—A low price of $2 per pound was reported, which was 10c. below the lowest offer made previously. Interest in the oil was maintained at no more than the usual degree. Dealers appeared to be sufficiently well stocked to fill customers' needs without difficulty.

Eucalyptus—Although there have been reports of firmness in this market, the spot situation remained unchanged. Prices for the 70-75 percent grade continued to range from 90c. to $1.30 per pound and those for the 80-85 percent item stood at $1.05 to $1.50 a pound. Any sizable replacements from Australia were still somewhat far off, not being expected until next January, although some limited offers came in from time to time. Material from Spain was obtainable at steady prices and the same was true of oil originating in Portugal. The demand has shown a noticeable pick-up and will probably continue to be active through the fall.

Grapefruit—Stocks were reported as so low that the oil was almost unavailable. An increase in the low quotation to $2.50 per pound was noted, with the high quotation remaining at $2.75 per pound. Interest on the part of consumers was active, particularly since many dealers answered requests from their customers with the answer that they had no stocks whatever.

Lavandin—Plentiful supplies of this oil were available on the spot market, enabling consumers to fill their requirements without difficulty. Prices held steady within the range quoted previously, although it was reported that import prices had declined slightly.

Lemon—Prices ranged from $6 to $6.40 per pound for the California oil, according to brand, showing an upward tendency. Some Italian oil was being received, but much of it was generally regarded as being of an indifferent quality. Prices on this imported oil ranged widely, quotations going from $5.85 to $9.50 per pound.

Lemongrass—Quantities of this oil, from both Guatemala and the Far East, were received in sufficient amounts not only to satisfy all present demands but to put the oil in a position of considerable oversupply. There was a downward shift in prices, with a low of $1.15 per pound reported. The feeling among many Guatemalan shippers was that, with the price

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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down to this level, growing the oil could not remain profitable. The labor costs in their country were higher than those in the Far East, making it impossible for them to meet the prices asked for the oil from these areas. Just what the effects of this feeling would be were not known immediately.

Neroli—Offers were made at the greatly reduced price of $216 per pound for the French oil. This was a considerable drop from the price of $270 per pound which had been the lowest price quoted previously. A good consumer interest was shown in the oil at this lowered price. Due to a very big crop, replacements were large enough to put the oil in a position of oversupply. This was responsible for the price drop as shippers, being mindful of the oil's tendency to deteriorate soon after distillation, were anxious to sell their stocks without delay.

Orange—Stocks of considerable size of the domestic oil were available to those interested. Prices remained unchanged for the past week, with California oil available at $1.55 to $2.75 per pound, depending upon producer, and Florida at $1.55 to $2.25 per pound. The West Indian and Italian oils wre priced considerably higher than the domestic oils and attracted comparatively little buyer interest.

Palmarosa—A moderate interest was shown in this oil, which was available in amounts ample enough to satisfactorily fill current consumer demands. There appeared to be no difficulty experienced by dealers in replacing their present stocks. The oil was offered at the same price range as during the previous week.

Pennyroyal—A considerably lowered price range was quoted for this imported oil, prices ranging from $2.00 to $2.40 per pound when they had only recently ranged from $2.40 to $3.00 per pound. Demand was said to be good by dealers, and stocks were large enough at the present to adequately cover current orders.

Peppermint—Influenced by the successful new crop, the supply picture of this market appeared to be somewhat easier, according to the trade. Offers have been coming from the country at slightly lower quotations than those which were in effect earlier in the year. On spot, stocks were plentiful. While the majority of spot offers were priced a bit higher, a single supplier could offer the natural oil at the low level of $6.25 per pound and the redistilled article at $6.60 per pound.

Sage—Dalmatian oil was reported at the reduced price of $8.75 per pound, down from the previous week's low offer of $9.25 per pound. The highest offer quoted was $9.75, as compared with a previous high of $10.50 per pound. Spanish oil was quoted at prices ranging from 90c. to $1.40, with the greater quantity of the material being sold at prices approximately in the middle of these two extremes. Clary oil, where it was available, was sold from $20 to $22 per pound.

Spearmint—Supplies of this oil were ample, putting the consumer in a better position as far as filling his needs was concerned. This appeared to be the result of the arrival of oil from the new crop and went part way toward relieving the tight supply situation of past months. Prices reflected the altered supply situation, dropping to $7.75 per pound from the previously quoted low of $8.00 per pound. A high quotation of $9.00 per pound was maintained.

Turpentine—The usually steady prices for this oil declined during the week to 25c. per pound, the high price remaining 65c. Stocks were said to be ample to fill present consumer needs, which appeared no greater than in the recent past.

Sandalwood—A good deal of firmness was in evidence in this market. The recently advanced price range of $9.75 to $11.80 per pound continued to hold and suppliers were able to fill all orders from their stocks. Replacements were obtainable from the source at strong, but steady prices. According to dealers, the demand has been rather active in recent weeks.

Vetiver—A price drop to $22.50 per pound was reported for Bourbon oil. This was a reduction of 50c. from the previous low offer, and indicated the price of one dealer. Other quotations ranged to a high of $30 per pound. Stocks have been improving in recent weeks, although the oil was still somewhat on the firm side. Haitian oil remained at the recently established price range of $18.35 to $26 per pound and was said to be in rather good supply.

Wormwood—This market was without special feature throughout the past week. Stocks were not large, but demand was only light. Prices remained unchanged at $6 to $6.85 per pound. New crop material was awaited, but no information was available concerning expected supplies as yet.

Ylang-Ylang—The current spot position of this oil was one of great strength and limited supply. Prices have been almost entirely nominal, there being very little oil available to buyers. However, observers last week reported that a decline in the market was expected in the near future. It was said that the shippers were now more willing to offer their stocks at somewhat more attractive prices.

Aromatic Chemicals

Acetophenone—Stocks of this chemical were reported to be quite ample at this time, providing sufficient material to cover the normal requirements of consumers. Prices held firm at $1.35 to $1.85 per pound. Basic materials necessary for production were readily available and the output was steady.

Anethol—For the present, there appeared to be a comfortable supply of this material available at the attractive prices of $1.20 to $1.60 per pound, according to quantity and container. Production was well-maintained and no shortage was likely. The demand has shown some pick up, particularly for use of the aromatic as a replacement for the disappearing anise oil. With the coming of colder weather, observers believed that there might be an increase in interest on the part of pharmaceutical manufacturers.

Anisic Aldehyde—Still of limited interest to consumers, this aromatic chemical continued to be in good supply at prices of $2.35 to $2.80 per pound. As the winter season approaches, it was believed that there might be some increase in demand for the preparation of pharmaceuticals.

Citral—Prices remained easy at $3.50 to $3.75 per pound. With lemongrass oil slipping still lower, the outlook of the supply picture of this derivative was very good. Production was easily accomplished and stocks will probably be ample for some time to come. Demand has been rather good and observers expected it to continue so.

Citronellal—In keeping with the softness of citronella oil, this derivative remained at the low price level of $1.65 to $2 per pound. Stocks were well-maintained by a steady rate of production and sellers were able to offer large quantities with no difficulty. The prospect was for a continuation of the easy situation with the market favoring the consumer.

Diacetyl—Demand for this flavoring has been noticeably increased, according to the industry, by the increased use of margarine in recent months. Prices remained steady at $4.50 to $4.60 per pound for the flavoring grade and supplies were adequate to cover the requirements of users.

Ethyl Vanillin—Producers of this material held limited stocks which were offered at the unchanged price level of $6.75 to $7.45 per pound. Production has been

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steady in some places, although raw materials were not always easy to obtain.

Eugenol—Despite the shortage of clove buds and the oil derived from them, there continued to be offers of this aromatic at prices which have not changed from the $2.90 to $3.45 per pound at which it has been sold for the past several months. Production has been made possible by use of the more freely available clove leaf oil wherever possible. Nevertheless, this was a rather firm market with limitations on the size of stocks held by producers.

Linalyl Acetate—The stability of the bois de rose oil market has been reflected in the price picture of this derivative, which has been steady for many months. Prices for the 90-92 percent grade stood at $6.30 to $6.55 per pound and those for the higher 96-98 percent material remained at $6.60 to $7.10 per pound. Supplies of the oil have been obtainable from the source at firm prices. Stocks of the aromatic were built up earlier in the year, however, when the oil was more freely available.

Methyl Benzoate—A stable situation existed in this market. Producers held their prices at the unchanged level of 53c. to 59c. per pound, depending upon quantity. The output was steady, providing enough of the chemical to cover the needs of customary users.

Musk—No problem existed in this mark[illegible] with supplies currently ample and prices remained at the recently reduced levels. Xylol was most abundant at $1.55 per pound in 25-pound containers. Ketone could be had at $5.35 and ambrette was offered at $5.40 per pound.

Terpineol—For the most part, this item was available in good quantities at unchanged prices. However, individual suppliers have reported some tightness. Nevertheless, consumers had no trouble finding enough of the material to meet their needs.

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 66

pound, the item being comparatively scarce. Other varieties of anise lacked quotable change.

Cardamom — Guatemalan decorticated seed did not remain long at $2.75 per pound, noted in the previous week. The market slumped to $2.65 last week. All other varieties of cardamom held free from change in spot quotations.

Celery—French seed eased down to the basis of 39c. to 40c. per pound under competition. Indian seed proved to be steady at 26c. to 26½c.

Fenugreek—Competition on spot was less active last week and by the end of the period prices on Moroccan seed were a fraction higher at 6c. per pound. This was suggestive of a lessening of spot stocks for the time being.

Mustard—Domestic seed is being harvested in Montana and lower prices have developed at the source. Yellow seed was down to 9½c. per pound and oriental seed became 6½c. Both quotations were f.o.b. source. Danish yellow had a narrower price range at 11c. to 11½c. Dutch yellow was up to 11c. to 12c.

Poppy—Dutch seed was a small fraction higher at 17¼c. to 17½c. per pound. Polish seed was strictly nominal at 15½c., the price last paid for the item and not quoted firm at present. Other varieties of this seed were unchanged.

Psyllium—Husks were more competitive at the lower price of 50c. to 51c. per pound. Black and blonde seed remained at steady, unchanged quotations.

Spices

Cassia—All prices remained steady save for longstick from Batavia; this item was lowered to 18c. to 18½c. per pound. China cassias continued to be extremely scarce.

Clove—Zanzibar spice was advanced to $1.42 to $1.43 per pound but Madagascar material remained at $1.40 to $1.41. Replacement costs in Zanzibar were far higher than the spot price.

Ginger—Some shifting of prices was noted. African was down to 14c. to 14½c. per pound, though some were not disposed to go under 14½c. Nigerian split root was raised 12½c. to 13c. and futures were nominal. No. 3 Jamaica for shipment was up to 16½c. against a spot price of 17c.

Pepper—Activity was still present, though to a degree less imposing than in the recent past when prices for spot goods achieved almost sensational advances. Spot black pepper eased to $1.85 per pound. White pepper declined to $1.75. Red peppers were usually items of substantial strength. Black pepper on spot sold around $1.85 to $1.88 per pound. September arrival stood at $1.78 to $1.80 per pound. September shipment, $1.42 for Lapong and $1.58 for Lampong. October shipment was $1.32.

Friday noon quotations on black pepper were as follows: Spot, $1.78 to $1.85 per pound; September shipment, $1.39 to $1.57; October shipment, $1.25.

Chicago Cosmetic Chemists To Hear N. Phelps Oct. 14

The Chicago chapter of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists will hold its next meeting October 14 at Henrici's restaurant. Norman Phelps, vice-president of Dana Perfumes, Inc., Chicago, will be the guest speaker. His topic will be "Can Cosmetic Chemists Catch Up With Advertising Claims?"

Mr. Phelps is a former account executive for Ruthrauff & Ryan, Inc., New York advertising agency, and at one time conducted his own organization. Last year he received an award for his outstanding advertising of "Voodoo" perfume.

Amer. Cholesterol Develops Chemically Modified Lanolin

American Cholesterol Products, Milltown, N. J., has developed "Modulan," a new chemically modified form of lanolin. The new product is said to have many advantages which lanolin does not possess. Described as an almost odorless, pale yellow, semi-solid product, it is claimed to be hypoallergenic as compared to lanolin. In addition, "Modulan" is reportedly far more hydrophilic than lanolin, and to [illegible] very soluble in mineral oil and in [illegible] vegetable oils.

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Protective Coatings Materials

The market for tricresyl phosphate followed the trend set by reductions in the schedules for cresylic acid the previous week. By the middle of the week, most producers had reduced their schedules of tricresyl phosphate. Argentine casein showed additional strength by advancing in price once more.

There was no significant change in the market for antimony oxide. One supplier stated that serious shortages might develop later. The dry colors have shown some improvement since the summer months. Litharge was moving fairly well for storage battery production, but pigment uses of the oxide were not too good. Red lead was also said to be moving during the current season of battery output. Zinc dust held firmly to the prices established the previous week. Zinc oxide was without particular change. Prices have remained stable during the fluctuations of the metal.

Some producers have reported a falling off of the surge in synthetic resins, while others have indicated that the market continued to be strong. One source stated that production was up as much as they would like to see it. Industrial finishes were reported to be increasing. Automobile manufacturers have set high production schedules for the rest of the year. Among producers reporting good levels of activity in synthetics, alkyds were running strong, phenolics were also running heavy. Paraphenylphenol was a tight spot which no longer looked as if it was easing. Government orders for this material were now expected to keep the market in short supply for at least the next six months. Maleics were unchanged, being a little on the softer side, according to one source.

Dibutyl phthalate was unchanged in price at press-time, in spite of last week's reduction of butyl alcohol. Natural gums were unchanged. Shellac was found to be quiet. Prices were unchanged. The Department of Agriculture announced a 15 percent increase in casein importation quotas for the next quarters.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Casein, Argentine, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, and petroleum, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 28, 1951
88.44	88.44	88.45	100.02

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—There has been no significant change in this market. Prices have remained steady.

One source suggested that a serious shortage could develop this winter because of the following reasons:

"World mine production is now well below world demand, with supplies coming mainly from declining inventories both here and abroad. During 1952, production has been sharply curtailed in Bolivia, Mexico, South Africa, and shut down in the United States. There will be serious delays before normal world mine production of antimony can be resumed, due to the difficulties in reactivation of closed mining properties (particularly in the US and Bolivia). Furthermore, the Bolivian government has recently announced that the mining industry will be nationalized and it does not seem likely that antimony mining can be resumed on a large scale in Bolivia while the present regime is in power."

Dry Colors—Prices have remained at their previously established levels. No changes in the schedules were anticipated at the present time. It was said that there was some improvement in these pigments since the summer months. There were no particular problems with supply.

Litharge—One source stated that this lead oxide has been moving fairly well principally because this is the period in which storage batteries are made. It was felt that manufacturers would be reaching the point where more of the batteries have to be moved and production slowed down in a month or two. Consequently, producers of litharge anticipated some slackening in this market in a few months, unless sales of the batteries show a good increase.

Lead oxide going into pigments has not been moving too briskly. Manufacturers of house paints were believed to have adequate inventories. A source said that buying for paints should pick up again if consumer inventories are dissipated. In addition, consumers were expected to begin production for spring sales in the near future. The levels of buying at that time seem to depend somewhat on the inventory positions of consumers.

Prices have held steady at their old levels. The pigments, follow the trend of the metal, it was said, and the metal has been relatively stable.

Red Lead—Material was currently moving fairly well for the output of storage batteries, it was said, and should continue at its present rate for a few months more. Whether or not activity slows down a little after battery output reaches the seasonal peak, depends to some extent upon the sale of replacement batteries. The amount of material being moved as a pigment has not been particularly high. Producers said that there has not been a sufficient pickup in the paint industry to reduce all inventories. The supply was adequate to take care of the immediate needs of consumers. Prices have held to their old levels.

Zinc Dust—There was no change in this market. Supply was adequate to take care of the current needs of consumers. The price schedules of this material did not show any tendency to change last week. Producers expected quotations to remain at the level established the previous week.

Zinc Oxide—There has been no particular change in this market. Prices have remained stable during the recent fluctuations in the market for metal. Producers said, although the oxide generally follows the trend of the metal, it was not as likely to fluctuate from day to day. Suppliers were reluctant to reduce the price of the oxide because their costs are up. When the metal settles down at a more stable level, producers will look at the schedules again.

The general level of activity in the market was described by one source as being moderate. It was felt that a little more activity could be expected later this year. Consumers had no real difficulty in obtaining material.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—There is some variation in the activity of these resins among producers, according to their reports. Some suppliers have said that the initial surge of activity in these synthetics has subsided. Other sources reveal that production is still running very strong.

It was said that industrial finishes have shown quite a sizable increase recently. The automobile manufacturers have announced high operational schedules for the rest of the year. Supply was all right now, but the glycerine situation presents a possibility of difficulties, it was added. Prices have remained at the levels which were established recently, but some further adjustments may still be made, one source stated.

Maleics—A producer said that these synthetics represented one of the softest spots for the resins. Demand has not been too good. Supply was excellent. Prices have held to previously established levels.

Phenolics—These synthetics were still running very heavy, according to one source. There has been no letup in the demand since activity picked up more than a month ago, it was said. The supply of pure phenolics was adequate and so was the supply of modified resins, at the present time. However, conditions developing with regard to glycerin may cause some supply difficulties for modified phenolics, it was said. Paraphenylphenol was one spot that was already tight and expected to remain so, for at least six months more. Although most producers thought that paraphenylphenolics were heading towards an easier supply, new government orders for the material were expected to keep the market in short supply for the next six months.

Urea-formaldehyde—One source stated that this market was very satisfactory. These synthetics were moving right along. Prices have been steady. Supply was good enough to accommodate the current levels of consumer demand.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—There was no change in the price schedules of this plasticizer last week, although most producers

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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watched the market closely for a change. A reduction was still a possibility because of the revision of butyl alcohol schedules.

According to the Tariff Commission, production of this phthalate was 651,498 pounds in June, compared to 1,428,464 pounds in May.

Diethyl Phthalate—June output of this plasticizer was 455,294 pounds, as compared with 1,390,057 pounds in May, according to the Tariff Commission.

Dioctyl Phthalate—The latest production report from the Tariff Commission showed that June output was 5,537,598 pounds, compared to 5,536,252 pounds in May.

Tricresyl Phosphate—The price of this material went down 2c. last week, reflecting the previous week's changes in cresylic acid. Current quotations of various producers were 33c. per pound tanks, 34¾c. per pound in drums carlots, and 35¾c. per pound for less than carlots. These prices applied to both coaltar and petroleum material.

Producers reported that there has been some interest in tricresyl phosphate for use in aviation gasoline. It was said that the addition of this material to the fuel increases the efficiency of tetraethyl lead and also permits the use of less tetraethyl lead. The possibilities for use in this connection were currently undergoing a field test.

The most recent production report from the Tariff Commission showed that June output was 891,495 pounds, as against 1,173,497 pounds produced in May.

Natural Resins

The market for gums was without particular event last week. Prices were generally firm at their old levels, however it was said that prices were not likely to change since they are already at bottom now. One source stated that there has been a little increase since the beginning of September, but it was not nearly enough to satisfy importers. Consumers have not changed their buying patterns too much inasmuch as they were still buying on a hand-to-mouth basis. When consumers buy only for their immediate use they want quick deliveries, it was said. This type of buying was bound to leave shortages, the source added. However, the current supply of most items was all right.

Shellac—Most importers described the market for shellac as being very quiet. One source said that the little strength the market seemed to have gained previously has faded somewhat. Some importers reported that orders were still fairly good. Prices have continued at their previously established levels. Supplies were adequate to take care of the current levels of demand.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—The price of Argentine material advanced another cent last week as the position of that material in the market remained very firm. Current quotations from importers were from 23c. to 24c. per pound. It was said

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that the market for all other imported material was also up substantially. New Zealand casein was said to be between 25c. and 26c. per pound, although one quotation was reported at 21¾c. However, the latter price was not felt to be representative of the market.

The important news concerning import licenses was in the Department of Agriculture's announcement that the annual quota would be increased 15 percent, by an amendment to Defense Food Order No. 3. The department authorized importers to bring in the entire increase in quota immediately instead of dividing it between the remaining quarters of the year. The next quarter's licenses will be issued October 1, it was said.

Naval Stores

Dipentene—According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, production in August was 2,980, 50-gallon barrels, compared to 2,350 barrels in July, and 2,870 barrels in August, 1951. In the five months, between April 1 and August 31, production was 14,320 barrels, as against 15,980 barrels during the similar period last year.

Pine Oil—Production in August was 10,460 50-gallon barrels, according to information received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. In comparison, July output was 10,120 barrels, and August, 1951 production was 14,240 barrels. Between April 1 and August 31, 57,410 barrels were produced, compared to 74,180 barrels during the corresponding period last year.

Rosin—Total output of gum and wood rosin during August was 153,730 520-pound drums, according to information received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. In comparison, production in July was 164,850 drums, and output was 191,960 drums in August of 1951. The total for the period, April 1 to August 31, was 790,900 drums this year, and 952,220 drums last year.

Turpentine—According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, total output of gum and wood turpentine in August was 51,590 50-gallon barrels, compared to 56,270 barrels in July, and 35,290 barrels in August of 1951.

The total for the five month period, April 1 to August 31, was 279,150 50-gallon barreis. During the same period last year, 323,800 barrels were put out.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lb.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
G	...	...	7.50*	...	...
N	...	7.20†‡	7.30‡	7.42*‡	...
WG	7.48*‡	7.42*‡	7.40‡	7.28‡	7.41*‡
WW, X	7.70*‡	7.59*‡‡	7.60‡	7.73*‡	7.70*‡
Sales, USDA					
	483*	585*	286*	504*	437*
Savannah Exchange (per 100 lbs., dms.)					
Receipts	9	67		344	105
Shipments	...	...	243	...	...
Stocks	9,452	12,231	9,276	9,620	9,725

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B-N, $8.50; WG, $8.75; WW, $8.90.

Rosin, Wood

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

FF	...	3.96*†	5.41*	6.50*	4.08*†
K	...	7.15*	...	...	7.15*
M	...	7.15*	...	...	...
N	...	...	...	...	7.25*
WG	...	...	...	...	7.40*
WW	...	7.55*	...	...	...

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	542†	.545†	.543†	.54†	.54†
Sales	12.000§	6,000§	16.000§	24.000§	18.000§
Savannah Exchange (dms.)					
Receipts	...	781	190	68	89
Shipments	4	...	320	158	120
Stocks	2.332	3.113	2.983	2.893	2.862

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63c., l.c.l., 73½c.

Turpentine, Wood, Steam Distilled

(USDA, per 7 lb. unit)

...	.445†	.453†	.49†	.423†

* Drums. † Tankcars. ‡ Bags. § Gallons.

Polyvinyl Resin Emulsion Developed by Borden Co.

A new polyvinyl resin emulsion which is said to remain stable after exposure to freezing temperatures has been developed by the chemical division of the Borden Company, New York. The new industrial product, "Cascorez CV-750," sets quickly at room temperatures and is suitable for gluing certain types of wood, laminates and other porous and semi-porous materials, according to Borden.

Full-strength bonds, it is claimed, are developed at any plant temperature from 50 to 110 degrees. "Cascorez CV-750" further is said to remain usable for at least six months when stored at 70 degrees and to remain stable after exposure to freezing temperatures if thawed slowly and mixed before use. It is available for industrial use in thirty and fifty-five-gallon drums.

Resin Booklet Revised by Cyanamid

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has issued a revised edition of its "Rezyl Resin 50-5" bulletin which was issued originally in 1948. The material described is an oil modified alkyd resin for nitrocellulose furniture lacquers.

J. Lee Smith Appoints Barrett & Breen Agent

J. Lee Smith & Co., New York, has announced the appointment of Barrett & Breen Company as sales agent for the Smith line of synthetic and natural iron oxide pigments in the New England States. Barret & Breen is located at 50 Congress street, Boston, and will carry warehouse stocks.

Balto. Paint Meeting Fri.

The Baltimore Paint Salesmen's Club will meet October 3 at 6:30 p.m. at the Stafford hotel, Baltimore, Md. Guest speaker will be Horace Hatton, sales manager of the Western Maryland Dairy, who will discuss "Sales Training in a Changing Economy."

Trade Briefs

Yardley Plastics of Canada, Ltd., Chatham, Ont., is reported investing $110,000 in new plant expansion.

Valentine Wurtele, president of Minnesota Paints, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., since 1931, will retire to become board chairman Wednesday.

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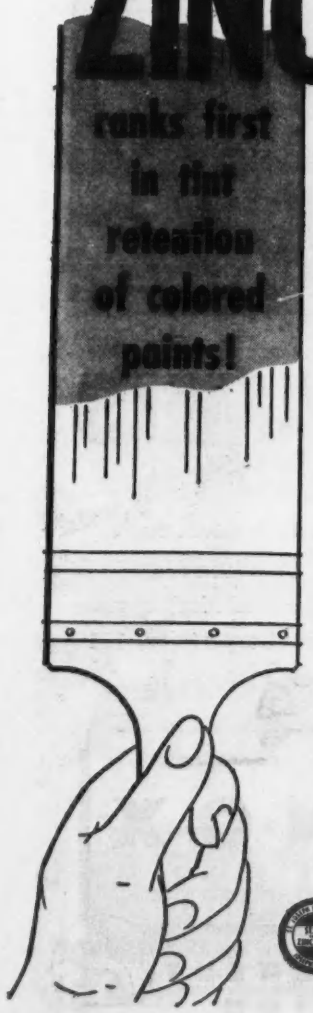

■ In order to obtain reliable data on such comparisons, an extensive program of exposure tests was carried out in England. As shown in a paper* read to the Oil and Colour Chemists' Association, zinc oxide has better tint retention properties than any of the other twelve white pigments tested. This conclusion was based upon an extensive series of experiments at six sites in different parts of the British Isles. The results definitely established the zinc oxide paints to be consistently the best, with an average tint retention as high as 75% for all of the thirteen colors tested, followed by those made from a zinc oxide/lithopone mixture, and then by those from lithopone with a tint retention of 55%.

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**See J. Oil and Colour Chemists' Association, June 1950. 33 (360), 249-69.*

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New England SPI Plans Annual Meeting Oct. 16-17

The New England section of the Society of the Plastics Industry will hold its eighth annual meeting October 16 and 17 at the Equinox House, Manchester, Vt.

The opening session will feature an address entitled, "A Comparison of Motor Freight Rates for Plastic Products in the New England Area Versus Other Areas in the United States." The address will be delivered by B. A. Butryman, chairman of the SPI traffic committee and traffic manager of Colt's Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn.

Following this there will be a debate on the subject, "Resolved: That Engineering Know-How in the Field is More Important to Customer Relations than Engineering Know-How in the Plant." The moderator will be F. Reed Estabrook, jr., vice-president of Northern Industrial Chemical Company, Boston. The affirmative will be taken by Prescott F. Huidekoper, jr., of Shaw Insulator Company, Irvington, N. J., and Bernard Thal, of the Bolta Company, Lawrence, Mass. The negative will be taken by Fred V. Murphy, jr., treasurer of Standard Plastics Company, Attleboro, Mass., and Jack G. Fuller, of Hercules Powder Company, Boston.

Polystyrene Plastics

The second day's session will open with a panel discussion on high impact polystyrene plastics, with the following industry members taking part:—Dr. J. S. Whitaker, section head in the research laboratory of the Bakelite Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Company, Bloomfield, N. J.; Earl E. Ziegler, head of the testing section of the plastics technical service of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.; Charles J. Snyder, manager of the plastics development branch of the Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Ralph I. Dunlap, head of the styrene research group for the Monsanto Chemical Company at Springfield, Mass.

Following the panel there will be two talks on training programs for a career in the plastics industry—one at the college level by Louis F. Rahm, professor of mechanical engineering and director of the plastics laboratory at Princeton University, and the other at the vocational level by Rupert E. Helmer, a member of the Board of Education of Toronto. After this there will be a review of the Dow-Tarnall Financial Report by R. B. Bennett, credit manager of the Dow Chemical Company.

Annual Banquet

The annual banquet of the section will be held on October 16, with Gay H. Brown, former Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, as the guest speaker. His topic will be "Wanted —Not Mice But Men." The annual golf tournament will be held both afternoons and a special program for the ladies has been arranged.

OPS Places Plaster Under Special Pricing

Calcined gypsum plaster was added to the list of commodities for which sellers may apply for permission to use the pricing provisions of long term contracts entered into before price control under an amendment to GOR 27, issued by the Office of Price Stabilization to be effective October 1.

GOR 27 authorized sellers of specified commodities to apply to OPS for permission to continue pre-price-control pricing provisions which had been agreed upon in certain long term contracts. It applies only to limited situations where sellers, because of OPS ceilings, are unable to fulfill certain pricing provisions of the contracts.

DuPont Buys Mexican Plant

DuPont S. A. de C. V., a subsidiary of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has acquired a small paint plant in Tlalnepantla, near Mexico City, from Industria Electrica de Mexico, S. A., it has been announced. The plant will manufacture "Duco" lacquers, "Dulux" enamels and other duPont finishes for industrial, automotive and household use. The facility was started by Industria Electrica to manufacture insulating varnishes to fill the company's own requirements.

Multi-Coat Has New Latex Process

Multi-Coat Corporation has developed a new method of top-shading latex with pigment color pastes. The method is said to give reproducable results in any quantity from one gallon up, and in any tested latex or other emulsion paint. No special equipment is required, Multi-Coat reports. Data on the process, called "Aquashade," is available on request to E. G. Gott, Multi-Coat sales manager, at 48 Bedford Glens road, Bedford, Ohio.

Plastic Film With Strength Of Aluminum Is Developed

A transparent, plastic film as strong as hard aluminum, more resistant to impact than any other known film, and with the highest electrical resistance of any known material, was described at the American Chemical Society's recent national meeting. The new film, a chemical cousin to the synthetic fiber "Dacron," is highly resistant to water vapors, organic solvents, odors, oils and greases, according to a report by Dr. E. F. Izard, L. E. Amborski and D. W. Flierl of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The basic discovery which resulted in the new film was made by Dr. J. R. Whinfield, an English scientist, the report said. Dr. Whinfield, continuing research begun in America by Dr. Wallace H. Carothers, the discoverer of nylon, selected for his first experiment the best combination of chemicals to make the desired material, it was stated.

Further research has succeeded in producing the film, which is known chemically as polyethylene terephthalate. The film was described as "transparent, flexible, tough, durable, impermeable, and stable to temperatures up to 200 degrees Centigrade."

Trade Briefs

Clay Products Association has named Robert G. Scott vice-president and general manager.

A. C. Horn, of A. C. Horn Company, has been named honorary chairman of the paint and chemical industry's drive in behalf of the Joint Defense Appeal.

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Witco Sales Manager

Lester D. Koch has been named eastern sales manager of the Witco Chemical Company, New York. Mr. Koch, who is a vice-president of the company, will continue to supervise the operations of Witco's export-import department as he has in the past.

Asbestos Accord Signed

United Asbestos Corporation, Ltd., Toronto, has signed a conditional agreement with American Smelting & Refining Company, Ltd., to set up the United Asbestos property at Black Lake for a production rate of 4,000 tons daily. Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Ltd., will carry out the agreement for American Smelting and has the right to examine the property and elect to equip the mine for production. If the company decides to follow through with the agreement, it will advance, without interest, all funds required for the purpose.

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HERCULES

Chinese Government Requests Bids on Variety of Chemicals

The Central Trust of China, US aid division, is asking for bids on a variety of chemicals. Wanted are bids on titanium dioxide, lithopone and red iron oxide under invitation No. 123-H; eight metric tons of phenolic oil soluble resin, five metric tons of ester gum, five metric tons of titanium white, 4,000 pounds of amyl acetate, 6,000 pounds of butyl acetate and 2,000 pounds of chromic acid under invitation No. 123-G; twenty tons of industrial grade bicarbonate of soda and twenty tons of industrial grade sulphate of alumina under invitation No. 169-A, and 1,000 pounds of carbolic acid, ten metric tons of formalin and 1,000 pounds of cuprous oxide under invitation No. 143-A.

Bid deadlines and the Mutual Security Agency small business circulars which contain details of the bids are as follows:—Invitation No. 123-H, October 17 at 10:30 a.m. (Taipeh, Taiwan, time), circular No. 459; invitation No. 123-G, October 17 at 10:30 a.m., circular No. 460; invitation No. 169-A, October 24 at 10:30 a.m., circular No. 467, and invitation No. 143-A, October 18 at 10:30 a.m., circular No. 468. Bids are to be sent to the Central Trust of China, US aid division, 96 Po Ai road, Taipeh, Taiwan.

Urea Formaldehyde Facilities Increased in Ill. by Borden

Addition of storage facilities to the Union, Ill., plant of the Borden Company's chemical division is making liquid urea formaldehyde resin available to the midwestern wood and furniture industry in tank-truck lots for the first time, according to Borden.

Until recently the Union operation handled the resins only in drum lots, its supplies coming from the Bainbridge, N. Y., and Demopolis, Ala., manufacturing plants. Now, with the start of bulk shipments to Union, consumers are being encouraged by Borden to install their own storage tanks, which will make it possible for them to purchase the resin in tank-car or tank-truck lots. Drums will continue to be available to other users of the resin.

Calco Assigns Dietze

The pigment department of the Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., has announced the appointment of John Dietze as a sales representative on the staff of R. N. Griswold, mid-central regional sales manager. Mr. Dietze will call on the trade in Detroit, Mich.; Toledo, Ohio, and Cleveland, Ohio. He will make his headquarters at the Cleveland office. Mr. Dietze, who has been with Calco since 1947, recently returned after serving in the Marine Corps.

Berry Names Leinenkugel

Charles Leinenkugel has been appointed purchasing agent for Berry Brothers, Inc., Detroit, Mich. Mr. Leinenkugel will fill the vacancy created by E. J. Hammer's acceptance of a foreign position. Mr. Leinenkugel was in the purchasing department at the United States Rubber Company.

Cabot Adds Furnace Black

Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston, has announced the production and commercial availability of a true super abrasion furnace black called "Vulcan 9." An oil furnace black, "Vulcan 9" is said to give 40 percent better wear than standard HAF, and higher tensile strength than other standard types of furnace black.

Color Meter Completed by Gardner

Gardner Laboratory, Inc., Bethesda, Md., has announced completion of a large-area color and color difference meter to fill the need for an instrument which will satisfactorily measure the color of fabric samples that have been laundered. It is essential that a large area be measured, since the towels, sheets and shirts being tested are soiled in a non-uniform manner, Gardner points out. The design of the new instrument is based on the laboratory's color and color difference meter, the major alteration being in the size of the sample exposure head.

Polyvinyls Described by Goodrich

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has issued an insert for the 1952 Modern Plastics Encyclopedia. The insert presents a thumbnail picture of "Geon" polyvinyl materials, with reference to their properties and uses.

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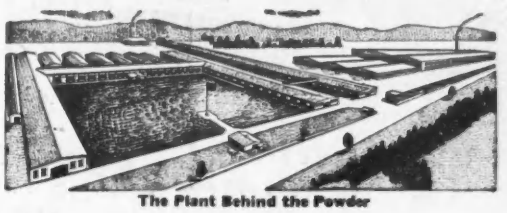
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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Feature of the oils and fats market was the active trading in coconut oil, which lifted prices sharply, especially for nearby delivery. Demand for other oils continued spotty, chiefly for nearby delivery. Crude edible oils were firmer and fractionally higher. Offers of crude cottonseed oil was light as bulk of new crop oil was placed under government support program. This was reflected in corn, peanut and soybean oils, which were all lifted fractionally. Light trading took place at higher prices. Increased offers of edible olive oil and slow demand further weakened the market and prices were slightly lower.

Buying interest in industrial oils continued to lag, resulting in an easier undertone. Castor oil was weak and reduced ½ cent per pound, the second cut within ten days. Lower cost of domestic was reflected in Brazilian castor oil and shipments were lower.

Refined fish also was easier and dropped fractionally as a result of quiet business. Crude menhaden oil was unchanged but demand dropped appreciably during the week. Linseed oil was inactive and unsettled. Asking prices were unchanged, but selling pressure was heavy and bids could have shaded quotations at least ½ cent per pound for carlots. Consumers kept to the sidelines, showing practically no interest in prompt and later requirements.

Weakness developed in tallow and greases due to quiet demand and unsteadiness of western markets. Prices of the lower grades of tallow and greases declined fractionally. Trading at the lower levels was not active. Lack of export inquiry was a contributing factor.

Consuming inquiry for vegetable waxes continued to lag, while trading between dealers was more active, which cleared the market of cheap lots of carnauba wax. This gave carnauba a better tone, for No. 3 crude and refined grades, while yellow was easier and off 1 cent per pound. Ouricury wax also was weaker and refined dropped 1 cent per pound for spot delivery.

Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Further weakness developed and all grades were reduced ½c. per pound, the second decline within ten days. Bodied was lower at 31.10c. per pound; unbodied, 29.60c. and No. 3, 25.75c., tankcars, f.o.b. works, New Jersey. Drums were from 1c. to 1½c. higher, depending upon quantity. No. 1 Brazilian castor oil also was easier and quoted at 24¾c. to 25c. per pound, tankcars, New York, as to quality.

Coconut—Active trading in crude for nearby delivery and scarcity of stocks lifted the market ⅞c. per pound. Prompt delivery was firmer at 12½c. per pound, tankcars, New York. On the Pacific coast crude was raised to 11½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b., prompt shipment. Refined grades were lifted 1c. per pound.

Copra—Improved demand for European delivery further strengthened this market and prices advanced $7.50 per ton. Shipments were quoted at $152.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Corn—This market was firmer and slightly higher. Crude was sold at 14¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills with bids thereat. Refined oil was higher and sold at 17⅞c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Cottonseed—Bleachable cottonseed futures continued to move within a narrow range last week. Trading was moderate and prices were practically unchanged during the period. Market remained steady, reflecting the firmness of crude and other competing oils. The placing of additional quantities of new crop oil under the government loan program also was a contributing factor. Trading was mixed with trade buyers taking October against sales of May forward positions. Estimates of oil tendered to the government covered a wide range and conservatives guesses were around 800 tankcars. Refined cottonseed oil was advanced to 17⅝c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Crude oil was stronger and advanced ¼c. per pound. Tankcars were quoted at 14c. per pound, tankcars f.o.b. mills, Southeast and Valley and 13¾c. Texas.

Consumption of refined cottonseed oil in August totaled 1,427 tankcars, compared with 1,568 in July and 1,490 in August last year. Visible supply end of August was estimated at 7,810 tankcars against 7,338 end of July and 4,181 end of August, 1951.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Sept. 26 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
October	889	16.40	16.06	16.05@16.10
December	608	16.60	16.38	16.40S
March	493	16.80	16.57	16.59S
May	380	16.87	16.65	16.69S
July	49	16.89	16.70	16.76S

Total sales, 2,419 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude soybean oil 11½c. bid and 11¼c. per pound asked for tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Crude cottonseed oil 14c. bid, same basis. Cottonseed meal demand fair and offerings increasing. Soybean meal quiet, with buyers and sellers awaiting new price ceilings. Some mills report cottonseed receipts decreasing due to planters holding seed for future planting.

Linseed—Lack of buying interest kept this market in the doldrums last week. Consumers showed little interest in prompt or forward delivery. Market was easy and quotations could have been discounted at least ½c. per pound for carlot business. Raw oil was merely nominal at 15½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis and 16¾c. per pound, New York delivery. Withdrawal of oil against former contracts was reported fairly active.

British Ministry of Food has announced it will cease buying flaxseed and linseed oil from overseas for government account and import purchases are to be returned to private buyers. The Ministry of Food has been the sole importer of these materials since 1939. Private imports from any source will be permitted from January 1, 1953. Licenses will be granted for the importation of one ton of linseed oil or three tons of flaxseed for every three tons of oil purchased by the applicant from the ministry after September 6, 1952. Licenses will be available for imports from any country from January 1 to June 30, 1953. The ratio of permitted imports will be reviewed from time to time in the light of disposal of ministry stocks. The official allocation price of linseed oil was reduced from £185 to £180 per ton, bulk works, September 7.

Minneapolis.—Trading in linseed oil was quiet last week and only small lots moved at concessions, area crushers reported. The official Minneapolis tankcar price was still quoted at 15.50c. a pound, f.o.b., Minneapolis but sales were made at around 14.5c. a pound. Ordering out of oil against old contracts was excellent; otherwise, there was no feature to the trade.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1952-53	1951-52
Past week	10,140,000	9,840,000
Since Sept. 1	33,120,000	31,740,000

Flaxseed—Trading moderate. Market steady, with price fluctuations narrow.

Minneapolis.—There was little change in the cash flaxseed picture, with crushers still paying option price (December future) for No. 1 seed, delivered Minneapolis price. Sales were made in a range of $4.12 to $4.15 a bushel, both spot and to-arrive. Purchases in the spot cash market totaled 130 cars and around 12,000 bushels in trucklots. Bookings on a "to-arrive" basis amounted to 63 cars and well over 125,000 bushels in trucklots. Receipts of seed in the Minneapolis market—for spot sale, for storage and delivery against old contracts—totaled 779 cars as against 855 in the preceding week and 1,041 cars in the same week a year ago. Ship-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Copra, $7.50 per ton.
Oil, coconut, crude, 1c. per lb.
refined, 1c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ¼c. per lb.
foots, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, ¾c. per lb.
ref., ¾c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb.
foots, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Greases, ¼c. per lb.
Lard, ¾c. per lb.
Oil, castor, dehydrated, ½c. per lb.
No. 3, ½c. per lb.
No. 1, Brazilian, ½c. to ¾c. per lb.
Fish, ref., ½c. per lb.
Olive, 5c. per gal.
Tallow, edible, ¼c. per lb.
No. 1, ½c. per lb.
Special, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 28, 1951
109.30	107.76	105.73	133.63

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

ments totaled 75 cars as against 73 cars in the previous week and 124 cars a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52
Past week.	1,324,300	2,157,300	127,500	249,900
Since Sept.1...	4,868,300	5,060,700	397,800	872,100

Oiticica—Business was reported inactive. Prices covered a wide range depending upon seller and buyer. Tankcars were quoted at 21½c. to 22½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis, with the inside figure available only to consumers. Drums were quoted at 22½c. to 23½c. per pound, depending upon quantity and seller.

Olive — Trading continued spotty and liberal offerings kept the market unsetted. Edible oil ranged from $2.30 to $2.45 per gallon, drums, spot, duty paid, depending upon quantity. Demand for olive foots was limited and quotations were nominal at 15c. to 15½c. per pound, drums, spot as to quantity.

Palm—Consumer demand was fairly active. Tankcars were quoted at 10¾c. per pound and drums at 11¾c. to 12c. per pound, as to quantity.

Peanut — Crude oil was scarce and firmer. Light trading in crude was reported up to 18¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Mills, for October-November shipment, with bids at 19c. Refined oil was higher at 22c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Farmers' stock peanuts milled this season (September, 1951-August, 1952) totaled 1,321,000,000 pounds, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported. This is 23 percent less than the 1,706,000,000 pounds milled during the same period of the 1950-51 season, also less than was milled during any comparable period since the 1941-42 season. Of the total quantity milled 1,114,000,000 pounds were cleaned and shelled, or about one-third less than through August last season while crushings of 207,000,000 pounds were almost four times as great as the 53,000,000 pounds crushed during this period last season.

Rapeseed—This market continued inactive and refined was quoted nominally at 17c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Soybean—Crude oil was firm early becoming easier under increased offerings, but scored net gains of ⅛c. Sales were made at 11⅛c. tankcars f.o.b. mills, October-December shipment. Germany was reported to have purchased 5,500 tons of crude oil f.o.b. New York at cost of $1,500,000 for October-November shipment. Refined salad oil was maintained at 14⅛c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Consumption of crude soybean oil was indicated at 3,709 tankcars in August, compared with 3,061 in July and 3,227, August, 1951. Consumption during October-August inclusive totaled 37,373 tankcars, Against 37,244 during the same period last year. Visible supply was estimated at 3,784 tankcars, at end of August, against 3,416 a year ago.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended Sept. 26 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
October	43	11.25	11.00	11.15@11.20
December	2	11.15	11.15	11.11@11.21
March	12	11.60	11.25	11.25@11.31
May	29	11.70	11.45	11.36@11.43
July	2	11.66	11.40	11.38@11.42

Total sales, 88 contracts.

Tung — Inquiry was fairly active, but trading was spotty. Prices were unchanged and steady at 38⅜c. to 38½c. per pound, tankcars, New York for prompt delivery and November, 37¾c. Drums ranged from 39¾c. to 40½c. per pound according to quantity. Arrivals totaled 97 tons at New York from Rio De Janeiro last week.

Los Angeles Vegetable Oils Market

Los Angeles.—Following were tankcar prices, f.o.b. Los Angeles, unless otherwise designated:—

Castor, USP—28c. per pound. No. 3—27¾c. per pound. Dehydrated, bodied—34.60c. per pound, l.c.l. Unbodied—33.10c. per pound, l.c.l. Coconut, crude—11⅜c. per pound. Corn, crude—14¾c. per pound. Refined—18.27c. per pound. Cottonseed, crude—13⅞c. per pound, Texas; 14c. per pound, Valley. Refined—17½c. per pound. Linseed—16c. per pound. Peanut, crude—19c. per pound, f.o.b. mill. Refined—22½c. per pound. Soybean, crude—11¼c. per pound, midwest. Refined—14.75c. per pound. Tung—38⅜c. to 38½c. per pound, New York.

Fats and Greases

Greases—All grades were reduced ¼c. per pound, except choice white which remained unchanged. Trading was spotty at the lower levels, lacking volume. Offerings were liberal. Export business was reported nil. Choice white was quoted at 6⅛c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; yellow, 4¼c. per pound; house, 4c. and brown, 3⅝c. same basis.

Lard—This market was unsettled and fractionally lower. Trading was reported light. Cash lard was quoted at 9¼c. per pound, tierces, Chicago.

Tallow—Lower grades were easier with the decline of greases and special and No. 1 were reduced ⅛c. per pound. Fancy and extra were unchanged and fairly steady. Fancy was quoted at 6⅛c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 5⅞c. per pound; special, 5¼c. and No. 1, 4½c., same basis. Sales of edible tallow were reported at 9c. per pound, drums, carlots, New York delivery.

Animal Oils

Consuming demand was restricted to limited quantities for immediate needs. All grades were fairly steady and quotably unchanged. Trading in grease and tallow oils continued spotty. Oleo oil was quiet, and held at former levels. Oleo stearine also was featureless and quotably unchanged.

Fish Oils

Cod—Shipments of tanked Newfoundland was offered in sizable lots at 8½c.

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COCONUT Double-Distilled		X				X		X		X	
LINSEED											
Water White	X	X	X								
Regular	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
SM-500	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
SM-600	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Essential Unrefined											
Free Fatty Acids											X
SOYA											
Water White	X	X	X								
Regular	X	X	X								
RO-4	X	X	X		X	X	X				
RO-10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
RO-11S	X	X	X		X	X	X				
MIXED VEGETABLE RO-8	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	
CORN-SOYA Double-Distilled					X		X	X	X	X	
CORN Double-Distilled					X		X	X	X	X	
COTTONSEED Double-Distilled		X				X		X	X	X	
CHINAWOOD	X	X	X								

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PRODUCT	Titer °C	Iodine Value (Wijs)	Maximum Color Lovibond (Yellow/Red)	Free Fatty Acid (as % Oleic)	Acid Value	Saponification Value
Emery 530 Distilled Animal Fatty Acid	40.0—42.0	55-65	60/20-5¼" Cell	98.7-101	196-201	198-205
Emery 531 Distilled Animal Fatty Acid	40.5—42.5	53-58	35/10-5¼" Cell	99-102	197-203	198-207

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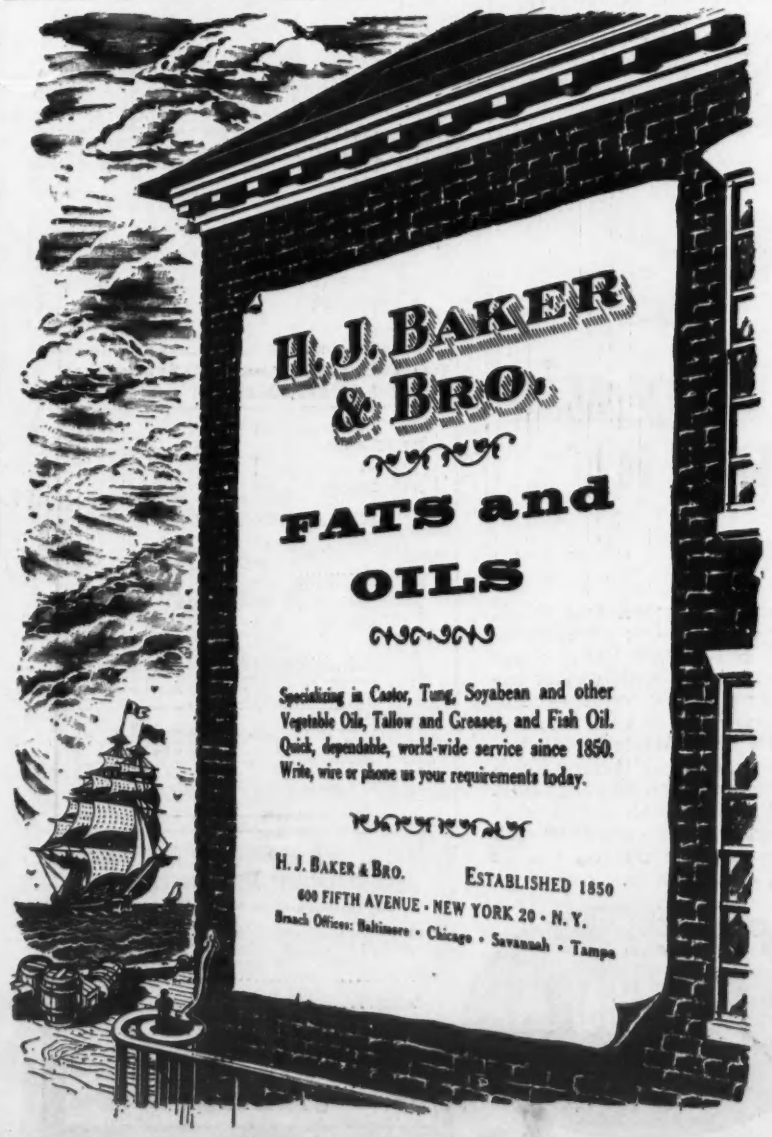
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per pound, drums, New York delivery, with buyers showing little interest. Oil on spot also was inactive and quoted at 10c. to 10½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Refined — Refined grades were easier and reduced ½c. per pound, while crude oil was unchanged and fairly steady. Light pressed oil was quoted at 10½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery and alkali refined 1c. more. Inquiry for crude menhaden oil was quiet. Tankcars were unchanged at 7c. per pound, f.o.b. Baltimore and 5¾c. per pound, Gulf ports.

Fatty Acids

This market remained steady, reflecting the firmness of basic oils and fats. Red and stearic acid continued to move in good volume for prompt delivery. Prices were maintained at current levels. Vegetable fatty acids were in fair request for immediate needs and well held at unchanged quotations.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Offers of meal by the mills was somewhat larger last week and the demand is beginning to slow down. Meal forty-one percent protein both sacked and in bulk is still in good demand, although thirty-six percent protein is moving very slowly. Sacking prices are still the mills' ceilings except for a few scattered resale offerings for immediate shipment $1 per ton below ceilings.

Linseed Meal—Mixtures in quiet demand and easier.

Minneapolis.—Linseed meal mixtures turned soft in sympathy with soybean meal mixes last week. Area crushers quoted linseed meal mixes at $84 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, although $83 would buy prompt and forward needs, traders said. The trade watched word from OPS, as the agency was scheduled to issue new oilseed meal regulations which would eliminate mixes and give crushers a higher ceiling on pure soybean meal. There was nothing said about adjusting the linseed meal ceiling upward. Shipping specifications continued heavy.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1952-53	1951-52
Past week	14,260,000	14,220,000
Since Sept. 1	35,860,000	34,420,000

Peanut Feed—There has been no addition releases of peanuts for crushing and no new sales of feed during September. The last sales were at $100 per ton, sacked f.o.b. shipping points, but it is difficult to establish a market when stocks are unavailable for sale.

Soybean Meal—Soybean mixtures still dominate the market since the $81 per ton bulk, basis Decatur for straight meal is below the processors ideas of the market. Buyers are trying to hold off purchases for future requirements, waiting to see what OPS will do, how the weather will develop in the soybean producing areas and hoping for a slight break. Processors are now offering soybean meal mixtures at $85 bulk, Decatur for October forward shipment, but the actual volume of bidding is comparatively small.

Waxes

Beeswax—Crude ruled steady, despite light demand. Trading in refined grades continued spotty, chiefly for immediate needs. Quotations were without change.

Carnauba—Trading continued confined between dealers as consumers were still out of the market except for small lots for immediate needs. The clearance of cheap lots on spot improved the tone of the market to some extent. Prices were without change, except yellow which was easier. No. 3 crude was quoted at 95c. to 97c. per pound and refined, $1 to $1.01 per pound, as to quantity. No. 1 yellow was off 1c. to $1.26 to $1.27 per pound, and No. 2 to $1.24 to $1.26 per pound, depending upon quantity.

Ouricury—Buying interest continued to lag. Refined was easy and lower at 77c. to 78c. per pound, according to quantity.

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4—Ruggles-Coles Direct Heat Rotary Dryers — Class XF4 — 54" x 25', two Class XF 5' x 40'. Also L-B 2'7" x 10' Roto Louvre; three 3' x 50'; 5' x 30'; 5' x 50'; 6' x 40', 6' x 60', 7' x 70'; 4—6' x 50' Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers.

PULVERIZERS: 3—#5047 Raymond High Side, 4 rolls, one mill equipped with "whizzer" type air classifier and oil journals; mill equipped with Raymond exhausters, cyclones and interconnecting piping, two 50 HP 3/60/2200V motors with each of two mills.

FILTERS: 4—#12 Sweetland Filters for 36 leaves on 4" c/c.

MISCELLANEOUS: 8—Pebble Mills, porcelain-lined, 5' dia. x 4'; 3—6' x 8', 800 gals. each. 6—Devine #28 Vac. Shelf Dryers, each 20 shelves 59" x 78", complete.

10—Shriver 42" x 42", Cast Iron Filter Presses, P & F, 18, 27, 36, 54 chambers, 1" cake.

16—Sperry—18" x 18", Cast Iron, P. & F, Filter Presses, closed del., 11 chambers.

1—Stainless Steel Tank, 13,500 gal., closed, agitated, S/S coils, gear reducer, 7½ HP motor.

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Devine 36" dia. Impregnating Unit; closed Jack. Liquor & Impregnating Kettle.
100 gal. Jack. Impregnating Kettle.
1—Steel ASME 275 PSI Closed Pressure Tank, 4½'x10'.
1,000 gal. vert. agit. Stainless Steel Tank.
500 & 1,000 gal. closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
8—Jack Kettles, 50 to 2500 gals.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., Copper, Glass Lined, Lead Lined Kettles and Tanks.
New Stainless Tanks, 50 to 500 gals.
4—Steel welded horiz. Tanks, 10,000 & 5,000 gals.
Copper Varnish Kettles 150 to 300 gals.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

2—Abbe Pebble Mills, 24"x33". Also Jar Mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P. complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP.
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Robinson 22" B.B. Attrition Mill.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills. 8"x22" 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40"
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
1—9"x24" 1 Pr. High Steel Roller Mill.
Houchin 18"x36" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U. S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS

Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100, 50, 9 gals. & 4½ gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Lancaster size 3 Pan Mixer 7½ H.P.
Century 40 & 80 qt. vert. 4 speed Mixer.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
Patterson 3½' dia. Stainless Conical Blender.
1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,000 lbs.
Day 40 & 15 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 2 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers, to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS

2—Buffalo 6' dia. vac. crystallizers.
4—Stokes & Colton Rotary and Single Punch Tablet Machines, ½ to 3".
4—French Oil 400 Ton Linseed & Cottonseed Hydr. Presses.
4—French Oil Motor Driven Expellers.
1—Stokes 2E Paste Filler.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines, liquid, paste, powder.
Elgin Capper, ½ H.P. Motor driven.
2—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packers.
2—Revolving Pans, 30" & 36".
1—Gould 75 HP 2 stage centrif. Pump 250# WP.
4—Stokes Vertical High Vac. Pumps.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
6—Devine & Buffalo Vac. Pumps.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
Centrif., Rotary, Duplex & Triplex Pumps.
Boilers—Gas, Oil & Coal Water Stills.

WRITE FOR BULLETIN. WE BUY YOUR SURPLUS MACHINERY AND COMPLETE PLANTS

STEIN EQUIP'T CO.
90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.
WOrth 2-5745

NEW AND GOOD-AS-NEW EQUIPMENT

#316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new, 100, 200 & 360 gal.
1—Tank #430 Chrome, vert., 7'x10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles — Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—J. H. Day Steam Jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade Mixer.
1—Copper Evaporator, S. J., 9'1"x3'9".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x28".
50—Pumps—steam and electric.
1—New Glass Nash Pump, 160 gpm.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor, 15'x12".
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank, 42"x52".
1—4x8 Sturtevant Jaw Crusher.
1—Ribbon Type Mixer, steam jacketed.
1—Sharples 16 Stainless Steel Centrifuge.
3—New Drum Rollers.
1—A. F. Bartlett Hog Mill & Motor.
1—Sweetland Filter No. 5—15 leaves.
3—Stainless Steel Jacketed Filters.
4—Tanks, 100,000 gals. each.
1—Shriver 18" Aluminum Filter, 9 P.&F.
4—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines RD4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.

SPECIAL—:— 9—Horizontal Steel Tanks, 12'x27'—16,647 gals. each
1—Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Burr-Stone Lined.
30—New Lawler 1" Control Valves, range 140 to 180°F.

H. LOEB & SON :-: 4643 LANCASTER AVE. PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

EQUIPMENT for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—Vulcan Rotary Kiln, 7' x 120'.

1—Shriver 42" x 42" Evedur (Bronze) Plate & Frame Filter Press, 40 Chambers, Closed Delivery.

1—Sperry 42" x 42" Cast Iron Plate & Frame Filter Press, 18 Chambers, Closed Delivery.

1—Oliver Rotary Steel Filter, 3' x 1'.

2—A.T. & M. Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifuges, 48" Imperforated Baskets with motors.

1—Tolhurst Center Slung Centrifuge, 26" Perforated Steel Basket with Explosion Proof Motor.

1—Sharples Stainless Steel Super D Canter, Model PN-14.

1—Baker Perkins Laboratory Stainless Steel Jacketed Double Arm Mixer, Sigma Blades, Size 4, with 1 H. P. Explosion Proof Motor.

4—Turbo Steel Jacketed Mixers, 700 gals. each.

1—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Vacuum Reactor, 500 gals. cap.

1—Combustion Engr. Stainless Steel Jacketed Autoclave, 500 gals. cap., 300 PSI, Internal 75 PSI, Jacketed, ASME.

1—Glascote Glass Lined Jacketed Vacuum Reactor, 1,600 gal. cap. "Unused".

12—Koven Stainless Steel Jacketed Vacuum Kettles, 380 gals. cap.

1—Koven Steel Mixing Tank, 1,200 gals. cap. with Nettco Drive, 10 HP Explosion Proof Motor, Turbin Agitator.

1—Lee Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettle Type C, 10 gals. cap., 125 lbs. Jacketed.

3—Buffalo Steel Pressure Tanks, 1,000 & 10,000 gals. cap., 100 & 125 PSI, ASME Coded.

2—Steel Storage Tanks, 6,700 gals. cap each, 80 PSI.

10—Steel Fermenting Tanks, 1,300 gals. each, with Coils & Agitators, 80 PSI.

25—Steel Storage Tanks, 9,000-17,500 gals. cap.

1—Steel Rubber Lined Storage Tank, 4,500 gals. cap.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, N. J. Est. 1886 Unionville 2-4900

We Have In

DODGERTOWN

Our Factory 52 Ninth Street

1—*Stainless steel* Sperry 24" filter press, closed delivery.
1—*Stainless steel* Stokes 500 gallon vacuum reactor, jacketed & coiled.
1—*Stainless steel* Sharples Super-D-Canter with 15 HP XP motor.
9—*Stainless steel* 100 gallon autoclaves or nitrators with TA-27 Nettco drives.
3—*Stainless steel* tanks, 1200 and 900 gallons, rectangular.
1—S/S Klein 100 sq. ft. filter, complete.
1—Stokes #37 rotary tablet press, capable of making 3" x 4" pills—250 PM.
1—Tray dryer—3 door, 7' x 7' x 36", steam heated—S/S Trays.
2—Sparkler 18D4 & 14C8 filter, one s/s, one Hastelloy.
3—Pfaudler 150 gallon glass-lined evaporating dishes, ASME.
3—Tolhurst & AT & M suspended bottom discharge centrifuges, rubber covered, perf. baskets, MD.
1—Ball & Jewell #1 chrome-plated rotary cutter.
2—Pfaudler 500 & 400 gallon glass-lined jacketed and agitated reactors.
1—Szegvari attriter, type B, 60 gals., 5 HP, s/s.

Above Partial Listing of Over 5000 Items in Stock

CHEMICAL & PROCESS MACHINERY CORPORATION
146 GRAND ST. • NEW YORK 13
WOrth 4-8130

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FOR RELIABLE PROCESS EQUIPMENT

FROM OUR LATEST LISTING

Farrell-Birmingham Rubber Mill 18x42".
Williams Standard 4 Roll Mill complete with separator, collector & 60 HP motor.
Louisville Dryer 6' x 50'.
B&J Rotary Cutter S.S. size 1½.
Copper Bubble Cap Column 18"x12'.
2—Gehnrich steam dryers 4 shelves.
Buflovac 20 Shelf vacuum dryer, 38x42".
Cast Iron Filterpresses 12 to 30".
Powder mixers 50 to 1,000 lbs.
2—Ross heavy duty pony mixers 40 gal.
Kinney & Beach Russ Vacuum Pumps.
Steel Tanks 1,000, 4,000, - 10,000 gals.
4 Pfaudler Gl.L. Tanks, 400—500—600 gals.
2—Stainless steel Spray Dryers, 7'x8½' & 6'x9'.
Sargent 2 door truck steam heated dryer.

NEW DEPARTMENT FOR STAINLESS STEEL MIXERS, KETTLES & TANKS

We Buy Complete Plants or Single Units
Phone SOuth 8-4451—9264—8782
YOU CAN BANK ON

EQUIPMENT CLEARING HOUSE, INC.
289-10th ST., BKLYN 15, N. Y.

FOR SALE

2—Motor Driven #25I Mikro Pulverizers, Practically Brand New.
1—Baker-Perkins 100 Gal. S.S. Mixer, double-arm, sigma blades, motor driven.
1—Day #2 75 Gal. Brighton Mixer.
5—Pebble Mills, 40 to 500 Gal.
10—Pony Mixers, 8, 15, and 40 Gal.
1—Eppenbach Stainless Steel Homo Mixer with a 7½ hp Explosion-Proof Motor.
HIGH SPEED Roller Mills, 9"x24" to 16"x40".
3—8" Premier Colloid Mills, watercooled.

Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery

IRVING BARCAN COMPANY
249 Orient Ave., Jersey City 5, N. J.
DElaware 2-6695-6

Soap Pricing Formula Revised for Distributors

A formula for use by distributors of soaps, cleansers, and synthetic detergents to determine their ceiling prices when manufacturers change the size of the package or introduce a new product was announced September 23 by the Office of Price Stabilization in an amendment to Ceiling Price Regulation 10, revision 1, effective September 27.

OPS explained that some manufacturers have increased the number of packages in a carton by making each smaller and without making any increase in the total weight of the carton. In other instances the weight of the wholesale unit has been changed. In calculating their ceilings for these new-size packages or cartons distributors will use a percentage mark-up previously established for the most nearly comparable product.

The action will permit distributors to determine their ceilings for the new package or carton sizes without having to apply to OPS for ceilings. OPS said it would be impractical to require them to apply for ceilings because of the large number of distributors, approximately 500,000. A formula also will be used to determine distributor ceilings for new products which may be placed on the market in the future.

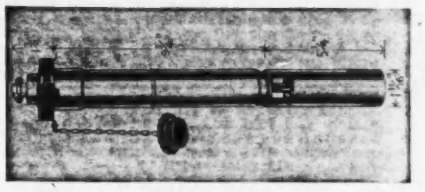
Mills: Lehman 5 roll water cooled 12x32.
Paint Mixers: O&T. Kestner & Hecht. Day.
Paint Mills: Day. Lehman. etc., solid rolls.
Pwdr. Mixers: ribbon, tumbler, 50 to 3000#.
Dough Mixers: sgl. or dbl. arm, pl., jktd.
Fillers: powder, liquid, paste.
Kettles: stainless, steel—jktd., plain.
Labelers: spot, can—auto. semi.
Baker Perkins Mixers, style VIH, jktd., tilting, 100 gal. working capacity.
Highest class reconditioning—done in our own shops. We also purchase entire plants or single items.

NEWMAN TALLOW & SOAP MACHINERY CO.
1051-1059 W. 35th St. Chicago 9, Ill.

Gen'l Mills Elects Two

General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., has elected A. D. Hyde and Don A. Stevens to the board of directors as management members. Effective October 1, Mr. Hyde will also be assigned responsibility for the company's non-food operations, which include the chemical, special commodities and mechanical divisions.

ELECTRIC IMMERSION HEATERS



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115 Volt • 500 Watt • AC or DC
Complete with electric plug and rubber cap.
Original Cost - $48.00 each
Special Price - $10.00 each
In Dozen Lots - $8.00 each

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AGITATORS
3 HP, 14.56 RPM, Patterson.
10 HP, 56 RPM, Patterson, XP.
1 HP, 1150 RPM, Lightnin, XP.
½ HP, 1150 RPM, Lightnin, XP.

CENTRIFUGALS
40" perforated, steel, Tolhurst.
40" perforated, SS, Fletcher.
40"x60" Bird, rubber covered.
36"x50" Bird, rubber covered.
24" Bird, CH, SS, series 200.
18"x28" Bird, SS.

ROTARY DRYERS—KILNS
10'x90'x9/16" Allis-Chalmers.
8'x80'x¾" Vulcan.
7'x125'x½".
7'x60'x⅜" with lifters.
7'x45'x½".
6'x27' Louisville, 4½" SS tubes.
6'x14'x9/16" Allis-Chalmers.
5'x67'x5/16" with lifters.
4'6"x50' Vulcan.
4'6"x40'x⅜".
4'x35'x½" with burner.

DRYERS—MISC.
3'x15' Rotary, Vac., Jackt'd., SS clad.
32"x72" Double Drum.
30"x8' Stokes, Rotary, Vacuum, complete.
5'x6' Blaw-Knox, Atmos., single drum.
24"x28'9" Procter & Schwartz Conveyor.
8'x94' Procter & Schwartz SS Conveyor.
6'x40' Procter & Schwartz Conveyor.

FILTERS
#7 Sweetland, 2" spacing, 28 leaves.
36", 35 chambers, center feed, open.
30" Shriver, skeleton.
12" Sperry, aluminum chambers.
11'6"x18' Oliver, all steel.
8'x12' Feinc, all steel.
8'x10' Oliver, wood and steel (3).
8'x8' Oliver, lead covered.
4'x5'3" Oliver, all steel.
3'x4' Oliver, steel.

REACTORS—KETTLES
2,000 gal. agit., jackt'd., 200 PSI (3).
1,000 gal. 54"x7'x¾", 300 PSI.
500 gal. Pfaudler, type LL.
400 gal. Pfaudler, jackt'd., agit.
40 gal. SS, jacket 40 PSI.

TANKS & PRESSURE VESSELS
135,000 gal. 30'x26' with coils.
16,000 gal. 96"x45'x¾" 150 PSI, ASME.
12,000 gal. 8'x32'x¼" (NEW).
8,500 gal. vert. 8'x23'x5/16" (NEW).
8,200 gal. 70"x40'x2" 390 PSI (4).
6,000 gal. 8'x15'x⅜" ALUMINUM.
4,100 gal. vert. 5'x28'x¼" (NEW).
3,400 gal. 7'4"x10'x⅜", type 430 SS.
1,250 gal. 4'x14', 106 PSI.
1,050 gal. 4'x12'x½", 106 PSI.
6,500 gal. TANK CAR TANKS.

TANKS—LEAD LINED
1,200 gal. 5'x8'x¼".
900 gal. 5'x6'x5/16" agitated 2).
525 gal. 42"x7'x¼" agitated.

MISCELLANEOUS
S.S. BUBBLE CAP COLUMN, 6'x29'.
RUBBER LINED TOWER, 24"x94".
FULLER ROTARY COMPRESSOR, C80.
BRAUN HEAT EXCH. 1,035 sq. ft., 250 PSI.
SCRAPER CONDENSER, ALUMINUM, 8'x15'.
APRON CONVEYOR, 3'x34'.
FULLER KINYON PUMP, 5".
S.S. RIBBON CONVEYOR, 16".
RAYMOND #1 PULVERIZER.
DIGESTERS, 3,900 gal., ASME 75 PSI.
FLAKER, BLAW-KNOX, 5'x6'.
KOMBINATOR, S.S. Model 200.
MAGNETIC BELTS, 30"x7'5".
DAY, 3-ROLL MILL, 16"x40".
PADDLE MIXER, double shaft, 1,050 gal.
DAYTON MIXER, Model 422, 100 gal.
POWDER MIXER, 2,200 cu. ft.
COLTON PRESSES, Model 200RP.
NATIONAL TRANSIT PUMPS, 6x6x18.
VACUUM RECEIVERS, 4'x54".
STILL, 600 gal., copper, 100 PSI.
PACKAGE MACHINE WRAPPER, Model N4.
MERRICK WEIGHTOMETER, 20 T.P.H.

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70 PINE STREET HANOVER 2-4890 NEW YORK 5, N. Y.
MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT MERCHANTS

FOR SALE

Pebble Mills: 5 gal. to 250 gal.
Pulverizers: Micro SH, 1SI, 2TH.
Vacuum Pans: 6' stain. steel, 5' copper.
Powder Mixer: Day. 66 cu ft., jktd.
Clarifiers: Sharples Vaportite st. steel.
Centrifugals: 26" and 30" Tolhurst.
Mixer: Read dbl. arm, 380 gal., st. steel.
Disintegrator: Rietz 40 hp.
Clarifiers: De Laval 84-51, motor dr.
Oil Purifier: De Laval No 600, 2 hp. motor.
Vacuum Pumps: Nash AL-6 and HS.
Filters: Sparkler, Alsop, Ertel, Industrial.
Mill: 12x24" Farrel-Birmingham, 25 hp.
Tank: 1000 gal., type 316, stain. steel.
Vacuum Pan: Stokes 25 gal st steel, jacktd.
Powder Mixers: 100 to 2,000 lbs.
Filter Presses: 7" to 24", Sperry, Shriver.
Colloid Mills: Premier. Charlotte—st steel.
Tanks: 3,000 gal. vert. dairy gl. lined jktd.

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
1925 W North Ave. Chicago 22, Ill.

BUY WITH CONFIDENCE

2—Bird 48" S.S. Susp. Style Centrifuges.
1—New Tolhurst 48" S.S. Center Slung Centrifuge.
3—Lee 300 Gal. S.S. Jack. Tanks with D.M. Agitators.
4—S.S. Jack. Kettles, 125 to 150 Gal. with D.M. Agitators.
4—Aluminum Tubular Condensers, 100 and 160 sq. ft.
1—Syntron S.S. Vibraflow Feeder Conveyor, Type 45.
1—Buflovak 6' dia. Vacuum Crystallizer.
1—Stokes #138 Vac. Shelf Dryer. Six 24"x36" Shelves.
1—Sweetland #12 Filter.
5—Filter Presses 18" to 42" Wd. Plate and Frame.
2—Sperry 36" C.I. & Wood Filter Presses. Hyd. Closures.
2—Shriver 12" & 18" Alum. Plate & Frame Filter Presses.
2—Dopp Cast Iron Kettles, 250 & 800 Gals. with Agitators.
1—Type 347 S.S. 950 Gal. Jack. Kettle.
4—Charlotte & Premier S.S. Colloid Mills to 75 g.p.h.
5—Abbe Jar & Pebble Mills, 1 to 75 Gals.
2—Lab. 3-roller Mills, 2½"x5" and 4"x8".
3—Day & Ross 12"x32" and 16"x40" three roller mills.
3—Day 30, 75 and 250 gal. double arm jack. Mixers.
1—Day 600# Jack. Spiral Mixer.
1—Mikro Bantam SH S.S. Pulverizer.
2—Mikro 2 TH Pulverizers 10 H.P.
1—Gruendler W.B. Jr. Pulverizer 10 H.P.
1—Robinson 1212 Rotary Cutter, 10 H.P.
4—Stokes 212C Hi-Vac. Pumps—100 CFM.
1—Rotex Screen 40"x120"—M.D.
10—Stainless Steel Storage Tanks, 150 to 2500 Gals.
2—Double Drum Dryers, 48"x108" and 42"x120".
3—Alum. Bubble Cap Columns, 27" & 36".
5—S.S. Truck Tanks, 3,000 gals.

Ask for your copy of Bulletin A-30 listing over 500 desirable items. We buy complete plants or individual items.

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Steel storage tanks and complete tank cars, 6,500 to 12,000 gallons capacities, coiled and non-coiled.

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All Sizes - Types - Pressures
10 HP - 1000 HP
INSURANCE GUARANTEED
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For Storage
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6000—8000—12000 Gallon
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Pharmaceutical specialties manufacturer in N.Y. is offering old established business for sale because of unusual circumstances. Only open to substantial investors. No brokers. Box 522, 159 East 34th St., N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Warehousing and distribution offered. We are interested in stocking and distributing chemicals in the metropolitan area. We have our own warehouse on railroad siding and trucks and can supply sales force if required. OPD 536.

BUSINESS WANTED

Wanted—sound going business in chemical or allied field, requiring $10,000 to $100,000 cash. Replies held completely confidential. OPD 555.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Stokes High Vacuum Pumps 212C, Water-cooled, 100 cfm; V-drive; used 3 months. Satisfaction guaranteed. Quantity available, some unused. Price very reasonable, inspect. American Sales Co 193-11 Hollis Avenue, Hollis 12, N. Y. HOllis 8-2900.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted—Process Machinery including Jacketed Kettles, Heavy Duty Mixers, Pulverizers, Filters, Dryers, Reaction Kettles, Distillation equipment, Packaging Units, s/s and non-corrosive tanks—will consider Idle or Operating Plant. P O. Box 1351, Church St Sta., New York 8, N. Y

Chemical Equipment, wanted for defense plant work including autoclaves, centrifuges, dryers, filters, kettles, mixers pulverizers and tanks. Also interested in set-up plants, now operating or idle. Give full particulars in first letter for consideration. OPD 520.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Custom grinding to micron sizes. Pharmaceuticals, food products, abrasives, chemicals, minerals, waxes and resins. Avoid capital expenditures and royalties while developing new products sales. Use our experienced technical staff—micronizing equipment—mixing, packaging and shipping facilities. OPD 521.

Giant Tube Filling, fully automatic equipment, any diameters from ⅜" to 2". Manufacturing and production facilities for any size run. Control laboratory. Shave Creams, Tooth Paste, Shampoos, Pharmaceuticals Special department for caulking compounds, greases and industrials Old Empire Mfg. Chemists, Inc., 31-33 Coes Place, Newark, New Jersey, Market 2-2676.

Storage and delivery facilities offered. Available—storage space in new building in New Jersey, convenient to Hudson River tunnels and bridge—also near entrance to New Jersey Turnpike. Either lease or storage by commodity. Quick truck deliveries at low rate can be arranged OPD 548.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Savings up to 30% on the following surplus lots: 5 tons Ammonium Thiocyanate (Koppers'); 40 drums Dibutyl Phthalate; 40 drums Diethylene Glycol; 10 tons Lead Acetate; 800 lbs. Dow-Corning Anti-Foam Emulsion A; 5 tons Magnesium Powder; 4 tons Sodium Chlorite. Aceto Chemical Co., Inc., 82 Beaver St., NY 5 DIgby 4-9760.

Synthetic Cryolite—2,000 lbs. $268.54 CIF, N.Y. Packed in jute bag 100 Kg. net. Minimum quantities 50 tons. Aluminum Fluoride 94/95% Al F_3 2,000 lbs. $360.84 CIF N.Y. Packed in jute bag 80 Kg. net. Minimum quantities 50 tons. OPD 556.

Colloidal Silicate 30% aqueous solution national brand suitable for self polishing floor wax, textiles, rubber, paper, coatings, etc. 10 drums at 10% below market. OPD 557.

50,000 pounds Blown Rapeseed Oil drums or bulk, immediate delivery. Great sacrifice. OPD 559.

MATERIALS WANTED

Do not wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories; will purchase surplus unshipped commodities, all kinds. Particularly interested in pigments, chemicals, dyes, colors, waxes, drugs, pharmaceuticals, etc. OPD 529.

PLANTS WANTED

Individual wishes to buy sound company, long established, in chemical manufacturing, or line using chemicals or base materials in its products. With annual sales $150,000 to $500,000. Reply held very confidential. OPD 558.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Prominent mid-west plastics manufacturer requires the services of a chemical engineer experienced specifically in the development and production of phenolic varnishes. OPD 541.

Sales Opportunity open with small organic manufacturer. Offers challenging future to right man. Requires chemical training, minimum 3 years' experience preferably sales. Humphrey-Wilkinson, Inc., North Haven, Connecticut.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted: Capable assistant to general manager of a petrochemical plant producing a limited number of special chemicals, also sulfonates for detergent manufacturers. Unusual opportunity for advancement. Give age, education and past employment record with references. OPD 544

Wanted salesmen to sell Drop cloths to Paint dealers and jobbers. All territories open—can be carried as a side line—old firm—substantially capitalized. Write territory covered. Commissions. Confidential. OPD 549.

REPRESENTATION OFFERED

Contacting large and long established clientelle pharmaceutical manufacturing laboratories, N. Y.; N. J.; Pa. (sub-agents other territories, if desired). Wish to represent manufacturers chemicals or other items suitable these outlets. Commission basis. Excellent references furnished. OPD 561

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Salesmen contacting pharmaceutical ampule laboratories to represent (all territories except Metropolitan N. Y. and Phila.) reputable manufacturer of ampules (glass containers). Territorial protection. Commission basis. Also introducing newly designed fileless ampules. Excellent sideline with repeat features. OPD 560.

SERVICES OFFERED

Tank truck hauling of all types liquid products. Experienced, fast and dependable service covering Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas. Howard M. Webb, Representative, Miller Motor Lines of North Carolina, Inc., 543 Atlanta Ave., S.E., Atlanta, Georgia.

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- Waste Mixtures Purchased
- Solvents Recovered
- Crudes Distilled

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- Extractions
- Separations
- Fractionations

Drum Lots—Tank Cars

WANTED . . .

- All Types of Crude Mixtures
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- Contaminated Solvents

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CHEMICAL & ENGINEERING CO., INC.
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SPECIAL OFFERINGS

250 drs. FORMALDEHYDE ..... .03¼ lb.	500 cbys. FORMIC ACID ..... .12 lb.
75 drs. METHYL CELLOSOLVE ..... .17½ lb.	285 cns. ZINC STEARATE ..... .30 lb.
40 drs. ZINC HYDROSULFITE ..... .17 lb.	80 drs. BECKAMINE P-613-40 ..... .06 lb.
10 bbls. AMMONIUM BROMIDE .... .20 lb.	200 bags ALUMINA HYDRATE, Lt .... .07 lb.

60 drums CELLULOSE ACETATE IN DIACETONE .40 gal.

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P.A.'s-Eye View

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mand for related items. Labor uneasiness is increasing as a result of steel and coal wage adjustments. Many strikes are noted, but nothing of national importance.

Buying Policy

Despite production and order book pick-up, the policy of forward commitment continues predominately within the "hand-to-mouth" to ninety-day range, with more and more falling into the thirty- to sixty-day brackets. Lack of confidence in prices, availability of most materials and the close range of production schedules are the causes of this very cautious buying policy. While good business is forecast into December, no definite pattern is now apparent beyond the year end.

Specific Commodity Changes

Seasonal ups and downs, with upward OPS adjustments of steel, copper and brass products, lift the September price level. No drastic overall movement apparent either way.

Reported up were mineral acids, brass products, coal, steel containers, cotton, pig iron, lumber-mixed, machinery, paper products, refractories, synthetic resins, steel products, fine textiles and wire rope. On the down side were alcohol, burn lime, folding cartons, electric motors, grains, pork, beef, fuel oil, graphite, jute, mercury, mica, vegetable oils, foreign wood pulp, rubber products, silicon, soap, solvents, zinc up—then down and zinc oxide.

Still hard to get are domestic copper, cable, pig iron, nickel, pipe, some alloy steel and large valves. Becoming easy are sulphuric acid, aluminum, brass, foreign copper, machine tools, some steel, sulphur and zinc.

Canada

Canadian general business in September does not follow the US pattern as closely as in previous months. Production has not increased as much. New orders are lower; prices show more of a tendency to level off; inventories about the same; more employment. Buying policy, which has been on a wider range, is now the same as in the United States. Steel controls have been relaxed. Textiles continue at high operating rate. Canadians look for good business for the balance of the year.

FTC Inaugurates

—Continued from page 5

diseases which are in no way related to vitamin deficiencies and which cannot be prevented by administration of vitamins and minerals in any dosage, Furthermore, "NHA Complex," used as directed, supplies only the minimum adult daily requirements for certain vitamins, the commission added, and therefore will not constitute a competent and effective treatment for diseases or disorders or symptoms caused by vitamin deficiencies.

FTC View of Ads

"The further dissemination of such false advertisements" it was stated, "may cause irreparable injury to the public in that persons induced by such false advertisements to purchase said preparation, may delay proper diagnosis and treatments, or many suspend proper treatment for various diseases and symptoms for which 'NHA Complex,' taken as directed, is of no value."

Attorneys for the company have denied the commission's charges, contending that the advertising makes no curative claims, that the vitamins are advertised only as "dietary additives" or "nutritional supplements," and that the vitamins do not differ from other reputable standard vitamin preparations.

DCAT Elects Volckening

—Continued from page 5

tive to the board of directors of the New York Board of Trade. The personnel of the new executive committee (exclusive of officers) elected at the business session September 26 follows:—

Murray Breese, Murray Breese Associates; Ralph A. Clark, J. T. Baker Chemical Company; Harold F. Cummings, Vitamerican Oil Corporation; Donald S. Cushman, Innis, Speiden & Co.; Dudley Dunlop, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works; Howard B. Fonda, Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (U.S.A.), Inc.; Claude A. Hanford, Pharmaco, Inc.; J. David Hayden, Gelatin Products Division, R. P. Scherer Corporation; William W. Huisking, Chas. L. Huisking & Co.; Harry C. McKenzie, Ortho Pharmaceutical Corp.; George S. McMillan, Bristol-Myers Company; J. Wayne Luther, Druggists' Supply Corporation; W. Boyd O'Connor, Ayerst, McKenna & Harrison, Ltd.; Fred G. Singer, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.; Sydney N. Stokes, Merck & Co., and Stephen F. Urban, E. R. Squibb & Sons.

Styrene Resins Data Offered

The plastics division of Monsanto Chemical Company has announced that up-to-date information on "Lustrex" latices, the company's aqueous dispersions of styrene resins, is now available. The sixteen page booklet features new compounding data, discussions of plasticizing and pigmenting methods and tables and curves on the physical properties of the latex films. Copies of the publication, "Production Information Bulletin No. 58" may be obtained from the products development department of the plastics division at Springfield, Mass.

Olive Oil Support Program To Be Continued During '52

Continuation for the 1952 crop of the olive oil support program which was in effect last year was announced last week by the Department of Agriculture. This program is designed to aid domestic olive growers in handling their crop in the face of abnormally low prices, and to give them an opportunity to work out ways of meeting their own marketing problems in the future.

The support program will include offers of Commodity Credit Corporation loans and purchase agreements at $2.50 per gallon for producers' 1952-crop olive oil which meets the eligibility requirements established by CCC. The loans and purchase agreements, which are at the same rate which was in effect for the 1951 crop, will be available to producers through April, 1953. Growers who hold olive oil under this program will have the opportunity of redeeming their loans and marketing their product through the calendar year 1953.

The program is available only to the producers of oil olives, including producer cooperatives. It deals with olive oil which can be stored for a considerable period under proper conditions. Producers can have their olives crushed on a toll basis retaining possession of the oil, instead of marketing the olives.

Flaxseed World Production Seen Up 9 Percent in 1952

World flaxseed production is expected to make a significant comeback from the small output of 1951, according to information now available to the office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

The preliminary forecast shows 132,700,000 bushels for 1952, or an increase of almost 9 percent from last year's total. This volume of production would approximate the prewar average and would exceed the postwar (1945-49) average by 3 percent. This year's estimated increase from 1951 world production is explained almost entirely by the sharp expansion expected in Argentina and to a lesser extent in Canada, OFAR said.

Fertilizer Materials Supply

—Continued from page 3

ficient to meet all requirements, they told the department.

In order to meet desired levels of crop production in 1954-55, USDA said, it has been estimated that there will be needed for domestic fertilizer purposes 2,185,000 tons of nitrogen (N), 3,485,000 tons of available phosphoric oxide (P_2O_5), and 2,185,000 tons of potash (K_2O). The quantities represent increased production respectively of about 900,000 tons of N, 1,300,000 tons P_2O_5, and 740,000 tons of K_2O over the 1950-51 domestic supply for fertilizer purposes.

Production goals have been established for these three materials by the Defense Production Administration at 1,300,000 additional tons of nitrogen by 1955, 1,400,000 tons of P_2O_5 by July 1, 1954, and 600,000 tons of K_2O by July 1, 1954. The department said that it is expected that these goals will be met.

Land-Grant College Program

The committee expressed approval of the joint USDA land-grant college program to achieve more efficient use of fertilizer and lime on the farm, and asked the chairman to set up a small task force to study methods of industry cooperation. In describing the program, W. A. Minor, assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, pointed out that the objectives are to increase farm output to meet expanding food and fiber requirements, to build up soil fertility for sustained high level production, and to increase net returns to farmers. The program, he said, will require research, education, and other services on a broad scale, activities in connection with which the fertilizer industry can make a significant contribution.

The committee asked USDA to investigate the possibility of developing a preliminary estimate of fertilizer use by states and by types of materials immediately after the end of each operating year. The present report is not available for publication until about twelve months after the close of the year to which it pertains.

Steel Shortages

While expressing concern lest steel shortages may delay the fertilizer production-expansion program, and pointing out the seriousness of a shortage of quality steel plate for the fabrication of anhydrous ammonia storage tanks, committee members reported that supply problems at this time are not serious enough to be likely to affect production and distribution of fertilizer during the coming year.

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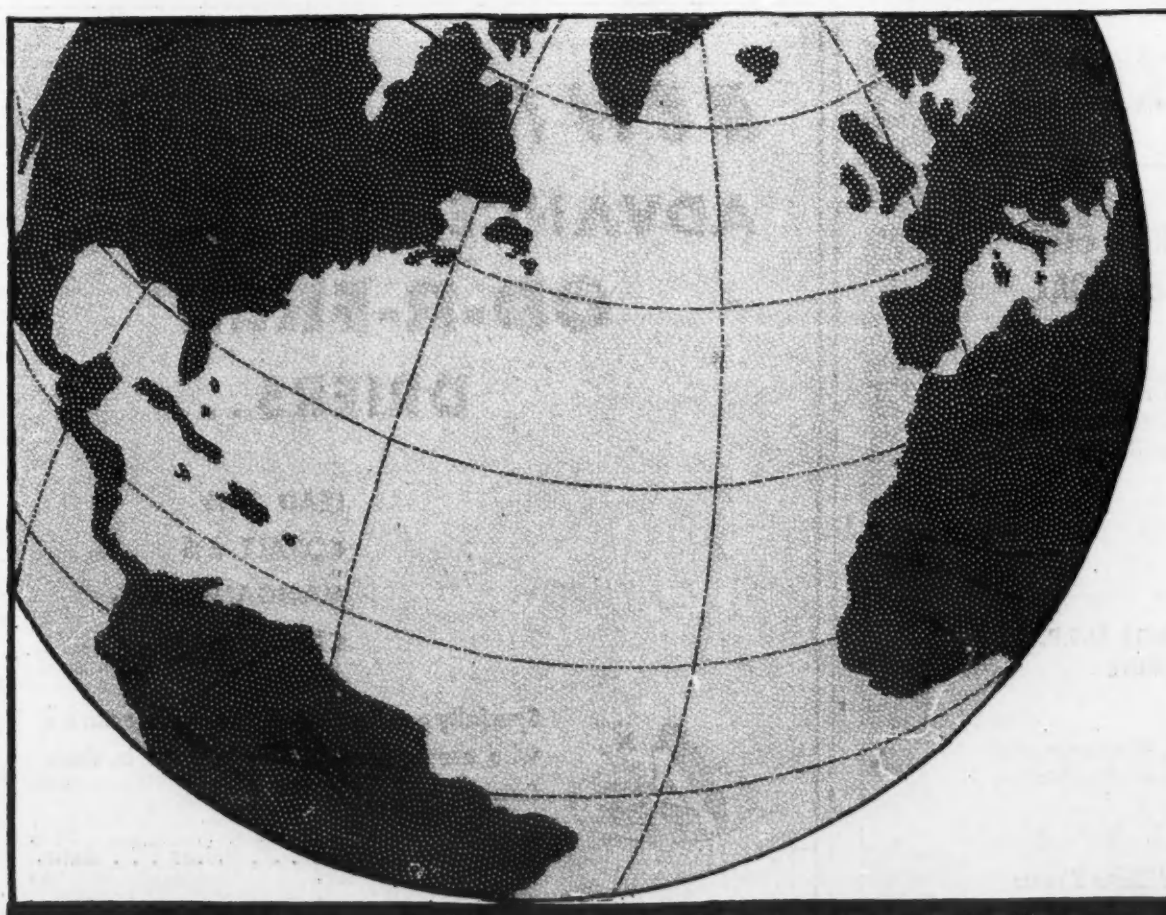
Corn Products, Processes Described

The Corn Industries Research Foundation, New York, has published a booklet entitled, "Corn in Industry." Besides describing the many and varied uses of products from corn in both the food and industrial fields, the sixty-four-page illustrated booklet explains in non-technical language the processes by which corn starch, syrup and sugar, and such by-products as corn oil and various feedstuffs are made. Also included are chapters on the historic backgrounds of corn, uses of corn products in defense, the contribution of corn refining to agriculture and commerce, and the future potentials of the grain.

Lead Industries Ass'n Has Booklet

The red lead technical committee of the Lead Industries Association, New York, has issued a booklet entitled, "Paint Systems for Hydraulic Structures." The publication contains information on systems for atmospheric exposure and systems for partial or continuous immersion in fresh water.



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